REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

1880-81

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SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR

1880-81.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1880-81 was unmarked by any political event of great importance. That which left the greatest impression upon the minds of the people was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to Lahore in the month of November. On that occasion the Maháràjas of Jummu and Patiála and the other Chiefs and persons of note in the Punjab were invited to the Capital to meet His Excellency. On leaving the Province, His Excellency accepted the hospitality of the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, who had been unable to come to Lahore owing to indisposition.

POLITICAL.—Visit of the Viceroy to Lahore.

A grand darbár was held by His Excellency on the 15th November, at which all the Chiefs and persons of note were presented. The opportunity was also taken to bestow khillats upon those Chiefs and Officials whose services during the Kabul campaigns had entitled them to such distinction.

NATIVE STATES.

Kashmir.

2. The famine which between the years 1877 and 1879 visited Kashmir, and reduced the condition of the people to one of extreme poverty and distress, may be said to have entirely passed away. The harvests of the year were abundant, but it will

be many years before the traces of the terrible scourge which visited the Valley are effaced. Famine, however, is not the only cause of the impoverished condition of the inhabitants. It has been remarked in previous reports that until the system of government undergoes a change there is not much hope of an increase of wealth or prosperity among the people. The efforts of His Highness the Mahárája to introduce an improved state of things are worthy of acknowledgment. Officials acquainted with the details of British administration have been in many cases entrusted with the conduct of the different departments; an attempt has been made to introduce a cash assessment of the revenue; and communications are being improved. But measures of reform are confined to the elaboration of existing practice, and have not resulted in the adoption of those principles of good government without which detailed efforts are vain. The welfare of the people is subordinated to the personal aggrandisement of those who hold high position; and the recurrence of famine in Kashmir would find the country unprovided with any means for shifting the burden and responsibility of providing food from the State establishments to private hands, because commercial enterprise under the present Government finds no encouragement or scope for development.

The efficiency of the Mahárája's army, for which happily there is little employment, save for purposes of display, contrasts strongly with the stagnation of commerce and the absence of resources in the population. The characteristics of the people are such as to preclude the possibility of active development under existing circumstances. The injunctions of the British Government and the warnings of agricultural disaster have failed to secure any improvement in the fiscal or commercial conditions of the country, and the state of the Mahárája's health, which of late has

been much affected, leaves but little hope of the speedy initiation of those measures of reform which are required to render the administration good and the people prosperous and contented.

Patiála.

3. The State of Patiála is still administered by the Council of Regency appointed on the death of Mahárája Mohindar Singh in 1876, in accordance with the conditions approved by the British Government for the three Phulkián States in 1858. The differences between the Members of the Council which have from time to time come to light have on more than one occasion given rise to apprehension of serious obstruction in the conduct of affairs. During his tenure of office, Sir Robert Egerton has watched closely this tendency, and endeavoured to rectify it, and has always found the Council most ready to receive advice and to carry out his suggestions for the improvement of the administration. The affairs of State are regulated in accordance with the principles of government of which the late Mahárája showed himself so enlightened an advocate. But for the strife of party, it might safely be anticipated that the Council will hand over the reins of government to the promising young Chief during whose minority they are acting having discharged their office with credit to themselves and advantage to the people. Sir Robert Egerton hopes that it may be possible throughout the young Chief's minority to continue the trust of administering the Patiála State to the agents first nominated for this purpose; but private interests and party feeling must be laid aside, and the welfare of the State be the paramount aim, in order that this hope may be realized. The loyalty of the Patiála State has been conspicuously shown on several occasions, and the cordiality of feeling which has always been entertained by its Chief towards the British Government is shared to the full by the darbár

officials, and may be said to form one of the standing traditions of the State. The young Mahárája, now 9 years of age, is progressing most favorably, and showing great intelligence and aptitude for study.

Jínd and Nábha.

4. Of the other Phulkián States, Jínd and Nábha, there is not much to record. The administration is efficient, and founded upon the same principles of justice, and to a great extent the same procedure, as are accepted by the British Government. The loyalty and cordiality of the present Chiefs, whom the Lieutenant-Governor reckons among his friends, have been signally evinced, as in the case of Patiála, by the free offer of assistance during the Kabul campaigns. The services then rendered have been duly recognized by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in the bestowal of honors to the respective Chiefs.

Baháwalpur.

5. As explained in a previous report, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, until November 1882, when he reaches the age of 21, administers his State with the assistance of a Council of six members, whose appointment or dismissal is subject to the sanction of the British Government. The post of Wazír, vacated during the year by the death of Sheikh Firoz-ud-din, an eminent official, has not yet been filled up, and the Nawáb has personally supervised the conduct of affairs ordinarily managed through the Wazír. Several minor changes have also taken place in the distribution of business between the other Members of Council.

A disturbance which occurred at the capital of the Baháwalpur State between the Hindus and Muhammadans, originating in some offence caused in connection with religious observances, threatened at one time to assume serious proportions. This event can hardly be assigned to any weak-

ness in the administration; for similar disturbances subsequently occurred in Mooltan and elsewhere, and evidence is not wanting to show that in Baháwalpur, as in Mooltan, the Hindus were the aggressors. Since the Nawáb has been installed, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased with his manifest desire to act in accordance with the principles of government initiated during the time of the British agency, and his loyalty towards the British Government is undoubted. But until he has gained experience in administration much will necessarily depend upon the selection of Ministers appointed to high offices in the State. The time has now nearly arrived when the Nawáb will be entirely free from any kind of control; but his tastes are still those of youth and inexperience, and in order that he may be able to avoid the mistakes to which the young and inexperienced ruler is liable, it is of the utmost importance that he should be assisted by able and loyal advisers, who have been proved capable of conducting the administration on sound principles.

Kapurthala.

6. The Kapurthala State has been administered by British Officers throughout the whole of Sir Robert Egerton's tenure of office; and there is therefore less need to note the political condition of the State. The officials, who had already become accustomed to enlightened views of administration during the time of Rája Randhír Singh, have readily accepted the position of subordinates to a selected Officer of Government, and cordially co-operate with him in promoting the welfare of the State. The progress made during the past five years has been marked. A revised settlement, in which the demand has been more equally distributed, and in some cases judiciously lessened, has been completed; the communications have been extended; and useful public works carried to completion. A system of education has been initiated upon the basis of the Government plan; the medical, sanitary and

vaccination arrangements are effective, and the judicial machinery well organized. The Oudh Estates, which were conferred in proprietary right upon the Chief in consequence of the assistance rendered by Rája Randhír Singh during the Mutiny of 1857, form in some respects the most interesting part of the Superintendent's charge. Development is there much more backward than in the Punjab estates, and an attempt to settle the rents of tenants in such a manner as to accustom them to greater fixity of tenure, although it has in the main succeeded, has been attended with considerable difficulty in consequence of the prejudices and ignorance of the cultivators. The little Rája has entirely got over his delicacy, and is now a robust and intelligent child.

Chamba.

7. One other State, Chamba, is under British management, and has been so for many years. The finances are in a prosperous condition, and the people contented. The effect personally on the young Rája of careful and kindly training has been excellent. He is a fine, manly lad of excellent disposition and innocent tastes, and gives promise of a fair future as a ruler.

Other Native States.

8. Of the other Native States, Sikh, Rájput and Muhammadan, it is not necessary to make mention at any length. In Mandi, where the measures initiated by the Ministers of the Rája had caused some dissatisfaction, and given rise to some little disturbance, matters have settled down, and the Rája appears to be devoting himself to the work of administration with greater earnestness than formerly.

9. In Nalagarh, also, which had been the scene of some disturbances, matters are now quiet. The small State of Loháru, on the Jaipur frontier, is the only one in which

during the year any occurrence of an unsatisfactory nature has to be noted. The financial embarrassment of the Nawáb was such as to render it necessary to take special measures for carrying on the administration; while the quarrels between some of the Loháru people and the Jaipur subjects immediately adjoining assumed serious dimensions owing to the absence of police restraint and the lawless nature of the inhabitants. It has been found necessary to propose that the Nawáb should retire from the administration of his State, which will be managed, under the control of the Commissioner of the Hissar Division, by his eldest son, until such time as the finances may be placed upon a sound basis.

Condition of Native States of the Punjab.

10. The powerful influence of British administration upon the various Native States in the Punjab has been widely felt. There are few in which the main principles of justice and freedom are not recognized as fully as in British territory, and in many the attempt to give effect to judicial and administrative reforms has been crowned with a great measure of success. The progress of the Hill States in following this example is far slower than in the plains. The rate of progress is much accelerated where a State for a time is brought under the superintendence of a British officer during the minority of a Chief; but except in such cases, where the direct influence of Government can be brought to bear, it is much better that administrative reforms should proceed *pari passu* with the general growth of intelligence and the appreciation of civilized methods among the people and their rulers. The prosperity of a Native State depends mainly upon the existence of sympathy between the Chief and people, and the want of this sympathy will not be compensated by the introduction of the most civilized methods of government.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

11. The North-West Frontier of the Punjab has, on the whole, been quiet throughout the year. The difficulty with the small Allai tribe on the border of the Hazára District would hardly have deserved prominent mention in an Administration Report but for the fact that it nearly led to proposals for the despatch of a large expedition in order to enforce the British demand. Considering the insignificance of the tribe, and the small results which it was desired to obtain, the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to recommend a large expenditure upon an expedition into the mountain fastnesses of the Allaiwals.. Of the terms which had been demanded nearly all have been complied with;—the Hindus who had been taken captives were restored during the year under report, and a fine paid for the ransom of those members of the tribe who had been seized during the blockade, but were not implicated in the raid upon Battal. All therefore that remained was to enforce the submission of Arsalla Khan, the Chief, and the payment of a fine of Rs. 5,000. The blockade continues in force so long as these terms are unfulfilled; but the Lieutenant-Governor could only recommend the despatch of an expedition if it were possible to effect the object with less expenditure and a smaller force than were considered necessary by the local authorities and the Brigadier Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force.

The Allaiwals.

12. The question of resorting to the extreme measure of a military expedition came under consideration in regard to one other of the frontier tribes, and in that case with a different result. The blockade which had been imposed upon the Mahsúds since the raid upon Tánk in January 1879 had so far failed in its object that in April 1880 an attack was made on the

Expedition against the Mahsúd Wazírs.

town of Gumal by a gang of Alizai Mahsúds, including from 200 to 300 men. The tribe showed no disposition to accede to the terms of Government, and accordingly, at the end of the year, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the despatch of an expedition for the purpose of meting out punishment and demanding reparation on account of the numerous offences committed by the tribe of late years. The history of the manner in which this expedition was carried out, and of its complete success, belongs to the current year. It is sufficient here to state that from the time the expeditionary force assembled on the borders of the Mahsúd country every effort was made by the most influential of the Maliks to satisfy the terms imposed by the British Government; and out of six headmen whose surrender was demanded four were unconditionally given up at a very early stage of the proceedings. Some sections of the tribe, however, remained recusant; and accordingly it was judged necessary, in order to effect the complete subjugation of the tribe, for the British force to advance through the Mahsúd country and visit those places in which the still hostile sections resided.

Two columns, starting respectively from the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts, traversed the whole of the Mahsúd country in the short space of one month. The resistance shown was very slight, and came only from the recusant sections; and the force returned to British territory without any loss worthy of mention. The two other headmen have since been surrendered, and the tribe is now under engagement to pay the penalty attached to its conduct. Surveys were made of portions of the country hitherto unvisited, and there is every prospect of the peace which has been obtained by an almost bloodless victory being loyally kept by the Mahsúd Wazírs for some time to come.

13. The surrender of the headmen above noticed presents a feature which is at once novel and striking. According to the rules of Patháṅ procedure and the traditions of long ages, the surrender under compulsion of individual offenders has been hitherto regarded as impossible of attainment. Grave doubts were expressed in regard to the wisdom of making such a demand, which had previously neither been made nor attempted.

Surrender of the Mahsúd headmen.

The precedent is one of great importance, and it may be hoped that the event marks a new departure in regard to the settlement of cases of frontier crime. If in such cases the individual criminals can be arrested and punished under pressure brought to bear upon the tribe, and if satisfaction for offences committed can be obtained without resort to military expeditions or other means whereby the whole community suffers, this method of adjusting differences with the trans-frontier tribes may be largely followed in future years.

14. In the present case the negotiations were to some extent disturbed by the interference of the Court of Kabul at the time when the Mahsúds had made up their mind to surrender to the British Government and comply with all its demands. This disturbance was only for a time; but the settlement was thereby hindered until the futility of the promises made from Kabul had been evinced. In the slight amount of suffering caused and in the completeness of its results, the Mahsúd expedition of 1881 has been prominently first in the annals of frontier military adventure. The submission has been more complete than any submission previously made by any frontier tribe even after military coercion has been used. The behaviour of the Mahsúds on this occasion is in strong contrast with

Interference of the Amír of Kabul.

Success of the Expedition.

their conduct when General Chamberlain's force marched through the country in 1864. On that occasion, although no opposition availed to check the progress of the British troops, there was no sort of submission made by the tribe, and the British forces left the country after obtaining no other result than the temporary occupation of the tract, and the punishment of the tribe by the demolition of their houses and the destruction of their crops. In the present case the submission of the majority of the tribe was attained before the forward march was made, and the operations ended in the attainment of all the objects for which the expedition was undertaken, some of which, to judge from the frontier history of the Province, appeared impossible of attainment.

The Khyber Afrídís.

15. In September 1880 the army which had been in occupation of Northern Afghánistán returned to India through the Khyber Pass. Garrisons were for a time maintained at Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid, but it was decided to withdraw the troops entirely from foreign territory; and this decision rendered it necessary to reconsider our relations with the Khyber Afrídís, and to complete arrangements for securing the safety of the Khyber Pass. Accordingly the representatives of the tribe were summoned to Pesháwar, and an arrangement was ultimately effected under which the British Government recognized the independence of the tribe, who in return pledged themselves to accept no other interference than that of the British Government in their political relations; and also, in consideration of certain subsidies, to undertake the entire responsibility for the security of the Khyber Pass, and maintain a body of Jezailchís with this object. When these arrangements were completed, the British troops were withdrawn from the positions which they had occupied; and thus a second time within

five years the headmen of the Khyber entered into a formal agreement for securing the objects held to be essential by the British Government. Some of the hills adjoining the Khyber were surveyed before the return of the force; and the amount of information obtained during the occupation will render the negotiations with the tribe in future a matter of much less difficulty than was formerly the case. Since the new arrangements were completed in December 1880, no single offence has been committed on the line of communications within the territory of those sections of the Afrídís with whom the agreement was made; nor was there any attempt to molest the troops, or to plunder the commissariat stores, when the Khyber was vacated.

State of the Afrídí tribe.

16. In reviewing the result of the various negociations which have been held with these hitherto troublesome and unmanageable neighbours, Sir Robert Egerton is strongly impressed with the advance which has been made in securing their confidence and obtaining a hold on their allegiance. The Afrídi of the Khyber, however, is not yet tamed, and recently, since the close of the year, a striking example has been afforded of the audacious character possessed by some of the most desperate adventurers in the attacks upon the 19th Bengal Cavalry picket at Pesháwar and the quarter-guard of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry at Kohát. But there is no doubt that a slow process of civilization has been commenced; the intercourse held by the principal Maliks with the British political officers during the time of occupation and subsequently has had its effect in enlisting their services and allaying many of their suspicions. The inducements offered for the maintenance of these relations, and for the continued security of the Pass, are ample; and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks there is no reason to fear that a due insistance upon the provisions of the agreement which has been laid down will

be likely to strain the present good understanding. Indeed, any hesitation in exacting a full compliance with the conditions upon which the arrangement rests would have the effect of weakening the responsibility which has been incurred by the principal Maliks, and would assuredly lead to trouble in the future.

Joint responsibility of united Jirga.

17. To the maintenance of one principle it is impossible to attach too great importance, *viz.*, that of holding the whole tribe, through their jirga, responsible for the misbehaviour of any one section. Sir Robert Egerton has throughout insisted upon the observance of this principle in the settlement of every case in which it has been found necessary to demand reparation from the Khyber Afrídís; and it is to this fact that he attributes the success which has been attained in mantaining satisfactory relations with the tribe. The principle is one in which the tribe fully acquiesces, and a signal instance of their willingness to accept it was afforded in the coercion of the Khasrogís and Paindai Zakka Khels by the other sections acting under the orders of the jirga, while the tribal council was assembled in Pesháwar for the discussion of the terms upon which a settlement should be effected for the maintenance of the Khyber route.

Khyber tolls.

18. The right to levy tolls on caravans making use of the Khyber was reserved by the British Government, in consideration of the large subsidies paid to the tribe; and a scale of tolls has now been formulated, and dues in accordance with this scale are levied from the caravans.

Kohát Pass Afrídís.

19. The Afrídís of the Kohát Pass gave no trouble during the year. The death of the Bangash Chief, Nawáb Bahádur Sher Khan, who had for many years been the channel of communication between the British Government and these tribes, is the

only event which needs to be chronicled in the history of this part of the border.

Kurram Valley.

20. The evacuation of the Kurram Valley took place in the month of October. During its occupation by the British forces, a portion of the Valley which adjoins the Kohát District had been made over temporarily to the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, and a question arose regarding the boundary which should be maintained after the retirement of our troops. After full consideration it was settled that the Kurram river should remain, as before, the boundary. The administration of the Valley is in the hands of two delegates appointed by the tribal council of the Turi tribe, which constitutes its principal population; and, notwithstanding that some interference was at one time attempted on the part of the Amír of Kabul, the new arrangement has, on the whole, worked well and smoothly.

The Khattaks.

21. Mention was made in the Report of last year of the disturbances which arose in the Barak tract of the Khattak country, which forms part of the territory held at a quit-rent by Nawáb Sír Khwája Muhammad Khan, K. C. S. I., of Teri. The Nawáb was unable to cope with these disturbances without using force, which he was not allowed to do, and assistance had to be rendered before order could be restored. Up to the present time a large portion of the revenue remains uncollected, and, although quiet has been restored in the country, and the principal ringleaders have been arrested and committed for trial, the feeling among the Barak population is still strong, and is not likely to be allayed until the Government takes into its own hands the adjustment of the relations between them and the Nawáb. Sir Robert Egerton was most unwilling to adopt any course

which could weaken the authority of the Nawáb, and for some time was in hopes of his being able to put down the disturbances and assert his authority without the aid of Government. But the Baraks had got out of hand, and interference became necessary. A full enquiry has been made into their alleged grievances, and it has been found that the land-revenue demand made upon them by the Nawáb, which formed one of their chief complaints, is lighter than in any other tract of the Nawáb's territories. The discontent originated from the service demanded from the Baraks under the tenure on which their lands are held during the occupation of the Kurram Valley by the British troops. A large number of the Baraks as well as other Khattaks were called out for making roads and for guarding the communications, and, although they were liberally paid, the prolonged absence from their homes produced a considerable amount of discontent, which in the case of the Baraks was exhibited by open defiance of the Nawáb's authority. It will probably be necessary to make a resettlement of the Barak tract, and fix the demand on account of land-revenue and other dues,—the process being performed by a British officer. The Nawáb has now expressed his concurrence in this view, though he was unwilling in 1874 that any settlement of his territory should be made; and proposals are now before the Government of India to this effect.

The Bannu Frontier.

22. With the exception of one raid on the Bárán militia post, committed by a gang of Dauris, Mahsúds and Darwesh Khel Wazírs, the Bannu frontier remained undisturbed. The influence of Mulla Adkhar, who on several occasions incited the Dauris to commit raids on the British line of communication in Kurram and elsewhere, has not made itself felt on the British border. The question of sending a punitive force against the Dauris for this and other offences was fully considered at

the time when the expedition against the Mahsúds was being planned; but the idea of an expedition was abandoned.

The Derajat Frontier.

23. The Derajat frontier to the south remained perfectly quiet. There can be no doubt that the understanding which exists between the trans-frontier tribe at this part of our border and the British Government is of a much more satisfactory nature than that which has yet been attained on the northern frontier. During a considerable portion of the year the cantonment of Dera Ghází Khan was entirely vacated, and the protection of the border was effected by the means of levies under the management of the British tumandárs of the district. There could be no clearer proof of the tranquillity of this part of the country than that it was found possible to rely solely on the local levies for purposes of border defence.

General Remarks on the state of the Frontier.

24. The instances in which hostility to the British Government has been manifested during the year by the border tribes have been detailed above. On the whole, the peace of the frontier was little disturbed. It is probable that the unchecked advance of the British troops into Northern Afghánistán, and the march from Kabul to Kandahar, have produced a wholesome effect upon our trans-frontier neighbours, and that this evidence of the strength of the British military power will long be remembered. But at the same time it must be borne in mind that the tranquillization of the Punjab frontier has been progressing for many years. In many cases the families who hold lands within the limits of British districts are offshoots of tribes which reside beyond the border, and a gradual acquaintance with our system of administration, and the ever peaceful intention of its councillors, has been promulgated in the trans-frontier tracts, and is producing its natural effect.

25. During the five years of Sir Robert Egerton's tenure of office, the expedition against the Jowákis in 1877-78; against the Zaimushts in 1879-80; and that recently undertaken against the Mahsúd Wazírs have been the only instances in which it was necessary to resort to military operations on a large scale against border tribes; and in all these cases the occupation of the country has been effected with ease and the submission of the tribe has been complete. The possession by our troops of improved arms has made a deep impression upon the tribes, and the assertion of British power in Afghánistán has deepened this impression to a degree which will be recognized more fully when expeditions have to be undertaken in future.

Border Defence.

26. The scheme of border defence elaborated by the Committee appointed for the purpose in 1877 has been in a great measure carried out in the districts of Pesháwar and Kohát. The final sanction of the Government of India to the complete elaboration of the details on the lines then laid down is yet awaited; but, meanwhile, such measures as are immediately necessary for the security of the border have been carried into effect, and with the best results. Some modifications of the original proposals may be indeed necessary; for example, in Yusafzai it appears unnecessary to establish several of the posts formerly recommended, as the inhabitants of the villages within our own border have proved themselves able to maintain their ground against any attacks from without; and when the proposal for arming the border villages in British territory has been carried into effect, it is possible that this mode of defence may still further take the place of the protection afforded by militia and police posts. During his recent tour in the Pesháwar and Kohát districts, Sir Robert Egerton reconsidered the original scheme for protecting this part of the border, and, in consultation with

the local officers, arrived at a conclusion regarding the strength of the posts at present required to maintain security in the vicinity of the frontier line.

MILITARY.
The Punjab Frontier Force.

27. In connection with frontier affairs, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record his deep sense of the services rendered by the Punjab Frontier Force. A detail of the part taken by each regiment during the Kabul campaign is given in the body of the Report, from which it will be seen how large and how distinguished a share in the military operations was taken by this force. These facts prove that the local character of the Punjab Frontier Force and its subordination to the Local Government does not impair its military efficiency. It is upon these two peculiarities of system that the efficiency of the Punjab Frontier Force depends. Both officers and men join the force in the expectation of having to serve upon the frontier, and are therefore more content to put up with the hardships of such service than regiments accustomed to general service in Northern India would be; while the knowledge of the country, the people and the language which local service gives could not be acquired were the regiments not local. Sir R. Egerton wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the loyal assistance he has at all times received from Brigadier-General Kennedy and the officers of the Punjab Frontier Force, and to express his opinion that no other body of officers and men, however constituted, could perform the duty of guarding the frontier better than has been done by this excellent force.

Volunteers.

28. There are now three Volunteer Rifle Corps in the Punjab, numbering in all 1,203 men, of whom 976 are efficient. The 3rd corps, consisting of men from the two lines of railway between Lahore and Kurrachee, was formed during the year under report, and comprises 600 members, of whom 433 are efficient.

The 1st and 3rd corps were inspected by Brigadier-General Murray, C. B., who testified to the steadiness and intelligence exhibited on parade. The 2nd corps was inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, commanding 14th Sikhs, who commented favorably on their efficiency.

29. Before leaving the subject of Military affairs in the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to record his acknowledgments to Colonel S. Black, C. S. I., who has for nearly 20 years held the post of Military Secretary to this Government, and whose excellent judgment and intimate acquaintance with the military requirements of the Province, and especially of the frontier, have been of the greatest service to successive Lieutenant-Governors.

SETTLEMENTS.

30. In seven districts of the Province the settlement operations which have been noticed in previous reports were brought to a conclusion, and fresh operations were commenced in one district. Sir Robert Egerton, as Financial Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor, has seen 28 out of 32 districts in the Province wholly or partially settled. During this period, which extends from 1868 to the present time, the total land-revenue of the Punjab has increased from Rs. 1,90,44,988 to Rs. 2,03,36,957. It is true that the whole of this increase is not due to settlements, but to a large extent it has been brought about by a revision of the land-revenue assessment, or by operations connected with the settlements. In not a few tracts the demand has been equalised without any increase being taken; in a few, a reduction of the demand has been effected. The principle upon which the assessment has been based has in each case been the same. The principle laid down for the guidance of the settlement officer is that Government is entitled to half the net assets, subject to such modification as may be necessary, due regard being had to

the particular circumstances of each district and its productive capacity. Where harvests are tolerably certain, there is but little doubt that the demand can be met without difficulty from year to year. Where the harvest is more precarious, due regard has invariably been paid to the fact in the assessment of the revenue; but no amount of such consideration will avail to meet the case of a failure of crop for several seasons together, coupled with habitual improvidence on the part of the cultivators of the soil.

Modes of Assessment.

31. For tracts thus circumstanced various schemes have from time to time been proposed, so as to apportion the pressure of the State demand to the conditions of season and productiveness of soil. One method for effecting such an arrangement, which has been proposed by officers engaged in settlement operations, is to fix the aggregate demand for a cycle of years, calculated with reference to the harvests of several years considered together, and to provide for the realization in any one year of such a proportion of this demand as is warranted by the quality of the harvest. The success of such a system would manifestly depend upon the correctness of the estimate framed by the local officer of the proportion to be demanded in each year; and few district officers possess the special experience or the leisure necessary for framing such an estimate. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly been unable to propose the adoption of this system, which, in many instances, would involve the risk of undue relinquishment of the Government demand. Another method is the reversion to the system of collection in kind, which was largely practised under former Governments; but this system also requires a minute investigation into the amount of the annual produce, and the performance of a process for which the ordinary revenue staff has little leisure, and which in all probability would be

fraught with inconvenience to the people, and with some risk of oppression and peculation. Sir Robert Egerton has therefore been content to maintain the ordinary method of fixing a cash assessment calculated with reference to the average value of the yearly outturn, and to trust to the vigilance of the revenue officers to protect the landholders of tracts where harvests are precarious from the consequences of too great rigidity in enforcing the normal demand in seasons of drought or failure.

Fluctuating Assessment.

32. On the other hand, the large areas affected by the overflow of the Punjab rivers are unsuited to a fixed system of assessment, owing to the extensive annual changes in culturable area and productiveness of soil, and a system of fluctuating assessments has been devised for application to the river lands of several of the recently-settled districts. A system of this character is necessary where water is supplied by canals in varying quantities for the irrigation of cultivated lands; and it is manifest that the varying advantages of land watered by the overflow of natural streams require a somewhat similar system. To the extension of this mode of assessment, there is, however, one obstacle, *viz.*, that it requires greater attention on the part of the subordinate revenue staff, as well as the supervising officers, in order to work it evenly. The patwari agency of the Province is probably strong enough to deal in the first instance with the system of fluctuating assessment, wherever it may be desirable to introduce it; but the staff of supervising officers is comparatively weak, and until it is strengthened the experiment cannot be conducted on a much larger scale. The formation of an Agricultural Department in the Punjab has recently been under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and suggestions have been made for strengthening the supervising agency in the several districts. If effect is given to this proposal, the system will be more widely extended.

Incidence of Assessments.

33. Upon the whole, the assessments of the Punjab districts which has been effected under Sir Robert Egerton's observation for the past thirteen years must be pronounced to be far from heavy; as compared with the realizations made in Native States, it is decidedly light. Judging, moreover, from the rise in the price of land, which has been very considerable, it cannot be excessive. The large increase in the transfer of land by sale and mortgage, which has been going on for several years, is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, in no way the result of the heavy pressure of the revenue, but of the natural process of competition, which is both wholesome and necessary. On the other hand, the interests of the large jagírdárs of the Province have not been lost sight of. Sir Robert Egerton has always been an advocate of light assessments, but the undue relinquishment of the proportion of the produce of the soil legally realizable by the State results not only in the needless impoverishment of the exchequer, and the adoption of taxation foreign to the traditions of the people, but affects an influential class of assignees of land-revenue, the amount of whose income is determined by the assessment of the State demand, and the contentment of this class must not be sacrificed through undue leniency in dealing with the proprietary and cultivating body, with whom it rests, by a diligent use of the resources at their disposal, to reap a liberal margin of profit from lands fully assessed up to the standard authorized by law.

TENANCY.

34. The relations of landlord and tenant in the Punjab have now been regulated for thirteen years by the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868. The number of suits for ejectment recently brought in some districts under settlement under the provisions of this Act has attracted notice, especially in the Sirsa District; and since the close of the year the Lieutenant-Governor

has had under consideration the facts elicited in connection with this subject. Some of the old tenants who assisted in the colonization of the Sirsa District were found to possess no qualifications which entitled them under the provisions of the Tenancy Act to resist eviction by the proprietors, and their refusal to accept the enhanced terms demanded by the latter in prospect of the resettlement of the land-revenue resulted in a large number of suits for eviction, which were in most instances successful. Proposals were submitted for extending the provisions of the Act relating to occupancy-tenants so as to confer the right of occupancy upon those who seemed to be entitled to more consideration than the law permitted; and had the question been one of including those tenants at the time of the passing of the Act, there might have been ground for accepting the proposals; but to adopt such a course would have been to recede from the position deliberately taken by Government, and strengthened by the continuance of an enactment for thirteen years, and by many judicial decisions; and as the case of the Sirsa tenants was not a solitary one, the resort to special legislation in their behalf would have placed them at an advantage as compared with some classes of tenants in other districts. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore determined to allow the status of cultivators to be regulated by the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1868 and to propose no amendment of that law. He considers that when the excitement caused by revision of settlement in the Sirsa District has passed away, the position of the cultivators, who are much in demand, will be improved by the force of circumstances which compel the landowners to treat their tenants with consideration in order to retain them on the land. In spite of its many imperfections, Sir Robert Egerton regards this much controverted measure as one of the greatest boons conferred upon the Punjab by the administration of the late Lord

Lawrence. Regarded by some at the time as a confiscation of proprietary right, it has been found defective only in the comprehensiveness of its provisions for maintaining the status of the tenants; while in the greater portion of the Province, it is the bulwark and charter of a contented peasantry.

35. The revenue administration of the Province has been ably superintended for the past three years by Mr. J. B. Lyall, Financial Commissioner, in whose judgment and ability the Lieutenant-Governor has complete confidence.

LEGISLATION.

36. No legislative measure of importance affecting the Punjab has been passed during the year under report; indeed, the whole period of Sir Robert Egerton's tenure of office has been one of legislative quiescence. The six years preceding 1876 were specially marked as a period of legislative consolidation; and it is to this period that the Punjab owes the many excellent measures which form the basis of its administrative and judicial procedure. The subsequent period has been one rather of elaboration than of initiation. The working of the various codes, and especially of the Land Revenue Act and its subsidiary rules, has now been thoroughly proved, and has stood the test of time. The codification of the somewhat complicated rules of land-revenue procedure which previously existed, has materially aided the labours of the staff of revenue officers in the Province; while a period of rest from legislative innovation has been enjoyed by the people at large.

Perhaps the only measure of administrative importance intimately affecting the Punjab, which has been passed since the year 1876, is the Forest Act of 1878. The conservancy of forest tracts in the Punjab is a subject of which the importance was recognized at an early period; but owing

to the large admixture of rights of property in the forests, it was in many instances found impossible to exercise any efficient control under the rules and regulations previously in force. The enactment of 1878 provides a method of dealing with every condition of forest tenure; the work of demarcation has been largely extended since the passing of the Act; and its further progress will, it may be hoped, be uninterrupted until suitable arrangements have been made for protecting all forests in which the State has an interest.

Several legislative bills were proposed and forwarded for opinion, which was duly furnished either during the year or since its close.

Among these may be noted the Transfer of Property Bill, the Easements Bill, and Alluvion and Diluvion Bill. The discussion of these measures, which appears to have been laid aside for a time, has been revived during the year under report, and forwarded for the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor. Some modifications have been made which remove a few of the objections which, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, exist to the passing of these measures; but Sir Robert Egerton is unable to agree with the principles upon which they are framed, and the following remarks which are contained in the Administration Report for the year 1877-78 are here repeated, as equally applicable to the Bills in their present stage:—

" All these intimately concern the immemorial customs of the Punjab which, if not more precisely defined than in other parts of India, are still more carefully guarded by specific declarations of the legislature in the Punjab Laws Act and Land Revenue Act. The Lieutenant-Governor has felt strongly that it was inconsistent with the policy which the Government of India has heretofore adopted in legislation to introduce, for the sake of uniformity of pro-

cedure, measures founded partly on abstract principles and partly on foreign codes of jurisprudence, before exhaustive enquiries have been made into the local customs affected by such measures, and an authoritative ascertainment whether they did, or did not, conflict with those usages which the Government has declared that it would uphold, and which it would be most impolitic to endeavour to subvert."

CRIME AND POLICE.

37. The statistics of crime for the year show a considerable decrease in serious offences. During the two previous years, owing to the failure of the harvests, the high range of prices, and the opportunities afforded by the increased traffic on the main lines of communications owing to the Afghán campaign, there was a serious increase in non-bailable crime. With the return of peace and prosperity the number of such offences has fallen below the figures of any of the last five years. The returns of bailable offences show an increase, but this is due to the large number of prosecutions under local and special laws, the enforcement of which betokens increased attention to sanitary regulations and other safeguards rather than any increase in criminality. The police effective force consists of 20,000 trained men, costing nearly 32 lakhs of rupees annually, of which five lakhs are paid from municipal, cantonment and other local funds. The whole force is organized under Act V of 1861, and in point of efficiency and discipline is a credit to the Province. With the working of the department the Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to be thoroughly satisfied. The subordination of the police to the civil district officers has always been regarded by Sir Robert Egerton as an essential condition of success in dealing with crime. On the other hand, such independent responsibility in regard to internal organization as is necessary for the maintenance of *esprit de corps* and systematic control in the department is extremely desirable, and this object

has been uniformly kept in view in the police administration of the Province, which during Sir Robert Egerton's tenure of office has been effectively superintended by Colonel A. H. Bamfield.

Criminal Tribes Act.

38. The rules under the Criminal Tribes Act have worked with excellent effect. The number borne on the register of these tribes amounts to 16,393. In some districts the working of its provisions has resulted in the resort of the criminal classes to agriculture as a means of livelihood. The preventive jurisdiction conferred by Chapter XXXVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code has been freely exercised in the Punjab with the best results, and a marked diminution of crime is noticed in those districts where activity has been displayed in demanding security from bad characters. Sir Robert Egerton believes that the exercise of this jurisdiction has been used with discretion and moderation; and he trusts that the provisions of the law in this respect will be preserved intact in the new Criminal Procedure Bill now under consideration.

Preventive jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE.

39. The steady increase in the total number of cases, civil and criminal, instituted in the courts, which has been observed from year to year, has been again maintained during the year under review. The judicial scheme introduced in 1875 has provided an agency hitherto sufficient to cope with this increase; but this measure, which, owing to the want of funds, was curtailed in its proportions, has been admittedly temporary in its character, and closer assimilation to the system in force in the Regulation Provinces is inevitable in view of the growing demands on the judicial agency of the Province, and the necessity of affording Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners more leisure for superintending the revenue and general administration. A scheme for effecting

this result is now under the consideration of the Judges of the Chief Court. Temporary relief has been afforded during the year to some Commissioners by the re-adjustment of the jurisdiction of the two Additional Commissioners, but provision for the future cannot be made by any further redistribution of the burden. The parallel increase in the receipts obtained from court-fees stamps is a sufficient indication of the growing necessity for strengthening the judicial agency of the Province, while at the same time this source of revenue affords the means for maintaining an adequate agency for the performance of judicial work.

Chief Court.

40. The appellate work of the Chief Court of the Province has increased in proportion to the number of original suits, and, notwithstanding the efforts made by the able and learned judges, whose exposition of the law during the past five years has given new vigour to the judicial administration, it was necessary during the year under review to apply for the temporary appointment of a fourth judge to assist in disposing of the arrears which had accumulated to the number of 1,200 cases, a number nearly equal to the whole annual work of the Court. In recording his sense of the conscientious discharge of their duties by the learned judges, and by the subordinate judicial agency of the Province, Sir Robert Egerton desires again to tender his special thanks for the loyal services rendered by the honorary and jagírdár magistrates, who, in large towns, as well as in several rural districts of the Punjab, have earned a reputation for the impartiality of their decisions, and willingly rendered valuable assistance to Government in the administration of civil and criminal justice.

Prisons.

41. There was a decrease in the jail population for the year, amounting to nearly 8 per cent. as compared with that of the year 1879;

and a corresponding decrease in the cost incurred. The jail accommodation is barely sufficient to receive the normal strength of prisoners, and when the Rúpar canal works are closed this deficiency will be more seriously felt. For the past five years financial pressure has precluded the possibility of constructing new jails; but there is no doubt that a large central jail, in addition to the one at Lahore, is urgently required, and the most appropriate site for such a jail appears to be in the neighbourhood of Mooltan. The Amritsar Jail also needs to be rebuilt, as the site selected for its location has been proved, by the floods of recent years, to be too low, and consequently unhealthy. The daily average of prisoners amounted to 14,673, and the total jail population of the year to 65,189. There were in all 2,002 offences committed during the year by prisoners in jail, and 899 of these, or 6 per cent. of the daily average and 1·4 per cent. of the total jail population, were punished by whipping. This number does not seem to require explanation, unless indeed it be assumed that whipping is not a suitable punishment for prisoners under any circumstances. Of the other forms of punishment available for breaches of jail discipline and other offences, the imposition of solitary confinement is possible only when the accommodation for such confinement is in excess of what is required for the execution of judicial sentences, and this is seldom the case in the jails of the Province. Reduction of diet involves in most cases more serious risk to the health of the criminal than corporal punishment, and is scarcely to be preferred to it. The subject of prison discipline has been under the careful consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year, and after full enquiry, Sir Robert Egerton sees no reason to think that the punishment of whipping is unduly inflicted in the jails of the Punjab.

Buildings.

Punishment.

Health.

42. The health of the jails has greatly improved during the year under report; but the mortality is still high, amounting to 7·87 per cent. on the daily average. In 1879 the death-rate was 14·01 per cent. The health of the Punjab generally shows a similar improvement. The highest mortality outside the jails, which has been recorded in the sanitary statistics of the Province, being at Rawalpindi, where the number of deaths amounted to 6·1 per cent. of the population. It is only of late years that the Punjab jails have acquired an unfortunate notoriety in respect of the mortality of prisoners; and every effort has been made to assign a cause for this increased fatality. It has been asserted that the change of diet effected in 1878, whereby the ration of meat was exchanged for *dal*, may have had an injurious effect on the health of the prisoners; but after examination of the statistics of different jails, this supposition does not appear to be substantiated; for some of the jails in which the new scale of diet was most rigidly observed are among the healthiest in the Province, whereas in others, where greater discretion was exercised, and the rations increased on account of the sickness prevailing in the neighbourhood, the mortality has been appalling. Moreover, the scale of diet was settled in accordance with the recommendations of the best authorities on the subject, the ingredients being such as are pronounced by scientific opinion to contain a sufficient quantity of all the substances necessary for the support of life. What is sufficient, however, to preserve life under ordinary circumstances may not be sufficient under the irksome confinement which attends upon jail life; and the Lieutenant-Governor has never refused to allow a departure from the scale prescribed by authority when it is recommended by the medical officers. Nor can the mortality be ascribed to overcrowding in the jails; for though the prescribed numbers have in several instances been exceeded, the excess number of prisoners has been

accommodated in the workshops or in tents so as to avoid crowding in the barracks. It is to be hoped that the health of the Punjab jails may, after the cycle of sickness which has prevailed for the last four or five years, soon revert to its previous condition. It must be borne in mind that during this period exceptional sickness has prevailed in many localities of the Province, and has not been confined only to the jail population; and also that in the case of the jails the sickness was not universal, but confined to certain localities which either at the time or previously had been visited by unusual sickness and mortality.

Cost.

43. The average cost of each prisoner per head amounted to Rs. 60. Although this is somewhat lower than in the previous year, it is still much above the cost formerly incurred. The price of provisions has been greatly reduced, but has not yet by any means fallen to the level of former years. The net profits earned by jail labour amounted to Rs. 13 per head. Here a considerable increase has been attained; but the total amount credited on this account represents but a small fraction of the expenditure incurred by the State. These facts alone demonstrate, if demonstration be required, the necessity for rigid economy in jail management. The dietary must be sufficient for the support of a labouring man, and must be composed of the substances used by the people of the country. These conditions the existing dietary meets, and the mere opinion, unsupported by evidence, that a more liberal scale would lessen sickness in the jails cannot be held to justify a departure from this principle. The consideration of expense also points to the utilization of prison labour in manufactures and other remunerative works, and Sir Robert Egerton has maintained in this respect the policy of his predecessor for giving every encouragement to jail industry by requiring the various departments of

Government to purchase their tents and country paper from the jail manufactories, and by largely employing the Central Jail Press in official printing. No exception is likely to be taken to these measures, though the Government is sometimes accused of entering into competition with free labour in regard to the manufacture of articles for sale to the public, such as carpets and other fabrics. But the necessity which has been above mentioned of rendering jail labour as remunerative as possible must be allowed due weight, and, as a matter of fact, the prices of articles manufactured in the jail are not fixed so as to undersell market produce; while many industries, notably that of the manufacture of carpets above mentioned, were first introduced into the Province through the jails, and where such is the case, the jails are positively conferring a benefit upon the public without in any way interfering with commercial enterprise.

The solitary system.

44. The desirability of extending the solitary system has not been lost sight of. Every year some provision has been made for erecting solitary cells; but for some years past financial pressure has precluded any considerable progress in this direction. In the case of juvenile prisoners, the system is rigidly enforced so far as regards intercourse with the other prisoners. A reformatory ward has been started in the Central Jail, to which juvenile criminals from all parts of the Province are despatched, and the greater number of the 82 boys there confined are employed as compositors in the Central Jail Press in a room apart from the main premises. The extension of the solitary system in the future must depend on the state of the provincial finances. At present the Lieutenant-Governor does not see any prospect of devoting a large amount of funds to this object when so much remains to be done in other directions which must be pronounced of greater importance.

Jail education.

45. The attempt to introduce education into the jails of the Province, which was made several years ago, has been persevered with, although results have not been encouraging. Of the prisoners released from jail during the year under review, however, as many as 1,110 had learnt to read and write a little, and 255 had been well instructed, during the time spent in jail.

Thaggi School.

46. The Thaggi School at Lahore, which has existed almost since the annexation of the Punjab, has been abolished during the year. Only a few approvers, and those men of great age, remained, and the necessity for maintaining the institution no longer existed. The old thags have been allowed their liberty, subject to police restraint; and the tent-making industry has been transferred to the Lahore Central Jail. The Jail Department, throughout the whole of Sir Robert Egerton's administration, has been superintended by Dr. A. M. Dallas, to whose long experience and conscientious efforts it owes its present satisfactory condition.

REGISTRATION.

47. There was a slight falling-off in the total number of registrations during the year, as compared with the average for the five years ending with 1876-77. The decrease in cases of optional registration is no less than 20 per cent. There was an increase in the number of cases of registration rendered compulsory under the Act, so that the decrease in optional registrations is the more marked. The increase in the former has more than made up the deficiency in receipts caused by the decrease in the latter; but some remarks are needed regarding the falling-off in optional registration, as it has been suggested that the action of Government is needed to explain more fully to the people the benefits of such registration. It may be observed that this decrease is not confined to the Punjab, but has occurred to even a greater extent, not only in

optional, but also in compulsory documents, for the past two years, in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Now, in the first place, it is not certain that familiarity with the provisions of the law would naturally have the effect of developing optional registration. In fact, many officers of experience allege that an acquaintance with the law is one of the chief reasons for the decrease in this kind of registration. For the most important advantage to be gained by registering a contract or deed of this class lies in the superior value as evidence which, independent of any provision in the Act, such document will possess as compared with one not so authenticated. The courts of the Province, it is believed, attach due importance to the registration of such documents, and the subject has been noticed both in rulings and circulars of the Chief Court; but it appears probable that money-lenders and petty traders, whose dealings form the bulk of business transactions in the Province, find that their account books and simple acknowledgments recorded in writing are sufficient to prove claims in court, and thus they do not care to go through the additional process of registration. If this is the case, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see any reason for enforcing upon the attention of the people a provision which it is optional for them to follow or to disregard. There is no doubt that optional registrations may be stimulated by various methods, and soon after the introduction of the Act cases were brought to notice in which the subordinate registering officers had insisted upon a vast amount of registration, ostensibly with a desire to comply with the provisions of the law, but the effect of which was to add largely to their income by the realization of registration fees. It was in consequence of this circumstance that a fixed allowance in lieu of the payment of a portion of the fees was allotted to the tahsíldárs and naib tahsíldárs performing the duty of sub-registrar in the Province; and the change has been on the whole beneficial,

both to the people and to the administration. It is not improbable that a reversion to the former system would stimulate the optional registration of documents, which is now on the decline; but Sir Robert Egerton does not think that the enhanced receipts from this source of revenue would by any means compensate for the trouble and inconvenience to which the public might be put by its restoration.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

48. The growth of the municipal system in the Punjab is one of the most interesting features in the development of the country. The municipalities in existence during the year were 195 in number, and contained a population of two million inhabitants, or more than one-tenth of the whole population of the Province. Nothing has done so much to develope the capability of self-government in the people as the municipal system, and nowhere have public improvements been carried on so vigorously or with such good effect as in the towns where the system prevails. The income, amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling, is chiefly derived from octroi. No appreciable difficulty or discontent is experienced in the realization of this impost. The popularity of the tax, and indeed of all municipal taxation, arises from the fact that the proceeds are expended in the improvement of the locality where it is levied, and the relief which has been afforded to the Provincial Revenues from this adventitious source has in all probability obviated the necessity of taxation of a less acceptable character. It may be said that in the Punjab taxation by octroi has been on its trial, and has stood the test well. The Lieutenant-Governor had grave apprehensions that, in consequence of its supposed depressing effect upon trade, octroi would be abolished, or reduced to a very meagre source of revenue; but Sir Robert Egerton is glad to think that, for the present at least, octroi, which is the most acceptable form

of local taxation, will, under the conditions and limitations necessary to preserve it from becoming a transit duty, be retained. The depressing effect upon trade which in theory it exercises is absolutely unfelt in the presence of other and more powerful causes which tend to develope it, and it is not until the effect of these stimulants is worked out that the effect of a moderate octroi carefully regulated can become perceptible. The provisions of the Municipal Act enabled the Local Government to exercise complete control over all the expenditure incurred by the committees. In some cases the authority thus provided has been acted upon; but on the whole the funds entrusted to the committees have been loyally and usefully administered. The authority which has been delegated to the municipal bodies, many of the members of which are at the same time honorary magistrates, has had the happiest results, not only in promoting the welfare of the town population, but also in engendering cordiality and sympathy between the officers of Government and the people. Many projects for improved sanitation have been put into effect, an excellent water-supply has been furnished during the year under review to the residents of Lahore and Simla, and similar projects are in contemplation elsewhere. In the scheme for the revision of decentralization arrangements which has been recently devised, Sir Robert Egerton is glad to see that a still further development of local self-government by municipal agency is contemplated.

Election of Committees.

49. In one respect, however, the results have been disappointing. The system of elective representation must be pronounced to have proved a complete failure in almost every case where it has been tried. This may be partly due to the want of interest felt by those who are called upon to record their votes, in the representation of the community; partly also to the

reluctance on the part of candidates to enter the lists in a competition in which success cannot be assured. There can be no doubt that in time this interest will be awakened; meanwhile the want of emulation which has been exhibited has rendered it necessary to resort to a system of nomination in several municipalities where the elective system had been introduced. Strange to say, it is on the part of the European community that this lack of interest has been chiefly observable, and in more than one hill station the constitution of an effective and energetic committee has been a matter of considerable difficulty. But in the important centres of the Province, whatever drawbacks there may be to the introduction of the elective system of representation, the municipalities afford ample evidence of a growing capacity for administration, and of steadily increasing popularity.

DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

50. Scarcely less indicative of advance in intelligence, and full of no less promise for the future, is the interest taken by the District Committees in the administration of the funds placed at their disposal for district purposes.

The effect produced upon the urban population by the institution of Municipal Committees is being realized in regard to rural circles by the formation of District Committees. The members of these committees, though not elected, are to a certain extent representatives of the district population; and the voice of the people in regard to the disposal of the money raised by the Local Rate cess makes itself heard by their means. As a consequence of this, the rate has come to be regarded as a popular measure. The amount at the disposal of Committees during the year was Rs. 20,17,000, of which nearly 13 lakhs were expended in roads, schools, dispensaries and other useful public works. A contribution of 20 per cent. on the receipts is made from the district to the provincial funds as an equivalent for the

cost of supervision borne by the latter, as the services of the District and Public Works Department establishments are largely utilized in connection with the expenditure from district funds. Should the revised scheme for decentralization of the provincial finances now under consideration admit of the relinquishment of this contribution, the amount can be usefully applied to district purposes. But the policy of maintaining a reserve as an insurance against famine or other special demands must be observed in the administration of the district, as well as of the provincial funds; and on this subject Sir Robert Egerton would express his cordial concurrence in the principles recently enunciated in connection with the development of local self-government, which will follow as one of the results of the new decentralization arrangement.

AGRICULTURE.
Harvests.

51. The harvests of the year were rather below the average. The spring crop of 1880 suffered from deficient rainfall, especially in the frontier districts. The rainy season set in most favorably, and the area under the autumn crop was larger than had ever been known, amounting to 10,376,342 acres, or an increase of half a million acres on the area sown in the previous year. But for a partial failure of the rains later on in the season, which caused some injury to the crops in the Delhi, Hissar, Rawalpindi and Lahore Divisions, there would have been an abundant harvest. The spring sowings were less than usual, owing to the failure of the late autumnal rains; but a few showers fell during February and March: prospects revived, and the crop reaped since the close of the year was on the whole a good one. The high prices which have now prevailed for some years in the Punjab, coupled with the absence of any long-continued drought or agricultural failure, have resulted in a marked improvement in the condition of the agricultural classes.

For some years, however, a calamity has been experienced from another quarter. Cattle disease has become unfortunately prevalent in several districts of the Province, especially those lying under the Himalayas, occasioning a large amount of distress, and in many cases depriving cultivators of the means of tilling the ground. The most fatal forms of disease seem to admit of no cure ; and the only measure to which the attention of the people has been continually drawn by the district officers is that of separating the diseased from the whole cattle. Since the close of the year the Government of India has accepted the proposal made by this Government for the institution of a veterinary school at Lahore, for the purpose of affording some instruction in the treatment of horses, principally with a view to the military requirements of the Government and the improvement of horse-breeding in the Punjab. But Sir Robert Egerton is in hopes that it may be found possible to attach to this school a class for the treatment of cattle disease; and that the opportunity thus afforded of obtaining instruction in a subject which so nearly affects the agricultural community will be duly appreciated by District Committees and students provided with the means of going through a course of training which will enable them to return to their homes and deal with the evil now so unfortunately prevalent to some effect.

Cattle disease.

52. The statistics of foreign trade given in the body of the Report show, for the first time in the last five years, a recovery from the continuous decrease which has taken place during that period. The cessation of the war and of the Kashmir famine are sufficient to account for this improvement. The system of registration of trade, which is now in force, is probably the best for securing the objects desired, foreign

TRADE.

trade being registered at the confines of the Province, and the movements of internal trade being ascertained by a division of the railways into blocks, the interchange of traffic between which is registered; while the returns of the trade of the principal municipalities are obtainable from the establishment maintained for the collection of octroi and the boat trade on the Indus from the Deputy Conservator at Sukkur. There is little doubt that the large demand for carriage on account of the movement of troops has seriously affected the activity of trade in the interior of the Punjab for the past four years, and it will be long before the stock of camels is thoroughly replenished. The liberal action of the Government in dealing with claims for compensation on account of hired animals which perished during the campaigns has much alleviated the serious loss incurred in some districts, and will be remembered not only by the sufferers, but by the population at large as the result of a wise and merciful consideration for the people.

PUBLIC WORKS.
Railways.

53. The extension of railways in the Province during the year has been considerable. The first section of the Kandahar line, consisting of 133 miles, was begun in October 1879 and finished in May 1880. The trade from Kandahar which has hitherto adopted the Bolan route will no doubt in future be attracted to this railway line. The gap which occurs on the Indus Valley State Railway at Sukkur, where a bridge is ultimately to be constructed over the Indus, is the only obstacle to direct railway communication between the Punjab and the port of Kurrachee. The Punjab Northern State Railway was pushed on as far as Rawalpindi in the month of October 1880, and completed to Attock by the 1st January 1881. The difficulties of construction between Ratiyal and Rawalpindi were considerable; the line lies through a hilly

broken country which requires considerable engineering skill and resources.

Provincial Works.

54. Owing to the want of funds no works of any magnitude have been undertaken in the Public Works Department from provincial resources during the year which has closed, and indeed throughout Sir Robert Egerton's administration the condition of the finances has been such as to preclude the execution of any extensive public works. The grant which it was possible to make for this purpose little more than sufficed year after year for the maintenance of existing buildings and roads, and it has been a matter of regret to the Lieutenant-Governor that so many projects have had to be put in abeyance owing to the poverty of the finances. The construction of a new building for the Chief Court at Lahore has now received sanction, and the work has been put in hand. The School of Art at Lahore is half completed; and under the revised decentralization scheme, and with the improvement of the Imperial finances, it is to be hoped that the allotment for the Public Works Department will hereafter leave a sufficient margin to provide for the completion of other imporant buildings, the want of which has been long felt.

To Major General C. Pollard, R. E., Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department, the Lieutenant-Governor tenders his cordial acknowledgments for the valuable assistance and advice rendered by him in the administration of this department, and for the skill and efficiency with which the professional details of the department have been conducted.

Irrigation Branch.

55. In the Irrigation Department the new main line of the Western Jumna Canal has been completed; and a small supply of

water was sent down during the year in order to consolidate the banks. The realignment of this canal will, it is hoped, result not only in improved capabilities of distributing water, but in a vast improvement in the health of the population who have suffered severely from the swamps produced by the canal in its former course. The progress made in the Sirhind Canal during the year has been extensive, and the opening of this large work may be shortly expected. The Swát River Canal project for the irrigation of a portion of the dry tracts in the north of the Pesháwar Valley was undertaken mainly on political grounds. Fair progress has been made with the work, but owing to the great demand for labour on the Punjab Northern State Railway, it has been impossible to do as much as might otherwise have been expected.

Major-General H. W. Gulliver, R. E., has held the office of Joint-Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Department during Sir Robert Egerton's incumbency as Lieutenant-Governor, and his thorough knowledge of the system of irrigation in the Punjab, combined with a deep interest in the welfare of the people, have been of great value to the administration.

MEDICAL.

56. The scheme for the re-organization of the Medical Department, to which allusion was made in the Report of last year, has been carried out during the year under review, in conformity with the orders issued by the Government of India. The separation of the Medical from the Jail Department will no doubt tend to improve the administration of both; and the Lieutenant-Governor has already found the advantage of having at hand, in the Surgeon-General of the Province, an adviser on matters relating to the civil medical administration generally. Sir Robert Egerton still maintains the opinion which has

been previously expressed, that there is no need for making a further distribution of medical supervision; and if it proves ultimately practicable to place the departments of sanitation and vaccination under the control of the Surgeon-General, this arrangement will tend to administrative convenience and efficiency. In any case, however, there is nothing to prevent the execution of the plan mentioned last year, for making the Civil Surgeon in each district the responsible local head of the civil medical administration in all its departments, including sanitation and vaccination ; and in the scheme which has recently been sanctioned for giving to each district an efficient vaccinating staff, this principle has been kept in view. By this means the existing machinery will be utilized to its fullest extent. The district vaccinators will work under the immediate superintendence of the medical officer attached to the local dispensary ; or if there be none, of a Native superintendent of vaccination, both of whom will be controlled by the Civil Surgeon. The Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination will be the inspecting and advising officer ; but the sphere of his operations will be too wide for him to exercise any close supervision or control over the operations of the individual vaccinators.

It has been arranged that the increased cost involved in the new organization shall be met from the revenues of municipal and district funds. There is no object on which such funds can more appropriately be spent, and the benefits of our medical institutions are now to so large an extent appreciated by the people, that the propriety of this arrangement will readily be acknowledged.

SANITATION.

57. The important subject of sanitation is one to which Sir Robert Egerton has always given his earnest consideration. The terrible mortality which has lately occurred in conse-

quence of the prevalence of malignant forms of fever in some of the principal towns of the Province, has brought to notice in the most prominent manner the necessity for the drainage of localities where the stagnation of water has been recognized as the cause of the sickness; and in the municipal towns of the Province this subject has received full attention.

The returns of vital statistics which are now furnished by the Sanitary Commissioner have been rendered much more complete by the introduction of the system of record introduced in the year 1878-79. The returns of births and deaths are now furnished by the chaukidár of the village, who reports every week to the police post to which he is attached; and a great improvement has resulted in the accuracy of the statistics. It would be premature, however, to expect that the discovery of the existence of unhealthiness in the villages of the Province will produce much effect for some years to come. In the large municipal towns where progress has made great strides, the remedy will promptly be applied where the evil is found to exist; but this cannot yet be expected in rural localities. There is at present no law under which sanitary regulations can be extended to the villages or their disregard made the subject of penalty, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to recommend that any such measure should be introduced in the present condition of the Province until the people more fully understand the necessity of adopting sanitary precautions: any great energy in insisting upon them would be misdirected, and advance would be retarded by the unpopularity which would attach to the introduction of such reforms. It may, however, be desirable to make the headman of the village responsible for a certain amount of conformity to the orders of the district officer, in regard to such palpable matters as too often establish the unsanitary condition of many villages

beyond all possibility of doubt. A provision of this character has been inserted in the Land Revenue Act of the Central Provinces, and when the opportunity occurs a similar provision may with advantage be obtained for the Punjab.

CENSUS.

58. A census of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with the exception of Kashmir, was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881. The same schedule was adopted, and the same general scheme of operations followed, both in British territory and in Native States. The feudatory Chiefs took up the work with the greatest readiness, and carried it out most effectively. The figures have been tabulated since the close of the year, and the general results are embodied in the Report.

EDUCATION.

59. The falling-off in the number of scholars attending the educational institutions of Government, which was noted last year, has been almost made good during the year under review. It must, however, be admitted that hitherto only a very small fraction of the population has been provided with the means of instruction. The policy of the Punjab Government in regard to expenditure upon education has been to bring primary education within the reach of all, but in regard to higher education, to aim at affording the means of attaining proficiency to those only who are ready to bear a fair share of its cost. It has further been the aim of Government to throw the cost of primary education as far as possible upon the local resources; and the amount which is spent on this account from municipal and district fund revenues is annually increasing. The cost of the higher institutions is, however, still borne almost entirely by the Government, and, although the income from fees shows an increase from year to year,

it will be long before full effect can be given to the principle above mentioned, and the State revenues relieved of the maintenance of the schools and colleges of the higher class, which afford standards of education for the Province generally.

Lahore University.

60. The sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for raising the Punjab University College to the status of a University has been received since the close of the year, and Sir Robert Egerton is glad to be assured that this measure will now be carried to completion. One of the main objects of this institution has been to impart through the medium of the vernacular the higher education which is elsewhere in India furnished only in the English language; and it was confessedly to bring within the range of the vernacular students the distinctions hitherto denied to them that this Government has sought to obtain the permission which has at length been accorded. There is, however, no fear that the study of the English language in the Punjab will be in any way impaired by the concession now made to oriental scholars. The demand for instruction in English is stimulated by the desire for Government employment, and by the natural wish of students to acquaint themselves with European modes of thought. The degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts will, in accordance with the desire of the Secretary of State, be reserved for those who attain proficiency in a curriculum more nearly resembling that of western nations than is possible in the course of studies observed in an oriental college. Some misconception has arisen in regard to the effect which the passing of the Bill may have upon English education. The Lieutenant-Governor has no desire to discourage the study of English, nor indeed is there any danger of this study being neglected. But if the treasures of sicence can be communicated

to the people through their own vernacular, they will much more easily assimilate the ideas of western civilization, and will progress more rapidly in scientific thought, than from instruction derived solely through the medium of a foreign language. Moreover, the large sums of money which have been contributed to the support of the University by the Native Chiefs of the Province were given for the promotion of such a scheme, and not for the promotion of the study of English only, and it would be a breach of faith not to carry out the wishes of those whose contributions have been accepted. A vernacular literature is what is most required, however, before any general results can be expected in this direction, and efforts are being made towards the formation of such a literature under the auspices of the Punjab University Senate.

Normal Schools.

61. The quality of the instruction given in the primary schools is often of a very inferior description; and in order to remedy this, a Central Training College has been established at Lahore for the instruction of teachers. There are, besides, two Government Normal Schools at Delhi and Rawalpindi, and one at Amritsar, which is an aided institution. In regard to the instruction of European and Eurasian children, the Punjab is somewhat in advance of the Lower Provinces. The Bishop Cotton School, Simla, the Lawrence Asylums at Murree and Sanawar, and the High School at Lahore provide means of instruction for a large number of children of this class; but the report recently made by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Baly shows that there are still a number of places in the Punjab where schools are needed; and the subject is under the consideration of Government.

European and Eurasian Schools.

Mayo School of Art.

62. It remains only to notice the School of Industrial Art at Lahore established in memory of the late Earl Mayo. This school, under

the able superintendence of Mr. J. L. Kipling, provides instruction for about fifty scholars in drawing, carpentry, moulding, wood-engraving, lithography and decoration. The difficulty is to obtain employment for the lads who have attained proficiency in these subjects. Those who study design in the different branches of industrial art are for the most part their own artificers. Sir Robert Egerton is glad to think that something has been already done in the revival of a taste for industrial and decorative art in the Province. The schools at Hoshiárpur and Kasur produce articles for which there is a very considerable demand, and the Exhibition which has just been held at Lahore in the current year contains specimens of artistic design which are sufficient to prove that there is a latent taste in the artificers of the Punjab which only needs encouragement and publicity to be thoroughly appreciated.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

63. The receipts from Land Revenue, Excise, and Stamps show a considerable increase over the figures of the previous year, and indeed these three sources of revenue have steadily increased since the annexation of the Province. It may, however, be doubted whether the expansion of the land-revenue will continue to a much greater extent. The whole of the Province has now been brought under a regular settlement, and in most of the districts a revision of settlement has been made since the rise of prices set in which has marked the last twenty years. In any forecast, therefore, of the financial condition of the Province based upon the figures of previous years, this fact has to be borne in mind; and in giving his opinion regarding the revised scheme of provincial finance which has been recently communicated, the suitability of which to the over-growing financial requirements of the Province depends upon its providing a corresponding expansion in the revenues, the Lieutenant-Governor has been obliged to give some prominence to this consideration.

The scheme of decentralization which has been in force for the past five years has worked with some difficulty, owing to the financial pressure which has uniformly existed throughout almost the whole of this period. But the policy upon which that scheme was framed has the cordial concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the further extension of the principle which is now contemplated, whereby a portion of the receipts and charges on account of headings and departments hitherto regarded as solely imperial are included in the provincial account, is a step still further in the right direction.

The growing requirements of the Province and its increasing revenue point to the assignment of sources of revenue sufficiently expansive to maintain financial equilibrium, and provided that the assignment made in the first instance be calculated on sufficient data, and that the rate of expansion in the revenue assigned is commensurate with the necessary increase of expenditure, this is all that is required. Sir Robert Egerton has felt bound to express his doubts whether the first of these conditions is fulfilled in the scheme which has been recently under his consideration, and hesitated under these circumstances to accord his unqualified assent to a financial programme which would have to be worked by his successor.

CONCLUSION.

64. In reviewing for the last time the Administration Report of the Province with which he has so long been connected, and the welfare of which he has so much at heart, Sir Robert Egerton desires to express his final acknowledgments to the able and efficient staff of officers who, in the several departments of the Government, have ever rendered him hearty support and faithfully shared with him during his term of office the burden of the administration.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and will not be repeated before the Report for 1882-83 falls due.

2. HISTORICAL.—During the year the Punjab and its Dependencies remained under the charge of Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The Native States subordinate to the Punjab Government are 36 in number, *viz*:—

(I) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor,—Jummu and Kashmir, Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, and Nábha;

(II) Under the Commissioner of Amritsar,—Chamba;

(III) Under the Commissioner of Umballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (twenty in number);

(IV) Under the Commissioner of Jullundur,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Súket;

(V) Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot;

(VI) Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi;

(VII) Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dujána.

4. *Kashmir.*—The forecast which was made in the report for last year of the prospect of an abundant harvest to come, has proved correct. Heavy falls of snow in the winter ensured a sufficiency of irrigation, and plentiful rain in May, followed by a period of fine hot weather, resulted in an unusually abundant crop of wheat and barley. It must, however, be long before the people of the Valley can recover from the effects of the disastrous famine of 1879. While there has been no absolute starvation, the agricultural classes are sunk in the deepest poverty. The mulberry trees, which grow wild, gave abundance of fruit in the

summer of 1880, and on this the poorest for some time subsisted. In many villages half the houses are still in ruins, and in others only one quarter of the former population remain. Large orders for shawls on account of mercantile houses in France could not be executed for want of workmen. The Mahárája at one time proposed to substitute payment of revenue in cash for the usual demand of a share of the crops. The change would probably have been beneficial, but the cash assessment was fixed at an extremely high rate and the proposal has fallen through. The church for European visitors at Sonámurg was accidentally burnt during the year. Towards the close of 1880 the disturbed state of Gilghit gave rise to some anxiety, and special precautions had to be taken in restricting the movements of travellers.

5. *Patiála, Jínd and Nábha.*—There is little of importance to record regarding the Phulkián States during the year under report. The Mahárája and Council of Patiála and the Rájas of Jínd and Nábha attended the darbár held at Lahore on the 15th November by His Excellency the Viceroy. In recognition of the excellent services rendered by the contingents and officials of these Native States during the first campaign in 1878-79, titles of honor and other concessions have been granted by the British Government, among which the following may be mentioned. The nazzar payable by the Mahárája of Patiála on occasions of State visits to His Excellency the Viceroy has been remitted for the life of the present Chief. Sardár Dewa Singh, President of the Council of Patiála, was raised to the rank of Knight Commander of the Star of India, and Sardár Ganda Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the State's Army, has been appointed Companion of the same Order. The title of Rája-i-Rájgán has been conferred on the Rája of Jínd, and the decoration of the Order of the Indian Empire on Sardár Jaggat Singh, Motamid of Jínd in attendance on the Punjab Government, and on Diwán Bishen Singh, Minister of Finance of the Nábha State.

6. *Baháwalpur.*—The Nawáb, Sádik Muhammad Khan, who had been installed as ruler on attaining his majority of 18 years of age in November 1879, has administered the State with the assistance of a Council composed of six members. The Council will be retained until the Nawáb is 21

years of age, the consent of the local Government being necessary to the appointment or dismissal of any of its members. During the year under report Sheikh Firoz-ud-dín, Wazír, or Prime Minister, died: his place has not been filled up; subject to the approval of the local Government Diwán Jatta Mal, lately in charge of the Finance, has been appointed Household Minister, his place being taken by his son Diwán Asá Nand; while Gul Muhammad Khan has succeeded Saiyid Nawáz Shah as Minister for the Army.

7. The system of canals which was completed under the British Resident during the Nawáb's minority has worked well, and the State has enjoyed good harvests.

8. Towards the end of the year the ill-feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans of Baháwalpur led to disturbances, which, however, were speedily quieted without bloodshed. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the action of some Muhammadans who during the *Holi* festival dressed up a figure and carried it through the streets in imitation of the ceremonies of a Hindu funeral. The Hindus retaliated by a similar mockery of the *tazia* procession customary among Muhammadans during the *Muharram*. In a riot which ensued the Muhammadans destroyed a Hindu temple and desecrated two others. The Commissioner of Mooltan then visited Baháwalpur without loss of time to assist the Nawáb and Council in the restoration of order. The Nawáb gave satisfactory assurances that the temples which had been injured by Muhammadan rioters should be restored at the cost of the State, and the Council promised an impartial investigation in which the aggressors of both sides should be dealt with fairly and without favor. Notwithstanding this, complaints of oppression and of the wanton slaughter of kine with the sole object of insulting the feelings of the Hindu community continued to be received from Hindus of Baháwalpur. Accordingly, shortly after the close of the year under report, on the 29th April, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Officiating Secretary, the Military Secretary, Major Grey, C. S. I., formerly in political charge of the State, and the Commissioner of Mooltan, visited Baháwalpur in order to satisfy himself of the extent and causes of the ill-feeling which was reported to exist between the members of the two hostile sects. In his interview with the Nawáb, the Lieutenant-Governor tendered advice as to the methods by

which the Nawáb should endeavour to allay the existing irritation and excitement, and the Nawáb gave satisfactory assurances of his desire to rule with impartiality and with due consideration for the feelings of men of all classes and religions. Careful enquiries were made both from the officials of the State and from leading members of the Hindu community, and the conclusion at which His Honor arrived was that the Hindus had not been subjected to any real oppression, and that the complaints received had been instigated by a factious spirit of agitation which seemed likely to be satisfied by nothing less than the total prohibition of the slaughter of kine,—a demand to which the Nawáb could not reasonably be expected to accede. During the year the birth of a son to the Nawáb has been reported. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Baháwalpur on November 17th and announced that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India had been pleased to confer upon His Highness the decoration of Grand Commander of the Star of India.

9. *Kapurthala.*—The post of Superintendent has been held throughout the year by Mr. C. M. Rivaz, who during the cold weather visited every part of the Kapurthala territory and all its estates in Oudh. The Rája completed his eighth year of age in November, and is making satisfactory progress in his education. The census of the State was taken on the 17th February, and shows a total population of 252,617 souls, giving an average of 417 to the square mile. These numbers are somewhat less than those recorded at the enumeration made 4 years ago, and, if the latter is accepted as trustworthy, the difference may be accounted for by the mortality in the serious fever epidemic which raged in the autumn of 1878. The harvests have been good, and the land-revenue was realized with ease and punctuality. The demand was Rs. 7,31,079 and the collections Rs. 7,18,371, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,708, of which, however, the greater part is nominal. Including cesses, fluctuating assessments, and the income from jagírs in British territory, the total revenue drawn was Rs. 8,87,938. The demarcation of the boundary line on the Beas river between Kapurthala and British territory has been satisfactorily completed. In one case only did a dispute arise, which is still under the consideration of Government. Settlement operations have been virtually completed in the 4 tahsils of the State and its outlying parganas. Cultivation has increased considerably since the

last settlement, and the country has advanced in wealth and resources. Following the good harvest and general prosperity in the year under report, there has been a great decrease in crime. Vaccination appears to be energetically carried on, 6,937 children, mostly under one year of age, having been operated on. The finances of the State continue in a very satisfactory condition. The total revenue from all sources was Rs. 19,08,200 as compared with Rs. 17,49,322 in the year before, and there was a closing cash balance in the Bank of Bengal and in the State treasuries of Rs. 5,99,030. The octroi system has been improved and taken under direct management. Duties on the export of various commodities were abolished, and the agricultural community have thus been relieved of a vexatious tax without material loss to the revenues of the State. Two lakhs of rupees have been spent on useful public works, of which may be mentioned the Beyn weir, which serves both as a protection against floods and as a bridge on a road which will probably become an important line of communication. Good progress was made in the metalled road between Kapurthala and Sultánpur, and the road from Phagwára to Hoshiárpur. The drainage works in the town of Phagwára have been completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 10,000, and it is in contemplation to build central offices and a darbár hall at Kapurthala. Much land has been brought under cultivation in the Oudh estates, some 30,000 acres having been reclaimed during the past 3 years. These estates have been well administered by Kanwar Harnám Singh. In connection with the services rendered by the Kapurthala State in the Afghán campaign, Diwán Rám Jas, for many years the principal official of the darbár, received the decoration of a Companion of the Star of India, and Sardár Nabi Bakhsh that of the Order of the Indian Empire.

10. *Chamba.*—Major C. H. T. Marshall held charge of the office of Superintendent of the State during the year. The young Rája, whose progress in his studies is favorably reported on, is growing up active, and shows a fondness for shooting and manly sports. He visited Lahore in April, and again in November on the occasion of the viceregal darbár. The financial condition of the State continues satisfactory. The income amounted to Rs. 2,33,952, excluding a balance of nearly half a lakh of rupees in hand from the preceding

year. The land-revenue amounted to Rs. 1,50,220, and was realized without difficulty in spite of scanty harvests. The barley crop was poor, and Indian-corn failed in the valley of the Ravi. The local grain merchants, either from want of means or lack of energy, did little to import foreign grain; but the measures taken by the Superintendent alleviated all distress.

11. Nearly Rs. 70,000 were laid out on public works, of which the more important are the roads to Barmaor and Manjir and the bridge across the river Siuil. Much extra expense was incurred on the Barmaor road owing to unusually severe floods on the Ravi, by which many miles of the low-level road to the plains were washed away.

12. Interesting experiments were made in the cultivation of hops and in starting silk-growing. The hops flourished and yielded a good crop, both in Pangi and Chamba. The dispensary continues to be popular, and the schools have been well attended. Two boys from the Chamba School, good English scholars, are studying in the Engineering College at Amritsar.

13. *Mandi.*—It was noticed in the report for last year that an estrangement had taken place between the Rája and the Ministers who were appointed under the scheme of administration drawn up by the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division and introduced in 1879. The Khatris of Mandi, who possess much influence, used every opportunity to prejudice the Rája against his Ministers and to make him jealous of their authority. Their intrigues were assisted by the fact that Mián Mán Singh, one of the principal Ministers, had been somewhat hasty in introducing reforms which, though beneficial in themselves, were regarded by the people with impatience and dislike. In April it was reported that the local discontent in Seoraj had culminated in large collections of people, assembled with the intention of bringing their grievances to the notice of the Rája himself in Mandi. One of the principal causes of the discontent appears to have been the desire of the Rája's Ministers to abolish forced labor and introduce in its stead a system of paying for all labor done; while the customary obligation to provide forced labor for three months in the year was to be commuted into a payment of six rupees a year per head. The reform was in itself unobjectionable, and would probably have promoted

the convenience and comfort of the agriculturists, but its meaning and intent were distorted by the village headmen, who, fearing that the proposed arrangement would put an end to a source of illicit gain to themselves, induced the people to believe that both forced labor as of old and a money payment in addition would be exacted from them. The rising at no time assumed any serious dimensions, and was completely devoid of any political importance. The Rája showed much apathy, and could not be induced to meet his discontented subjects until the positive orders of Government were communicated to him. The people demanded the dismissal of the obnoxious Ministers, and, though the Rája at first refused to grant their request, they have practically obtained their wishes, as Mián Mán Singh shortly after left on a pilgrimage to Mathura, and has since not resumed office. The Rája has now reinstated his former Minister, Uttam Singh, who is, however, Wazír in name only and possesses little authority. The Rája himself directs the administration.

14. The census operations were carefully carried out under the superintendence of a British Native revenue official. The result shows an increase of population from 140,000 to 147,017. The revenues of the country, owing to the disturbances above alluded to, and to general laxity of administration, have fallen greatly into arrears; while nearly half a lakh of rupees had to be remitted in consequence of the concessions made by the Rája to the demands of the insurgents. The expenditure has also been increased by a large outlay on the Rája's marriage and by expenses in connection with his attendance at the viceregal darbár at Lahore. There was consequently, at the end of the year, a deficit of Rs. 74,000, which, however, ought to be more than covered when the unrealized balances of the past year are realized. The road between Mandi and Phagwára is now nearly completed. The road from Mandi to Suket has been greatly improved, and its extension over the Dulchi Pass into Kulu is making fair progress.

15. *Suket.*—The income of the State has not reached the estimate formed by the Commissioner in his budget for 1880-81, owing to a large falling-off in realizations of land-revenue and in the sale of timber. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,08,720, while the receipts were about

Rs. 1,03,500. The expenses connected with the viceregal darbár and the census operations account in part for the deficit at the end of the year. The revision of assessment of land-revenue has been commenced in the whole of the districts, and fair progress has been made. It is expected that the work will be completed during the current year with a slight reduction of assessment accompanied by a more even distribution of payment. The census was carefully carried out by the Superintendent, Hardiál Singh. The result shows an increase of population from 44,000 to 52,484, but the former figures are only approximate and based on a rough estimate. The Rája is being educated both in English and in Persian, and makes fair progress in his studies.

16. *Farídkot.*—There is little to record of this State, the administration of which has been ably and satisfactorily conducted by Rája Bikrama Singh. Eleven miles of a metalled road between Farídkot and Ferozepore have been completed. The Rája has paid much attention to education and to the introduction of sanitary improvements, and is taking steps to carry out in the judicial and police departments the system that is in force in British territory.

17. *Máler Kotla.*—The condition of the State continues to be satisfactory. The expenditure is kept well within the income, and the Nawáb has of late curtailed the generous profuseness of his presents to religious institutions. Many improvements in the neighbourhood of Máler Kotla have been carried out. The results of the census show an apparent decrease of about 20,000 souls, but little reliance can be placed on the records of the earlier enumeration.

18. *Kalsia.*—This State is well managed. The Sardár's administration is popular, and complaints are rarely received.

19. *Simla Hill States.*—These minor States, 20 in number, are under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. The most important are Sirmúr, Biláspur, Bashahr, Hindúr and Kyunthal.

20. *Sirmúr.*—In October 1880 the Rája of Sirmúr had the honor of receiving a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. The Rája is one of the ablest Chiefs of these hills, and attends personally to the conduct of business and the administration of his State.

21. *Bilaspur.*—An estrangement has arisen between the Rája and his only son, which, as was to be expected, has had a prejudicial effect on the administration.

22. *Hindúr.*—The circumstances which led to the expulsion of Ghulám Kadir and his Pathan faction, who had established a predominant influence in the State, were described in detail in the report for last year. A marked improvement in the aspect of affairs and in the condition of the people has followed. The Rája, who is naturally of a weak and timid disposition, is supported by the advice of the Superintendent of Hill States.

23. *Bashahr.*—The forest lease continues to work well, and its results are highly beneficial to the State itself and to the British Government. A careful census of the territories of the Hill States has resulted in a total population of 400,455, as against 407,697 in 1854.

24. *Lohárn.*—The financial affairs of this State continue to be unsatisfactory. In 1878 the debts of the Nawáb amounted to Rs. 1,44,148. Careful examination of the finances was then made by the Commissioner, who took steps to reduce the annual expenditure to Rs. 69,044, and, assuming the probable income at Rs. 76,112, made arrangements to pay off the liabilities by instalments of Rs. 7,000 per annum.

25. The rainfall of the past 3 years has been unusually scanty, and the income, which depends chiefly on land-revenue, has fallen considerably below the estimate. The question has been energetically taken up by the present Commissioner of the Hissar Division, who has made arrangements to reduce the annual expenditure to Rs. 55,000. The income is now estimated at Rs. 69,000, which it is hoped will give a surplus of Rs. 14,000 a year. The Lieutenant-Governor has under consideration a proposal to advance to the Nawáb a loan of Rs. 95,000 at 6 per cent. interest, provided the consent of the Nawáb is obtained to arrangements which will ensure the proper administration of the State and keep expenditure within the budget framed by the Commissioner. Owing to the pressure of his debts, the Nawáb has been unable to maintain an efficient police force on the boundary between the Lohárn and the Jaipur State, and for some time past the condition of this border has been unsatisfactory, large bands of marauders from Jaipur having more than once, in prose-

cution of disputes with their neighbours, the subjects of the Nawáb, committed serious offences in the border villages of the Loháru State.

26. *Dujána.*—During the minority of the Nawáb the affairs of the State continued to be carried on under the supervision of Nijábat Ali Khan. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,852; the expenditure to Rs. 65,820, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 86,032.

27. *Pataudi.*—The young Nawáb, Mumtaz Hussain Ali Khan, is now 6½ years of age. The State continues under the management of Pundit Kishen Lal, whose administration has given satisfaction. The debts of the late Nawáb, which amounted nearly to half a lakh of rupees, have been entirely paid off, and there was a large cash balance of Rs. 34,000 in the State treasury at the close of the year. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,06,778. The new assessments, which have been in force for nearly 3 years, are reported to be working well. The schools of the State are well attended, and the dispensary at Pataudi is popular.

28. In September and October His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Hill States of Theog, Kamharsein and Mandi, and during his tour in the plains in the cold weather he visited Farídkot and passed through the territories of Nábha, Patiála and Kapurthala. His Honor held darbars in Kulu, at Rohtak, Delhi, and Umballa.

29. It may be convenient here to record that in the month of November His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General paid a visit to Amritsar and Lahore. He arrived in Lahore on the 10th November, and was met at the railway station by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, and the principal European officials civil and military. From the railway station, His Excellency, followed by the Native Chiefs and principal European officers, went in procession on elephants, escorted by the usual detachments of troops, to the viceregal camp. On the 11th of November His Excellency the Viceroy received visits from the Mahárájas of Jummu and Patiála; the Rájas of Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot, Chamba and Suket; the Nawáb of Maler Kotla; the Sardár of Kalsia, and the Nawábs of Loháru and Dujána; and the

day following paid return visits to such ruling Chiefs as are entitled to this honor, including, on this occasion, the Rája of Farídkot. The Nawáb of Baháwalpur, owing to serious illness, was unable to be present at Lahore on the occasion of these visits.

30. On the 15th November His Excellency held a grand darbar, which was attended by all the ruling Chiefs of the Province with their retinues, with the exception of the Nawáb of Loháru, who was represented by his son, and the Chief of Dujána, a child of only six years of age; and also by 241 of the Native nobility and gentry of the Province, and by the principal officials, European and Native. At this darbar His Excellency presented khillats to the following Chiefs and officials, among others, for services more especially connected with the North-Western Frontier and the campaigns in Afghánistán :—

Sardár Sultán Ján, C. I. E., khillat of Rs. 2,000.

Nawáb Sir Khwája Muhammad Khan, K. C. S. I., Khattak, Rs. 2,000.

Nawáb Sir Gholám Hassan Khan, K. C. S. I., Rs. 2,000.

Nawáb Muhammad Rabnewáz Khan, Rs. 1,000.

Nawáb Atta Muhammad Khan, Khákwáni, Rs. 1,000.

Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khan, Mazári, Rs. 2,000.

Nawáb Jamál Khan, Laghári, Rs. 2,000.

Muzaffar Khan, Khan of Hangu, Rs. 1,500.

Miran Khan, Tumandar of the Drishaks, Rs. 1,800.

Ghulám Haidar Khan, Tumandar of the Gurchánis, Rs. 1,200.

Sikandar Khan, Khosa, Rs. 1,000.

Muhammad Amin Khan of Gandiaur, Rs. 1,000.

Wazírzada Muhammad Afzal Khan, Resaldar, XIth Bengal Lancers, Rs. 2,000.

Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahádur, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Rs. 1,000.

Muhammad Akbar Khan, Orakzai, Assistant Political Officer, Khyber, Rs. 1,000.

31. THE PUNJAB BORDER DURING THE YEAR 1880-81.—HAZARA.—The tribes inhabiting the wild hills in the neighbourhood of Hazara were as a rule peaceable and well-behaved during the year, and there is little of importance to record. Our relations with Chilás, Kohistán, Nindahár, Tikri and Deshi have continued friendly. The rupture with the Allai tribe bordering on the valleys of Konsh and Bhogarmang, which originated in a raid on the British village of Battal in 1878, has not yet been brought to a final settlement. The jirga has, however, surrendered the Hindus who were kidnapped from Battal, and Allaiwals captured during the blockade have been given up in exchange. In order further to facilitate acceptance of the terms demanded by Government, several raiders who had been captured were released on payment of a fine of Rs. 500. A fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed on the tribe in consequence of this raid has still to be realized, and the submission of Arsalla Khan has not yet been secured. A fine of Rs. 500 imposed in 1868, for an attack upon Mr. G. P. Scott, Revenue Surveyor, has also to be realized.

32. The Saiyids of Parari remained on friendly terms with us, but on the last day of the year under report, in consequence of some private dispute with British subjects, they made a raid on the village of Bágrián in which 3 men were wounded.

33. The Chigarzai, Akazai, and Hassanzai tribes of the Black Mountain, who border on Agror, have given no trouble. The Akazai have of late years commenced to encroach and resettle on the lands of Shahtut which were confiscated in the year 1869 by order of the Government of India. The tribal council have, however, recently taken steps to evict the men who had thus broken the engagements made in 1875. The Hindustani colony of fanatics still residing at Palosi, with the permission of the Madda Khel, have established a post in Smatsai, a cave village of Gujars dependent on the Madda Khel; but their proceedings are carefully watched from Hazara and Yusafzai.

34. Agror and Tanawal have been quiet throughout the year, though there are signs of the old disputes between the Nawáb of Amb and the Khan of Phulera breaking out afresh.

35. PESHAWAR.—*Yusafzai Sub-division, Swát.*—Sher Dil Khan, Chief of Aladand, who had come to British territory for medical treatment, died at Tangi in the Pesháwar District in April, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Bahádur Khan. In August of the same year a confederacy of the minor Maliks drove him out and installed his father's old rival, Saádat, as Chief in Aladand. Before long he too had to give way to Sharif Khan, a younger son of Sher Dil Khan, who, with the assistance of the powerful Khan of Dír, established himself in Aladand; but his weak character and unpopularity makes it unlikely that he can long retain the chiefship. Early in 1881, the agents of Rahmatulla Khan of Dír were driven out of the Adinzai Tappa of Swát, and he has not yet succeeded in restoring his influence there. During the latter months of the occupation of Afghánistán in 1880, Sadík Khan of Lalpura, Moghal Khan of Goshta, and Mulla Khalíl, with other notorious priests from the Mohmand hills, worked hard to incite the tribes of Dír and Swát to commence a crusade by an attack on the British line of communications near Jalálabad. Their efforts were to some extent neutralized by the passive attitude of Rahmatulla Khan of Dír, and ere long the cry for a *jahád* died away. The Swátis too were unwilling to do anything that would interfere with their valuable grain trade with Pesháwar. There have been constant quarrels between the two sons of the late Akhund, Abdul Hassan, and Abdul Khalik, both of whom are called Mián Gul. The younger, Abdul Khalik, following in the steps of his father, affects the life of a student and recluse, and if he survives the long fasts which are required to establish a reputation for sanctity, he may in the end emulate his father's name and wide-reaching influence. The timber trade with Swát, which was forbidden by the late Akhund, has again revived, and much wood was floated down the river into British territory during the rains.

36. *Buner.*—The faction that instigated the raid on Sadúm in 1877 are again in the ascendant, but have remained on friendly terms with us. The party under Násir Khan Núrízai, who have been ousted from power, has lately been in correspondence with the Hindustani colony at Palosi, and the fanatics have made a move to Smatsai, at the northern end of the Chamla Valley, where, as recorded

above, they have established a small outpost in a village of Gujars tributary to the Madda Khel. Their object is apparently to make this a stepping-stone towards obtaining a position in Malka or on the Mahában; but the Amazai, acting up to their agreement with Government at the conclusion of the Ambeyla campaign, have hitherto refused to give shelter to the Hindustanis.

37. *Khudo Khels and Gadúns.*—Mukarrab Khan of Panjtár, an old firebrand upon this border, has again been at feud with his tribe, and lost his only son, Akbar, in one of the fights that ensued. Since the close of the year under report the feud has assumed somewhat larger dimensions, Mukarrab Khan having called in to his assistance the Gadúns and the Nawáb of Amb.

38. *Utmán Khel.*—This tribe, which borders on the Hashtnagar sub-division of the Peshawar District, has given no trouble during the year, in which the balance of the fine of Rs. 5,000 imposed for the raid on the Swát River Canal works in 1877 has been realized in full. Two sons of Mián Rukn, Mullágori, the instigator of that raid, have lately murdered their half brothers, residents of Abazai, who were in the service of Government in the levies entertained to guard the canal.

39. The *Halimzai* and *Tarakzai Mohmands* of Pandiali, Gandao and Michni, on the western border of Pesháwar, have been quiet and well-behaved throughout the year.

40. *Akakhel Afrídís.*—This tribe was guilty of a raid in which a tower at Julla Taláo in course of construction in accordance with the scheme laid down by the Border Defence Committee was destroyed. A fine of Rs. 1,000, together with Rs. 1,200 compensation, has, however, been recovered through the exertions of Nawáb Sarfaráz Khan, Chief of the Mohmands of the plains.

41. *Khyber Afrídís.*—The Khyber is held by the Ulai branch of the Afrídi tribe, including Kúki Khel, Malik Din Khel, Kambar Khel, Sipah, Zakka Khel and Kamarai clans, whose homes are in the mountains and valleys of Tirah, Bára, Bazar and near Jamrúd where the Chura and Khyber waters enter the plains of Pesháwar. Our relations with the clans who hold the Pass remained in

charge of a special political officer, under whom for a time was stationed an assistant at Dakka. During the latter months of the campaign their jurisdiction was extended to Pesh Bolak and Basíwal in Eastern Ningrahar. The arrangements which had been made in 1879 with Afrídís of the Khyber for the protection of the pass by tribal levies and a special corps of Jezailchís have been described in previous reports. They remained in force throughout the greater part of the year, when, as will be noted below, certain changes were introduced in consequence of the withdrawal of the British troops from all positions in advance of Jamrúd.

42. In April of 1880 the misconduct of the Nasr-ud-din and Anai sections of the Zakka Khel gave some trouble, and the hostages who had been taken as security for the good behaviour of these the most turbulent of the Khyber clans absconded. Shortly after, one Mir Bashir, a Saiyid of Ningrahar, with the countenance of Mulla Wali Khan of Sapri, a devotee of great influence among all Afrídís, took advantage of the discontent which existed among certain sections of the Zakka Khel and proclaimed himself Badsháh, or King of Tirah. He found followers principally among the Malik Din Khel and Kambar Khel, levied money and grain contributions as tribute and for the supplies of the army which he endeavoured to raise and drill in his support. Under his influence, and at the instigation of Mustamand, the ex-Malik of the Sipah clan, several raids were committed in the month of June, but after a while the headmen in our interests recovered and reasserted their authority, and the influence of Mir Bashir died away. The Afrídís were never seriously inclined to exchange their democratic freedom for the rule of a priest who demanded revenue and took tithe of their crops and herds, and a report that he had been bribed by the Shiah Saiyids of Tirah to oppose the annual crusade of the Suni clans against them threw a doubt on the sincerity of his religious pretensions, under which his popularity waned as fast as it had arisen.

43. The British Army which had been in occupation of Northern Afghánistán returned through the Khyber in the end of August and beginning of September. The pass remained quiet, and there were no attempts even on the part of isolated fanatics or bad characters to plunder stores

or molest the camps at night. The positions at Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal continued to be held by our troops, but in the month of September the Government of India announced its determination to withdraw the regular forces stationed in the Khyber if satisfactory arrangements could be made to keep the Pass open under the independent and exclusive charge of the tribes. No time was accordingly lost in summoning the representative headmen of the Khyber clans, of whom more than 300 assembled in Pesháwar towards the end of that month. It was found necessary to give the headmen time to discuss matters among themselves and to secure the consent of sections still absent in Tirah and Bára to the arrangements which were proposed. They had also, before any final agreement could be made, to undertake the coercion of the Khasrogís and Paindai Zakka Khel. In this they succeeded, and in January a complete jirga of all the Khyber tribes was collected at Pesháwar, where their headmen affixed their seals to a final agreement with the British Government on the 17th February 1881. The main features of this agreement were that the British Government recognized the independence of the tribes concerned, who bound themselves to permit the interference of no other power in the Pass. In consideration of receiving certain annual subsidies, the Afrídi tribes also took on themselves the entire and exclusive responsibility for the security of the Khyber road, and the British Government further agreed to pay for a body of Jezailchís to be recruited from the clans and managed by the chiefs and tribal councils. The British Government engaged to continue the subsidies which had hitherto been paid, on the following scale :—

		Rs.	
Afrídís.	Kúki Khel ...	1,300	per mensem.
	Sipah ...	1,300	ditto.
	Kambar Khel ...	500	ditto.
	Kamarai ...	250	ditto.
	Malik Din ...	1,300	ditto.
	Zakka Khel ...	1,700	ditto.
Shínwárís of Loargai.		805	ditto.
	Total ...	7,155	per mensem, or Rs. 85,860 per annum.

Besides the above, there are small special allowances to minor headmen who rendered service in the first campaign, but had to give place to the old tribal Chiefs when they made submission after the peace of Gundamak. These allowances raise the annual subsidies to a total of Rs. 87,540.

44. The position of the Jezailchís was entirely changed in the new arrangement. The British Government merely pays the cost of their maintenance, a sum amounting to about Rs. 87,160 per annum, but they are appointed and dismissed by the Chiefs of the tribes concerned, who are solely responsible for their management, reporting their arrangements to the *Political* Officer at Jamrúd.

The strength of this body is about 550 men, with the usual complement of subadárs and subordinate officers. When these arrangements were complete and in working order the British troops were withdrawn on the 21st March 1881 from the positions they had hitherto held at Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal. The Pass has since been protected by Jezailchís alone, and caravans have travelled without a shot being fired or the least difficulty experienced. Under the present system 250 Jezailchís are stationed at Landi Kotal, 100 at Ali Masjid, and 200 at Jamrúd. Caravans start from each terminus at daybreak on Tuesdays and Fridays, crossing each other at Ali Masjid, where the guards are exchanged and retire to their own lines. A proposal has been under consideration, and has recently received the sanction of the Government of India, to levy tolls fixed at low rates on loads on all traffic in the Pass. The principal imports into British India by this trade route consist of the skins and furs of Central Asia, the silks of Bokhara, gold in bullion and dust, charas, fresh and dried fruits from Kabul, and horses from Turkistán; while the exports are chiefly piece-goods, indigo, sugar and tea. The tolls have been fixed at rates considerably under those which the clans are stated by tradition to have levied on the rare occasions in former days when the Pass was open to trade. The probable income from this source has been estimated to be about Rs. 60,000 per annum.

45. It may here be noted that before our troops retired careful and accurate surveys were made of the alternative routes north of the Khyber between British territory and

Dakka, including the Tátara caravan route and others through the Shilman and Loargai valleys.

46. *Shínwárís.*—From the village of Lala Beg, the extreme limit of Afrídi rights in the Pass, to Landi Khana, the road is held by the Alisher Khel section of the Shínwárís resident in Loargai. This tribe has been well-behaved throughout the year. They are quieter than their turbulent neighbours, and reaped great profits during our occupation of the Pass by coolie labor and transport work for the Commissariat Department. The subsidy of this tribe is Rs. 700, together with small allowances amounting to Rs. 105 per mensem to the headmen. The greater part of the road under their charge descends along the sides of precipitous hills from the watershed of the Pass at Landi Kotal to Landi Khana, and the nature of the country has throughout rendered this portion of the road safe, as raids seldom occur where cattle or plunder cannot be quickly driven or carried away. Landi Khana lies on the line denoting the limit of the tribes whose independence has been recognized by the Government of India, and with whom it has established exclusive political relations. Since the withdrawal of our troops from Afghánistán the connection of this Government with the clans beyond has ceased; but to complete this notice of the Khyber management during the year, it may be convenient to add that the Pass beyond Landi Khana, as far as Haftcháh, is claimed by the Shínwárís of Ningrahar whose homes are on the slopes of the Sufed Koh and in the glens which run down from that mountain-chain into the Jalálabad District. In former days this portion of the Pass was held by all four sections of the Shínwárís, the Sangu Khel, Alisher Khel, Sipah and Manduzai, and in the first campaign of 1878-79 all four were admitted to shares in the allowances granted in consideration of their guaranteeing the security of the road. On the renewal of hostilities the officer then in charge of the Khyber Pass made arrangements with the Sangu Khel and Alisher Khel only, the other Shínwári clans who live in the distant valleys about Marhez and the Mámúndarrah having little real connection with the Khyber and little power therein for good or evil. These arrangements worked well until the close of our occupation of the Upper Khyber, when the withdrawal of the British forces from Afghánistán severed our connection with the Sangu Khel.

47. *Lálpura.*—Akbar Khan, who, as noted in the Report of last year, was appointed Chief of Lálpura in 1880, has been confirmed in his khanship by His Highness the Amír of Kabul. His relations with us continue to be satisfactory, and the choice made on the defection of Sadík Khan in January 1880 has been fully justified by the ready and loyal assistance given on all needful occasions by the present Chief.

48. *Afrídís, Adam Khel.*—The Galai or Pass Afrídís committed a few minor offences on the Kohát Pass road, which were settled in March last with the assistance of the tribal jirgas. The road remained open throughout the year. The Hasan Khel and Ashu Khel sections have behaved well, the only noticeable matter being a dispute between the Kalla Khel sub-division and the Mians of Garhi Zaid Gul, a settlement in British territory on the border of the Mohmand Tappa. The Jowákís committed several offences on the Khushálgarh road. A settlement was effected with them in February; fines amounting to Rs. 3,598 were inflicted, of which the greater portion has been recovered. Nawáb Bahádur Sher Khan, Bangash, who had for many years been in charge of our relations with the tribes who hold the Kohát Pass, died during the year. As a temporary measure, the duties have been entrusted to his brother, Ata Muhammad Khan.

49. KURRAM.—The tract trans Kurram north as far as the Ahmadi Shama post remained under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat till the evacuation of the Kurram Valley by our troops on the 23rd October 1880. Major Plowden strongly advocated the retention of Baland Khel, a Bangash village beyond the Kurram River, as the inhabitants are naturally connected with those of Thal and the neighbouring villages of Upper Miranzai. He represented that they were surrounded by hostile Wazírs, Turis and Zaimushts, and wished to be brought within the British border. Some of the lands of the village of Thal, too, lay beyond the Kurram; and he recommended that they should be included as well. The Government, Punjab, disapproved of the proposed extension, and the Government of India concurred, and it was finally decided that the Kurram River should, as before, remain the boundary of the district. After the evacuation of the Kurram Valley, the Deputy Commis-

sioner of Kohát was made the medium of communication between the Kurram tribes and the Government. The arrangements made before the withdrawal of our troops for the future administration of the Valley through the Turi tribal jirga, under the direction of the two elected delegates, *viz.*, Saiyid Badshah Gul, of Ahmadzai, and Muhammad Nur Khan, of Balish Khel, have up to the present date worked successfully.

50. The principal events that have taken place since the evacuation of the Valley are the murder of Sher Muhammad Khan, Khattak (the late Governor of Chakmani, and a relation and bitter enemy of the Nawáb of Khattak) in November 1880, in the Baggyar defile, by a party of Gabar Darra Mangals, while he was *en route* to Kabul to pay a visit to His Highness the Amír of Kabul. In January 1881 the Turis refused a passage through their valley to the Amír's troops proceeding to Khost, but the delegates subsequently secretly allowed them a passage by night by another route. About the same time the Amír's officials demanded revenue from the people of Istia, who, by the advice of the Turi delegates, refused to pay. The Amír referred the matter to the Government through the Commissioner of the division, and eventually the village was surrendered to him by the Turis. In March 1881 this village was attacked and plundered, and burnt by the Jajis and Mangals, and its inhabitants sought refuge in the Kurram cantonment. The feud between the Hamza Khel Turis and the Bágzai Bangashes has been prosecuted with great vigour during the year. Malik Ghulamai, Hamza Khel Turi, raised levies from the Ziamusht villages and burnt the Bágzai villages of Chardiwar and Zarif. The Mali Khel Turis attacked and murdered two Biland Khels near Ahmadi Shama on the 11th February 1881, and also killed two Tazi Khel Wazírs and wounded two others near Banda Habib on the 16th March 1881 in retaliation for the raid of the 25th March 1880 on a Turi caravan near Thal which was committed by Dauris and Mahsúd Wazírs. Rupees 1,700 were at once recovered from the Turis, as blood-money and value of stolen cattle, and paid to the heirs of the murdered men.

51. *Zaimushts.*—Since the severe lesson of the expedition of December 1879, the conduct of the Zaimusht has been excellent. No offence in British territory has since been recorded against them.

52. *Orakzais, Lashkarzai Division.*—The Alisherzai, like the Zaimusht, have remained quiet, while the Mammúzai continue to be hostile. They have added to their former list a few minor offences, and also the raid on the Bagattu serai on the 5th August 1880. In this attack eight men (six road police and two coolies) were killed and four wounded, and four rifles, some matchlocks, and about Rs. 150 in cash were carried off. For this offence an additional fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed on them, making the total amount against them Rs. 5,000. The jirga attended at Kohát on the 11th February 1881, but, as a settlement could not be arrived at, they were dismissed on the 24th idem.

The blockade of the Mammúzais, in consequence, still continues. A few men of the tribe have been seized from time to time as occasion offered, and about Rs. 400 towards the fine have been recovered by confiscating their property.

53. The Massozais have committed no offences on the Kohát border during the year. They live a long way from the Kohát border, and since the evacuation of Kurram they come but little in contact with our Government.

54. *Ismailzai and Hamsaya Divisions.*—The ten clans numbered in these divisions have not been actively hostile, with the exception of one small section of the Khwaja Hawas Khel. Fines amounting to Rs. 3,365 imposed on the Rabbia Khel, Mulla Khel, Mishti, Shekan and Mammúzai, Daródar for miscellaneous offences in the past 2 years have yet to be recovered. On the Mammúzai, A-khel and Ali Khel sections, belonging to the Gar faction, fines amounting to Rs. 12,000 are due for offences chiefly in connection with the raids on the Bagattu and Muazam Taláo serais. Use of force to coerce these clans was in contemplation, but had to be deferred in consequence of the expedition against the Mahsúd Wazírs.

55. *Muhammad Khel and Daulatzai Divisions.*—The clans comprehended in these sections of the Orakzai tribe have behaved well.

The feud between the Suni and Shiah Orakzais in Tirah continued throughout the year, with the usual loss of men and property on both sides. The Afrídi Saiyid, Mir Bashir, was believed to have been bribed by the Shiahs to discoun-

tenance an attack on their settlements, and this tended considerably to diminish his influence in Tirah.

56. *Wazírs, Kabul Khel.*—As reported last year, the convoy route between Bannu and Thal through Kabul Khel, Turi Khel and Ahmadzai territory was closed in March 1880. The Kabul Khel and Malik Shahi Wazírs continued to commit offences on the Kurram road and in the neighbourhood of the camp at Thal. For these and earlier crimes, fines and penalties, aggregating Rs. 13,200, had been at various times imposed. A force consisting of 2 guns, 2,500 cavalry, and 50 infantry under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon, accompanied by Major Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, entered the Kabul Khel hills on the night of the 27th October, surprised and surrounded the Malik Shahi settlements on the plateau of Charkani, and captured 122 prisoners and 200 head of cattle. This successful *coup* reduced the tribe to sue for peace, and gave satisfaction for all offences committed by them within the past seven years.

57. *Khattaks.*—During the year the discontent rife among the Barak section of this tribe, who inhabit the southern Chauntra Valley, broke out into open disturbance. They complained of the exaction of oppressive taxes by the son of the Nawáb of Teri Khattak, and there is no doubt that the requisitions for labor and carriage necessitated during the course of hostilities with the Jowákís and by the campaigns in Kurram had pressed heavily upon them. In consideration of the unusual demands made on the Khattaks, both to furnish levies for the security of roads and for carriage for troops, the revenue demand for one year had been entirely remitted. Before enquiry could be made into their special grievances, the Baraks, acting under the instigation of one Mulla Abdur Rahím, a dismissed schoolmaster of Teri, began to desert the labor-gangs and road-posts on the Thal-Manduri road, assembled in force at Karak and prepared to resist the authority of the Nawáb. The arrest of the Mulla was prevented by the people, who soon after rescued 4 men in custody of the police on a charge of murder. An attempt to seize Abdur Rahím by a night march of cavalry from Lattamar failed, but he surrendered of his own accord on the 29th August, and soon after all the headmen of the Baraks, except Malik Zindai, presented themselves before the Deputy Commissioner. A

fine of Rs. 2,000 was imposed on them, and their share in the revenue which, as above noted, had been remitted, was declared forfeit. A careful enquiry into the origin and nature of the grievances of the Baraks of Chauntra is being conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát. For some time it was found necessary to strengthen the Lattamar garrison and to post a small cavalry detachment at Karak, at which place a punitive police post has since been established for one year.

58. DERAJAT DIVISION.—*Bannu.*—In spite of the excitement which prevailed in Daur, Khost and the independent hills in its neighbourhood, the Bannu border from Lattamar to Pezu was unusually quiet throughout the year. One offence only has to be recorded. On the 27th April 1880 a gang of some 200 Dauris, Mahsúds and Darwesh Khel Wazírs, led by a son of Adam Khan, Madda Khel Wazír of Sheranniya, made a raid on the Baran militia post, 5 miles from Edwardes-abad, surprised the garrison, and occupied the outer portion of the fort, the militia taking refuge in the tower. The raiders fled during the night, carrying off 5 horses and the arms of the garrison. With this exception, the Bannu frontier remained undisturbed. Parties of marauders assembled frequently at the instigation of Mulla Adhkar, but their attacks were usually directed at the line of communication between Thal and Kurram. This notorious priest, whose influence extends throughout the Wazíri hills, is a fanatical disciple of the late Akhund of Swát. His head-quarters were formerly at Kadam in Khost, but on the occupation of that valley by British troops in January 1879 he fled to the Mallakh villages in Upper Daur, and was untiring in his efforts to organize a general crusade among the hill tribes, and, when that failed, to incite and encourage smaller incursions for plunder and assassination.

59. DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—Early in the year Mulla Adhkar visited Kanigoram in the hope of rousing the Mahsúds, then suffering from the effects of a protracted blockade, to active hostility against the British Government; but his ardour was temporarily checked by a fall from the roof of his house, resulting in injuries so serious that he had to be carried on a litter to his home in Daur.

60. *Mahsúds.*—In April 1880 Umar Khan, Chief of the Alizai Mahsúds, with a gang of 200 or 300 armed men, made an attack on the town of Gumal, but was successfully

repulsed by a detachment of troops stationed there. With this exception, the Mahsúds gave little trouble on this border.

The blockade imposed on them for the raid on Tánk in January 1879 and their subsequent numerous offences was vigorously enforced, and told severely on the tribe, who were hard pressed for want of the cloth and other necessaries of life which they are accustomed to obtain in British territory. Their attitude throughout the year was one of apparent humility and desire to make terms, but the tribe as a whole showed no inclination to give the satisfaction demanded by the British Government. Accordingly the Punjab Government, feeling that a show of force was necessary to exact reparation due for the heinous offences committed by the Mahsúds, pressed upon the Government of India a proposal for a military expedition against this tribe; and this measure was sanctioned by the Government of India in March 1881. The details of the operations of this expedition and an account of the striking success with which the aims of Government were realized belong rather to the report which will be written for the current year; and it will be sufficient here to note briefly that, in pursuance of the orders of Government, in the month of April 1881, two brigades were assembled,—one under Brigadier-General Kennedy on the Tánk border, and a second in reserve under Brigadier-General Gordon at Bannu. The demands made by Government on the Mahsúd tribe were:—

(1.) The surrender of all property plundered on the 1st January 1879, with compensation for all that had been destroyed in the burning of Tánk and in subsequent raids;

(2.) Payment of a fine of Rs. 30,000;

(3.) The surrender of 6 headmen, ringleaders in the attack on Tánk—Umar Khan, Yarik and Matin (Alizai); Boyak, Asmat and Mashak (Bahlolzai).

61. These demands were made known to the tribe in a proclamation of the Government of India which was widely circulated in their hills. After sufficient time had been given to them to consider the terms imposed, Brigadier-General Kennedy, with a force * of about 4,370 men, commenced his advance into the Mahsúd country. The certainty that the British Government were about to take active

* Artillery	...	418
Cavalry	...	290
Sappers	...	70
Infantry	...	3,592

measures to enforce satisfaction had an immediate and striking effect. Within two days of the march of this column 4 of the proscribed Chiefs, including the notorious Umar Khan, and the son of a fifth, submitted, and many others of less note surrendered as hostages for the good behaviour of their clans. One or two sections of the Mahsúds still held out, and in the light of past experience it was considered necessary to compel them to join in the general submission of the tribe. With this object General Kennedy's column, consisting of 12 guns and 4,370 fighting-men, proceeded up the Shahur Valley and marched through the difficult and hitherto unknown defile of the Narai Raghza Pass to Kanigoram. At one place only was any serious attempt made to resist the advance of our troops. This was on the 3rd May between Kundiwan and Shahalam, where the Nazar Khel and Nana Khel sections had assembled to dispute the passage of the column. They were, however, driven back by a steady advance of the skirmishers and supports of the 1st Sikh Infantry, and fled, leaving 20 killed, including several leaders of note. The Reserve Brigade under General Gordon, consisting of 8 guns and 4,161 fighting-men, left Edwardes-abad on the 16th April, were encamped in front of the Khaisora Pass for some days, crossed the British border to Spinwam on the 4th May, and on the 9th reached Bazmak, a commanding position in the Mahsúd country, where communication was opened up between the 2 columns. General Kennedy's brigade then returned to British territory by the Tánk Zám, and General Gordon's along the Shakhtu Pass, a hitherto unsurveyed route, to Edwardes-abad, which was reached on the 22nd of May. The submission of the tribe was practically complete. A portion of the fine imposed was recovered during the march of the troops by taking crops and forage at half value, and arrangements are still in progress for the settlement of the balance of the large sum yet to be realized. It may be interesting to note that, in addition to completing the survey of hitherto unvisited portions of the Mahsúd hills, a survey party from General Kennedy's brigade on the 7th May made a successful ascent of the Pir Ghal mountain, 11,580 feet high, while a similar party from the Bannu Brigade made an ascent of the highest peak on the Shúedar.

62. *Zalli Khel.*—A large convoy of the Zalli Khel, an isolated section of the Ahmadzai Wazírs, who, aided

by Mianís and Powindas, had plundered Gumal Bazar and burnt the Jatta police station in January 1879, was seized shortly before the commencement of the year under report. This led to the recovery of the sum of Rs. 13,000, at which the fine and compensation by the tribe had been fixed.

63. *Bhittanís.*—The punishment meted out to the Bhittanís for their share in offences of January 1879 was described in last year's report. In April 1880 it was found necessary to send a small force against Jandola, a Bhittani village in the Tánk Zám, to punish the headman, Pir Khan, and his clan for the open assistance given by them to the Mahsúds. The expedition was entirely successful, and all the headmen of Jandola surrendered.

64. DERA GHÁZI KHAN.—*Kasranís.*—The hill section of the Kasranís joined the Bozdárs in a night attack on a Pathán convoy in the Vehowa Pass in December 1880; but British territory was respected, and in their relations with us the behaviour of this tribe has been good.

65. *Khosas.*—No offences connected with the border are recorded against the Khosas during the year. The young Tumandár, Bahádur Khan, during this first year of his own administration, has done very well; and, as Deputy Commissioner notes, though sorely tried by his cousin and enemy, the able, soured and vindictive Sikandar Khan, has always shown tact and temper.

66. *Legháris.*—Nawáb Jamál Khan, in conjunction with his son, Muhammad Khan, has managed his tribe both within and beyond the border with thorough success. His control is complete. Making due allowance for his natural inclination to screen or palliate his own clansmen's offences, and exaggerate, if not indirectly encourage, those of the Gurchanís, his southern neighbours and enemies in plains and hills, his reports on frontier matters are trustworthy and conveyed with promptitude.

67. *Gurchanís.*—The Darkanís, the hill section of this tribe, have been unusually lawless during the year; while the Lisharís, who reside in the plains, have on the whole behaved well. The Darkanís became involved in a feud with Khetráns, and were joined by a few of their brethren from British territory. In December 1880 this feud had so

spread as to threaten the whole border. The matter was seriously taken up by the Deputy Commissioner, who, in January of the present year, succeeded in patching up a peace between the conflicting tribes at Harrand. The Darkanís, however, in March, violated their agreements and committed a serious raid on the Khetráns. For this offence a blockade was imposed on them, and during the current year they have made full submission and entered into agreements which it is hoped will ensure the peace of this border.

68. *Mazáris.*—This tribe has continued well-behaved. The peace which has reigned among them is reported to be due to the administrative talents and energy of Nawáb Imam Bakhsh Khan, and to the maintenance, until February 1881, of the Mando Kund post, which was established during the previous year on the Mazári and Bugti borders under authority of the Governor-General's Agent for Biluchistán in connection with the military cantonment at Vitakri beyond the border.

69. *Bozdárs.*—The conduct of this tribe on the whole has been good. On or about the 24th or 25th December 1880 they plundered 2 large trading caravans beyond the border, in one of which 27 Patháns were killed; in the other Kakars and Khetráns were the sufferers. The latter case was taken up by the Deputy Commissioner, who decided that the Khetráns should be compensated for the losses inflicted on them. To enforce this a blockade was imposed on the Bozdárs, and in 10 days the tribal representatives came in and paid up Rs. 2,680, the compensation demanded.

70. On the 20th March 1881 the Tumandár, Dost Muhammad Khan, died, and has been succeeded by his cousin, Muhammad Hussain; and shortly afterwards the latter's cousin and rival was murdered: this is one of series of murders in this family.

71. *Khetráns.*—The Khetráns who are not Biluchis are under 2 Tumandárs, Biloch Khan and Kadir Bakhsh. Their relations with the British Government and our subjects have on the whole been satisfactory. They are now at feud with the Marrís.

72. *Marris and Bugtis.*—These tribes are now managed by the Governor-General's Agent for Biluchistán, and there is nothing to record of them affecting the Punjab border.

73. The past two years, which witnessed the progress of the Afghán campaigns, have been seasons of unusual and critical interest on the North-Western Frontier; and many Native Officials and Chiefs of this Province have rendered distinguished services either as Political Officers in Afghánistán itself, or on the Punjab border.

74. These services have since been liberally rewarded and generously recognized by the Government of India, and it will be convenient here to record the honors which have been conferred on those whose services have been the most remarkable:—

1. Shah Pasand Khan, of Gulbela, received the title of Arbáb and an increase of Rs. 500 to his jagirs.
2. Muhammad Akbar Khan, Orakzai, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, received a cash allowance for life of Rs. 1,500 per annum.
3. Nawáb Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K. C. S. I., Khattak, Rs. 2,000 remitted for life from the tribute payable to Government.
4. Ghulám Haider Khan, Kyani—jagir increased from 100 to 250 jaríbs for life.
5. Muhammad Zaffar Khan, son of Sir Khwaja Muhammad Khan, K. C. S. I., received title of Khan Bahádur.
6. Ata Muhammad Khan, Bangash, Deputy Inspector of Border Police—a jagir of Rs. 1,200 for life.
7. Sardár Sultán Jan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, for services in Kurram, received the decoration of the Order of Companion of the Indian Empire.
8. Mani Khan, Wazír—for service on the Bannu Border, political allowance raised from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.
9. Wazírzáda Muhammad Afzal Khan, Resaldár, 11th Bengal Cavalry—for services in Afghánistán, and in connection with the mission to the Amír when in Turkestán, the Order of the Star of India and a land-revenue assignment of Rs. 1,800 per annum.
10. Sardár Ibrahim Khan, Khan Bahádur, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Pesháwar—for service in Afghánistán, increase of Rs. 1,800 to his land-revenue assignment.

11. Rája Jehandad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner—for service at Kabul, revenue-free grant of Rs. 600 per annum and title of Khan Bahádur.

12. Ghulám Mohi-ud-din Khan, under Sir L. Cavagnari in the first campaign, and subsequently in the Khyber and at Kabul—the title of Khan Bahádur and a personal allowance of Rs. 600 per annum for life.

13. Mirzá Ghulám Àhmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner—the order of the Indian Empire.

14. Saiyid Badshah—for services in Afghánistán, the title of K. B. and a khillat of Rs. 1,000.

15. Wazírzáda Muhammad Aslam Khan, Resaldár Major, 5th Bengal Cavalry—for services in Ningrahar and the Khyber, a cash pension of Rs. 600.

16. Nawáb Imam Bakhsh Khan, Mazári—a khillat of Rs. 2,000 for service on the Biloch border.

17. Nawáb Jamal Khan Leghári—a khillat of Rs. 2,000 for service on the Biloch border.

18. Miran Khan, Tumandár of the Dríshaks,—a khillat of Rs. 1,800.

19. Ghulám Haidar Khan, Tumandár of the Gurchanís,—a khillat of Rs. 1,200.

75. During the year under report the deaths of several Native Gentlemen and Chiefs connected with this Province have been recorded. Among them may be mentioned: (1.) Nawáb Sir Ghulám Hassan Khan, Alizai, K. C. S. I., who crowned a long career of faithful and devoted services to the British Government by loyally coming forward for employment in Afghánistán, where he was for a time in charge of Candahar and afterwards on political duties at Kabul. By his death in March the Punjab has lost one of the most illustrious of its nobility, and the British Government an honored and trusted adviser, whose services and counsel had ever proved of the highest value. (2.) Rája Surat Singh, Bahádur, Majithia, C. S. I. This Native gentleman had done good service in the mutiny and had since then, as Honorary Magistrate, rendered much assistance in the local administration of his district.

76. Besides the above, there died during the year Arbáb Juma Khan, a leading member of the Mohmand family on the Pesháwar border, a man of high worth and influence, whose services had frequently been found of the

greatest value in matters connected with the Adam Khel Afrídi border; and Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahádur, of Gandiaur. This gentleman, cousin of the Khan of Hangu, had but a short time before his death received the honorary title of Khan Bahádur in recognition of his loyal and zealous services on the Miranzai border, and especially in the Zaimusht expedition. Besides the above, the following Native gentlemen of the Punjab died during the year:—

1. Sardár Khíwan Singh, at Malona, in the Umballa District.
2. Sardár Sundar Singh, of Mustafabad, in the Umballa District.
3. Sheikh Firoz-ud-dín, of Lahore, Wazír of the Baháwalpur State.
4. Ghulám Muhammad, son of Shahzáda Ibrahim, of Ayub Shah's family.
5. Pundit Jagat Narain, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum.
6. Muhammad Khan, Ghazni Khel, of Laki, in the Bannu District.
7. Sardár Kishen Singh, of Sháhábád, in the Umballa District.
8. Rám Chandar, Mathematician, of Delhi, late Director of Public Instruction, Patiála.
9. Kámdár Khan, of Garhi Afghánán, in the Rohtak District.
10. Ghulám Sher Khan, Halimzai, of Pesháwar.
11. Buldeo Dás, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Municipal Committee, Ferozepore.
12. Mihán Singh, of Mukerián, in the Hoshiárpur District.
13. Kásim Ali Khan, Mooltani, of Lahore.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1879-80 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available), with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area. Square Miles.	Cost per Square Mile.
		Rs. A. P.
Topographical Survey of the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts, 1851—59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnaissance of Hazara, 1847—49	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and cantonment surveys topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue survey by villages ...	124,412	29 6 8

78. Two revenue survey parties were employed in the Punjab during the year. The first, under Lieutenant-Colonel D. Macdonald, resumed work in the Bhakkar and Leiah tahsíls of the Dera Ismail Khan District, completing detailed surveys on a scale of 4 inches to a mile of 1,942 square miles of country. This party also finished 350 square miles of detailed survey in the Kala Chitta Pahár tract of the Rawalpindi District, the total area surveyed by it being 2,292 square miles at an approximate cost of Rs. 62,490-7-7, or Rs. 27-4-3 a mile. The approximate area remaining to be surveyed is 850 square miles in the Dera Ismail Khan District, the same number in the Muzaffargarh District, and 250 in the Rawalpindi District.

79. The second party, under Major W. H. Wilkins, surveyed 29 square miles of territory in the villages of the Delhi District bordering on the river Jumna. The cost of these operations is included in the cost of the Meerut and Bulandshahr survey in the North-Western Provinces.

80. Settlements.—During the year the settlements of 7 districts,—Delhi, Karnál, Rohtak, Jhelum, Mooltan, Jhang and Muzaffargarh,—were completed, and the settlement of Rawalpindi begun. The other settlements in progress during the year were those of Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Sirsa, Jullundur, Kohát and the Síba jagir in Kangra. The final reports of Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Rohtak are before the Financial Commissioner; that of Gurgaon is before the Commissioner of Delhi; and those of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Jhelum are before the Settlement Commissioner. Assessment reports were submitted during the year from Hoshiárpur and Sirsa, and orders have been passed on them by the Financial Commissioner.

81. The work of the various settlements may be briefly noticed as follows :—

82. *Delhi.*—The settlement was completed during the year and the final report has nearly passed through the Press.

83. *Karnál.*—The settlement was completed during the year, and the final report is about to be submitted.

84. *Rohtak.*—The settlement was completed during the year, and the final report has been submitted through the Commissioner of Hissar, and is now before the Financial Commissioner.

85. *Muzaffargarh.*—The work of this settlement was completed in July 1880, and the final report is before the Settlement Commissioner.

86. *Jhang.*—Here too the settlement was completed by September 1880, and the final report has been submitted to the Settlement Commissioner.

87. *Jhelum.*—The operations of the land-revenue settlement, as distinct from the forest settlement work, were completed during the first half of the year, and the final report is now with the Settlement Commissioner. Considerable progress has been made in the important forest settlement work of this district.

88. *Ludhiána.*—During the year attestation was so far advanced that that stage is likely to be completed during

the first half of the current year. The assessment report of the Samrála tahsil was submitted, and is now before the Financial Commissioner. It is hoped that the settlement will be completed by December 1882.

89. *Hoshiárpur.*—The assessment report of that portion of the district in which a revision of the record of rights is not to be made was submitted during the year, and orders have been passed on it by the Financial Commissioner and approved by Government. The settlement of this tract will probably be completed by December 1881. In the rest of the district the measurement stage was far advanced towards completion. The judicial work is somewhat heavy.

90. *Sirsa.*—In this district too the case work is heavy owing to the unsettled state of the relations between landlord and tenant, on which a separate report is now before Government. Measurements were completed before the close of the year. The assessment report for the whole district was submitted during the year, and the Financial Commissioner has passed orders on it since its close. It is hoped that the work will be completed by the end of the current year.

91. *Jullundur.*—The boundary survey was nearly completed during the year. Much delay was caused by the census and by the necessity of training the patwaris.

92. *Rawalpindi.*—This settlement was begun on 15th October 1880, but, owing to the employment of the establishment on census work, but little had been done up to the end of the year.

93. *Kohát.*—This settlement has practically remained stationary during the year pending the issue of orders on a reference regarding certain lands owned by Government. This question has now been decided, and the settlement will soon be finally completed.

94. The summary settlement of the small Síba jagír is also approaching completion.

95. *General.*—The work of all the settlements in progress during the latter part of the year suffered considerably owing to the employment of the Settlement

establishments on the census. The time by which the delay so caused increased the duration of settlement operations and the amount thus added to their cost are estimated as follows :—

Name of Settlement.	Delay caused by census operations.	Increase of cost of settlement due to census operations.
		Rs.
Ludhiána	2 months.	16,000
Hoshiárpur	2 to 4 months.	14,373
Sirsa	1 month.	4,000
Jullundur	4½ months.	30,000
Rawalpindi	4½ months.	26,400

96. In last year's Administration Report a statement was given of the duration and cost of the 8 settlements then completed. The following statement gives the present estimate of the duration, cost and result of the 5 settlements which (besides Kohát and the Síba jagír) were in progress at the end of the year :—

District.	Probable duration of settlement operations in years.	Probable total cost in lakhs of rupees.	Anticipated increase of imperial land-revenue.	Probable date of completion.
			Rs.	
Sirsa	2¼	2	60,000	March 1882
Ludhiána	4	4	1,30,000	Octr. 1882
Jullundur...	5	4½	1,00,000	Jany. 1885
Hoshiárpur	5	5½	1,09,000	Jany. 1884
Rawalpindi	5	6	1,50,000	Octr. 1885
Total ...	...	22 lakhs.	5,49,000	

97. Since the close of the year operations have been commenced in the small district of Simla, but the number of settlements has now been practically reduced to 5, the number of districts which it is intended to keep constantly under settlement at a time. The large reduction of settlement establishments necessitated by the reduction in the number of settlements has been accomplished without much expenditure in compensation pensions and gratuities.

98. LAND TENURES.—On this subject there is nothing to add to what was stated in the Report of last year.

99. WORKING OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.—During the year 670 suits brought for the enhancement of rent paid by occupancy-tenants were decided by the district and settlement courts. This shows an apparent increase over the numbers of last year, but it is not certain that the settlement figures have been fully incorporated with those of the district in either case, and the details of the result of many suits decided in the settlement courts have not been supplied. In three-fourths of the cases whose result is stated the landlord succeeded in obtaining an enhancement of rent, based chiefly on the ground of higher rates paid by tenants-at-will in the neighbourhood.

100. The number of suits in the Delhi and Jhelum districts was large, but there was no increase in Rohtak or Gurgaon, as was anticipated would be the case on the close of settlement operations. It may be noticed also that in none of the other districts of the Province recently under settlement is there any tendency apparent on the part of the landlords to bring suits to enhance the rent paid by occupancy-tenants. Of the districts not recently under settlement, Amritsar and Hazára show the largest number of suits, *viz.*, 73 and 53 respectively.

101. Only 13 decrees for the ejectment of occupancy-tenants were passed during the year. The number of notices of ejectment issued to tenants-at-will increased, however, from 5,782 to 7,995, or to nearly double the number issued in 1878-79. More than half of this number were applied for in the Hissar and Sirsa districts, and the numbers in the other districts of the old Delhi territory were also large. The report called for on this subject in connection with the Sirsa District was submitted to Government after the close of the official year, and is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The number of tenants ejected in Hissar was, however, nearly three times as great as in Sirsa, and the area of which they were dispossessed was no less than 43,000 acres; nevertheless, in only one case did the tenant bring a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, and in only 34 cases was the landlord compelled to apply for the assistance of the courts to eject his tenant. The reason given for this unusually active recourse to the law is that the

owners fear that the tenants if left in possession may claim occupancy rights at the approaching revision of settlement in the Hissar District. It is possible that the ejectments may be so far amicable that the landlord assigns to the ejected tenants other lands than those which he has been holding hitherto, but there is no definite information on this point before Government. There seems little doubt that as the Act becomes better known the landlords will avail themselves more freely of its provisions for the ejectment of tenants, and it is to be expected that this will be the case first of all in the districts where the tenants have hitherto been in a better position as regards their landlords than is usual in the Province, and where the landlord, owing to pressure of population or other causes, will have no difficulty in securing good tenants to take the place of those ejected.

102. GOVERNMENT ESTATES.—The total area of land owned by Government is given as 11,282,109 acres as compared with 10,463,800, the difference being due chiefly to a clerical error made last year in the area reported from one district. Of this 2,382,753 acres are under the control of the Forest Department, 8,484,263 acres are under Deputy Commissioners, and 74,468 acres under other departments. There are 340,625 acres held under cultivating leases, and of this 126,778 acres were cultivated, the income being Rs. 77,122, or an average of 3 annas 7 pies per acre of total area, or 9 annas per cultivated area. The other income, which chiefly consists of grazing-dues, has risen from Rs. 5,20,669 to Rs. 5,34,627; and the total income from all sources is Rs. 6,11,749, against Rs. 6,00,736 in the previous year.

103. KHÁM ESTATES.—The number of estates held *khám* during the year was 24, of which 23 are in Dera Ismail Khan and 1 in Bannu. The proprietors of these estates preferred that they should be so held, and that the revenue should be taken by a division of the crop instead of by a cash assessment. The revenue was collected in kind without difficulty, and in the Gandapur villages held *khám* the Government share of the produce amounted in value to Rs. 45,732 as compared with Rs. 17,972, the cash assessment which the Settlement Officer would have imposed. In the Bhittani villages held *khám* the Government share amounted to Rs. 7,037, which is nearly equal to the

proposed cash assessment, notwithstanding the poor rabi harvest. The 7 villages of the Montgomery District which were formerly held under direct management have been admitted to the system of fluctuating assessment recently adopted for the relief of distressed villages on the Rávi. Part of two villages in the Karnál District were also held *khám* during a portion of the year.

104. WARDS' ESTATES.—Thirty-six estates were under the management of the Court of Wards; and of these 3 belong to persons who, though not minors, have come under the Court as being incapable of managing their affairs. The cash in hand at the close of the previous year was Rs. 2,38,384; the income during the year was Rs. 5,83,085; and the cash in hand at the end of the year Rs. 1,88,852. Of the expenditure Rs. 47,538 were spent in liquidation of debt, Rs. 1,45,414 were invested, and the remainder was expended on Government revenue, management, the personal expenses and education of the wards, and for other purposes. The most important estates now under the court are those of the Nawáb of Mamdot and Malik Umar Hayát Khan, Tiwána. A large amount of the income of the Mamdot estate has been expended in excavating canals, sinking wells, and otherwise improving the land. Nearly a lakh of rupees belonging to the estate of Umar Hayát Khan Tiwána was invested in Government funds. The only estate under the Court of Wards which is much involved is that of the Guru of Kartárpur. Debts amounting to Rs. 14,438 were paid off during the year, but the liabilities still exceed 2½ lakhs. The progress of the education of the minor wards was fairly satisfactory.

105. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—According to the returns, there is a great decrease in the number of sales; while the transfers by inheritance remain about the same as in the previous year:—

NATURE OF TRANSFERS.	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS.	
	1878-79.	1880-81.
By voluntary sale or gift	17,386	9,421
By compulsory sale	481	809
By inheritance	88,147	88,035

106. *Sales.*—The transfers of land by sale during the present and the past two years are compared in the following statement:—

	To Agriculturists.			To Non-Agriculturists.			Total.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Number of sales ...	6,732	12,247	6,142	3,907	3,699	3,332	10,639	15,946	9,474
Area sold in acres ...	74,082	122,306	98,872	63,193	50,498	45,791	137,275	172,804	144,663
Revenue assessed thereon, in rupees ...	53,440	71,110	50,799	37,070	34,273	32,269	90,510	1,05,383	83,068
Amount realized in rupees ...	13,46,614	20,30,219	15,94,437	11,21,723	10,12,109	10,46,708	24,68,337	30,42,328	26,41,145
Selling price per acre in rupees ...	18	17	16	18	20	23	18	18	18

It would thus seem that the number of sales of land, which rose in the previous year from 10,639 to 15,946, has again fallen to 9,474. But the registration returns of deeds of sale registered do not support the conclusion that there was any striking diminution of sales during the year, and the difference seems due more to the fact that in many districts the patwáris were so much engaged in census work that no proper field inspection was made, and many transfers took place which were not recorded during the year.

107. Of the sales recorded two-thirds were to agriculturists and one-third to non-agriculturists. The average price per acre of land sold to agriculturists was Rs. 16, while last year it was Rs. 17; and in sales to non-agriculturists the average price again rose from Rs. 20 to Rs. 23 per acre. The price of land was highest in the Jullundur Division, and lowest in the Hissar and Deraját Divisions. In the Jullundur District the average price of land sold to agriculturists was Rs. 90, while in Sirsa it was Rs. 3, and in Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 4 an acre. The low price in the

latter district is probably due in part to the fact that the sale is often of the superior proprietary rights only.

108. *Mortgages.*—The number of mortgages during the year are returned as follows :—

	Lands mortgaged.			Lands redeemed from mortgage.		
	To Agriculturists.	To Non-Agriculturists.	Total.	From Agriculturists.	From Non-Agriculturists.	Total.
Number of cases ...	11,094	9,692	20,786	2,862	1,274	4,136
Area in acres ...	1,25,155	1,05,172	2,30,327	43,850	22,228	66,078
Government revenue in rupees	1,03,425	96,950	2,00,375	25,518	16,921	42,439
Amount of mortgage-money in rupees ...	21,61,153	20,49,641	42,10,794	4,00,570	2,67,611	6,68,181
Average per acre in rupees ...	17	19	18	9	12	10

From this it would appear that the number of mortgages has decreased from 30,846 to 20,786; but, as in the case of sales, the registration returns show that many of the mortgages which were registered during the year escaped record in the revenue courts. The average mortgage-money per acre has risen from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18, which is approximately the average price of the land sold. Only 4,136 cases of redemption of land mortgaged were recorded against 7,279 last year, the decrease being probably due, like the decrease in the number of mortgages recorded, to the failure of the patwáris to make their annual inspection. The average rate of redemption-money per acre is only Rs. 10, much smaller than the average mortgage-money, as it always is. Only one-thirteenth of the area mortgaged was burdened to obtain money for agricultural improvements, the remainder being mortgaged for debt.

109. LAND REVENUE.—The demand of the last two years was as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Regular land-revenue on the rent-roll ...	1,92,41,653	1,90,75,897
Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue ...	14,06,658	17,61,060
Total ...	2,06,48,311	2,08,36,957

There is thus an increase of Rs. 1,88,646 in the total demand. The decrease of regular land-revenue and the increase of fluctuating land-revenue are chiefly due to the further introduction of the system of fluctuating assessments in place of fixed assessments.

110. *Alterations in the demand.*—The changes in the regular land-revenue demand are detailed below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapses and grants of land-revenue free ...	37,421	35,420	+ 2,001
Revision of assessment ...	3,66,822	4,96,206	− 1,29,384
Alluvion and diluvion ...	31,437	75,984	− 44,547
Land released or occupied by Government ...	103	1,128	− 1,025
Progressive assessments ...	11,804	...	+ 11,804
Other causes ...	3,183	7,788	− 4,605
Total ...	4,50,770	6,16,526	1,65,756

111. The districts in which the chief changes owing to revision of assessment have taken place are as follows :—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	38,855	1,51,545
Karnál	...	13,500
Rohtak	13,846	...
Jhelum	1,17,515	7,296
Mooltan	97,989	89,983
Montgomery	1,300	22,336
Muzaffargarh	45,210	1,50,403
Dera Ismail Khan	50,130	932

All these districts, except Montgomery, have lately been under settlement, and the increase is due to enhanced assessments at settlement. In Montgomery the decrease is due to the admission of 60 villages on the Rávi which were breaking down under fixed assessments to a system of fluctuating assessments. The decrease in Mooltan and Muzaffargarh is also due to the extensive introduction of the fluctuating assessment system, which necessitates the transfer of the revenue of the villages admitted to it from the regular rent-roll to the statement of fluctuating land-revenue. Much of the decrease in Delhi too is merely a transfer to canal revenue, to which the owners' rate is now credited instead of forming a part of the fixed land-revenue.

112. *Collections.*—The collections of land-revenue, tribute and miscellaneous items of the last seven years are shown below :—

Year.	Regular land-revenue.	Tribute.	Miscellaneous land-revenue.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75 ...	1,90,18,117	2,80,465	9,94,438	2,02,93,020
1875-76 ...	1,90,12,019	2,80,465	9,94,258	2,02,86,742
1876-77 ...	1,90,36,048	2,80,465	10,14,983	2,03,31,496
1877-78 ...	1,88,75,169	2,80,465	10,01,444	2,01,57,078
1878-79 ...	1,89,69,173	2,80,465	11,81,398	2,04,31,036
1879-80 ...	1,92,05,705	2,80,465	14,68,534	2,09,54,704
1880-81 ...	1,90,16,147	2,80,465	18,23,794	2,11,20,406
Difference of 1879-80 and 1880-81 ...	−1,89,558	...	+3,55,260	+1,65,702

The collections were thus $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees above those of the previous year, which were the highest ever realized in the Punjab. The collections of fixed land-revenue for the year itself amounted to 99 per cent. of the demand, against 98 per cent. last year, and the outstanding balances were reduced from Rs. 6,79,384 to Rs. 4,38,820, of which Rs. 1,23,720 are nominal. The number of warrants issued for collection of arrears further diminished from 46,356 to 41,994, and the number of cases in which personal property was attached from 553 to 257 ; but the number of imprisonments rose from 66 to 104.

113. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances of fixed land-revenue for the last three years were as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balances of the year under report ...	6,13,496	4,08,941	2,01,181
Balances of previous years ...	1,95,295	2,70,443	2,37,639
Total ...	8,08,791	6,79,384	4,38,820

This shows a considerable improvement, especially in the collections of the year itself. Of the balances of previous years a large amount has been struck off as nominal

and irrecoverable, and about three-fifths of the sum now shown as balance comes under the same head, and will ultimately be remitted. Of the balances of the year under report more than half is shown as in train of liquidation, and more than one-third is nominal or irrecoverable. The outstanding balances at the close of the year were heaviest in Delhi, Gurgaon, Muzaffargarh, Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu. In Delhi the greater part of the balance is nominal. Gurgaon has not yet recovered from the effects of the scarcity of 1877-78 and the following years, and Rs. 16,900 of the balance has been remitted and Rs. 17,781 suspended since the close of the year. In Dera Gházi Khan two-thirds of the balance is nominal or irrecoverable. In Bannu collections were delayed by the arrangements for the supply of the Wazíri expedition. During the year the total suspensions of land-revenue proper amount only to Rs. 17,493 against Rs. 1,20,972, and the remissions only to Rs. 68,113 against Rs. 1,38,858 in the previous year. In Pesháwar Rs. 31,451 were remitted on account of inundation and the temporary stoppage of canal-irrigation due to the destruction of canal-works by floods. In Mooltan the greater part of the remission of Rs. 12,836 consists of ordinary remissions of canal land-revenue claimable under the terms of settlement in consequence of the failure of canals. In Amritsar Rs. 15,869 were remitted to villages which had become water-logged. The suspensions in Sirsa and Bannu were chiefly owing to drought.

114. *Fluctuating and miscellaneous land-revenue.*—The following statement shows the collections of the year:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fluctuating of the year ...	7,64,174	10,78,736
Miscellaneous of the year ...	6,42,484	6,82,324
Total ...	14,06,658	17,61,060
Collections on account of previous years ...	61,876	62,734
Total collections ...	14,68,534	18,23,794
Balances ...	1,12,812	1,07,976

115. The increase of over three lakhs of rupees in the collections of fluctuating land-revenue is due partly to revision of assessment in Jhang and Jhelum, Rs. 1,23,732 being the increase of revenue for one instalment not brought on the revenue-roll till the current year, but chiefly to the substitution of a system of fluctuating assessments for fixed assessments in the riverain tracts of Montgomery, Mooltan and Muzaffargarh. The collections on this account were Rs. 4,61,470 as compared with Rs. 2,39,075 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 2,22,395, which to a great extent counterbalances the decrease of fixed land-revenue in those three districts. Water-advantage revenue on the Bári Doáb Canal rose from Rs. 3,03,999 to Rs. 3,11,592, the increase being caused by the failure of the rains in August which led to an increased demand for water.

116. The increase of collections of miscellaneous land-revenue is due chiefly to an increase in settlement parcha-fees, of which Rs. 1,57,142 were collected principally in the districts of Delhi, Karnál, Rohtak and Jhelum, where settlement operations have been recently closed; and partly to an increase in the collections of grazing-fees from Rs. 3,70,895 to Rs. 3,83,304. The balances of the previous year were nearly all realized during the year under report.

117. *Land-revenue assignments.*—The following table shows the areas of which the land-revenue has been assigned compared with those of the previous year:—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Assigned in perpetuity	3,844,462	18,42,651	40,54,004	18,99,143
" for one life	1,224,761	6,89,101	14,12,565	6,69,461
" for more than one life ...	250,603	1,64,693	2,26,297	1,58,530
" during maintenance of an institution	245,287	1,89,964	2,51,005	1,95,261
" pending report or orders of Government	49,866	40,657	39,958	32,124
TOTAL	5,614,979	29,27,066	59,83,829	29,54,519

Thus there is again a decrease in the amount assigned for life or lives, due to deaths of grantees, and an increase in the amount assigned in perpetuity, due partly to revision of assessment. The total land-revenue assigned to individuals is about one-eighth of the total assessed land-revenue of the Province.

118. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—Of the 2,115 acres of land taken up by Government for public purposes, 1,235 acres were acquired by private negotiation, 879 by Collector's award, and only one acre by award of Court. The purposes for which the land was acquired were as follows :—

Purpose.	Area in acres.	Compensation paid		Reduction in Government rent-roll.
		For land.	For other property.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For Roads	415	32,567	4,981	213
" Canals	720	34,574	14,324	524
" State Railways ...	764	12,398	69,694	15
" Guaranteed Railways ...	14	7,204	9,048	35
" other purposes ...	202	16,606	191	196
Total ...	2,115	1,03,349	98,238	983

One-third of the total amount of compensation was paid for 5 acres 28 poles taken up in Rawalpindi for the Punjab Northern State Railway, this large sum being awarded on account of the bungalows and other valuable property on the land. The high rate of Rs. 158 per acre was paid for land taken up for canals in the Dera Ghází Khan District.

119. *Agricultural advances.*—The amount advanced to agriculturists for improvements of land was Rs. 54,389, and for the purchase of seed and cattle Rs. 10,640, making a total of Rs. 65,029 as compared with Rs. 59,212 advanced in the previous year. Nearly one-third of the whole was advanced in Muzaffargarh, where cultivation has been spreading since settlement. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,22,624, and the outstanding balance at the close of the year was reduced from Rs. 3,86,343 to Rs. 3,29,747, of which Rs. 13,016 were overdue.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—Only one Act having exclusive reference to the Punjab was passed during the year 1880-81, *viz.*, Act X of 1880 (an Act to declare the law in force in certain lands annexed to the Mooltan District). The lands in question are those occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway within the limits of the Bahá-walpur State, which were ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State and annexed to the Mooltan District. It became necessary to enact a law to provide that jurisdiction might be legally exercised over these lands, and the measure above referred to was passed, rendering the laws in force in the rest of the Mooltan District applicable to the newly-acquired territory.

121. It may also be noted that, shortly after the close of the year under report, the Bill to convert the Punjab University College into a University to confer degrees in Arts, as finally amended, was submitted to the Government of India, and referred by them for the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

122. A Bill has also recently been introduced into the Legislative Council by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having for its object the amendment of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, to allow of the establishment in minor municipalities of a system of watchmen similar to the village watchmen for whose control and discipline provision exists in section 39A., Act IV of 1872.

123. Besides the above, the Acts detailed below, which were passed during the year, are applicable to the Punjab in common with the rest of India :—

- Act VIII of 1880—An Act to amend a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877;
- Act XII of 1880 (The Kazis Act 1880)—An Act for the appointment of persons to the office of Kazi;
- Act XIII of 1880 (The Vaccination Act, 1880)—An Act to give power to prohibit inoculation and to make vaccination of children compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments;

Act XIV of 1880 (The Indian Census Act, 1880)—An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the census;

Act III of 1881 (The Indian Securities Act, 1881)—An Act to provide for certain matters relating to securities of the Government of India;

Act V of 1881 (The Probate and Administration Act, 1881)—An Act to provide for the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration to the estates of certain deceased persons;

Act VI of 1881—An Act to make further provision for the grant of probates and letters of administration in non-contentious cases;

Act VIII of 1881 (The Petroleum Act, 1881)—An Act to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum and other fluids of a like nature;

Act XI of 1881—An Act to give power to prohibit the levy of municipal taxes in certain cases; and

Act XV of 1881 (The Factories Act, 1881)—An Act to regulate labor in factories.

124. It has not been found necessary to apply the provisions of the Vaccination Act, 1880, to any part of the Punjab, nor have the Kazis Act, 1880, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, been yet extended to this Province.

125. The Petroleum Act and the Factories Act, although passed during the year 1880-81, did not come into force until the 1st July 1881.

126. It may here be noted that the Ferries Act, XVII of 1878, was declared in force in the Punjab with effect from the 1st April 1881, and a list of public ferries and the rates of toll leviable thereat published for information.

127. Among rules issued by the Local Government during the year under authority given by Acts of the Legislature may be enumerated:—

1.—Rules framed by the Municipalities of Lahore and Amritsar under the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, and confirmed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor;

2.—Rules made by the Inspector-General of Registration under section 69 of Act III of 1877 and approved by the Local

Government, providing for the custody and destruction of records, declaring the territorial divisions to be recognized, and regulating the amount of fines to be imposed, &c.;

3.—Rules under section 14 of Act XX of 1879 (The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879), regulating entries and searches by Inspectors, and the destruction of diseased horses, and generally for carrying out the purposes of the Act;

4.—Rules under Act III of 1872 (an Act to provide a form of marriage in certain cases), providing for the fees to be paid to Marriage Registrars, &c.;

5.—Rules under section 18 of the Land Improvement Act, 1871, regulating the grant of takkavi advances, issued with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and subsidiary rules on the same subject issued by the Lieutenant-Governor;

6.—Rules under section 55 of Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act, 1879) and section 27 of Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act, 1870), regulating the supply and sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons; and

7.—Rules framed by the Judges of the Chief Court, under Act III of 1879, for the destruction of useless judicial records and registers, confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor and issued with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

128. The following is a list of the Bills on which the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was sought by the Legislative Department and furnished during the year:—

1.—Bill for the appointment of Kazis;

2.—Factories Bill, in the second stage;

3.—Bill to provide for the registration of trade-marks, in the second stage;

4.—Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure;

5.—Bill to regulate the importation, possession and transport of petroleum, &c.; and

6.—Bill for the amendment of the law relating to insolvent debtors in India.

129. POLICE.—*Strength and cost.*—The fixed establishment of the provincial police is subject to very little variation, but there is a considerable fluctuation from year to year in the strength and cost of the various bodies of municipal police. During the year 1880 the following strength of police was employed in the Punjab, exclusive of the frontier road police, that is to say:—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	3
District Superintendents of Police ...	35
Assistant District Superintendents of Police...	23
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	60
Ditto on less pay	504
Men { Mounted	846
Men { Foot	18,656

130. The nationality of the police was as follows:—68 Europeans, 8 Eurasians, and the rest Natives of India. As before, 3 Natives of Upper India were employed as Assistant District Superintendents of Police. The classification of the force by religion shows that 76 officers and 12 men were Christians, 298 officers and 10,791 men were Muhammadans; 78 officers and 2,854 men were Sikhs, 169 officers and 3,081 men were Hindus, and 1 officer and 31 men were of other religions.

131. The total cost of the police during the year under report was Rs. 31,81,105, of which Rs. 26,77,784 were defrayed from the Imperial allotment for provincial services, and Rs. 5,03,321 from municipal, cantonment and ferry funds and other sources.

A force of the above strength gives one policeman to every 1,029 persons according to the census of 1881, and to an area of 5·9 square miles; while the cost per head of population is Rs. 0-2-10. It must, however, be remembered that a considerable proportion of the force is employed on guard, escort and other duties, and that the number actually available for police duties properly so called is far smaller.

132. *State of Crime.*—The subjoined table shows, as regards cognizable cases, the number of offences reported to the police, and, as regards non-cognizable cases, the number investigated by the police :—

CASES OF CRIME.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
COGNIZABLE BY POLICE.											
Substantive abetments ...	3	...	7	5	2	2	1	...	4	3	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	812	839	830	821	845	794	794	694	742	712	707
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,019	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285	2,334	2,347	2,386
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the person and property, or against property only ...	10,422	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322	10,374	11,743	12,971	10,781
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	613	831	46	389	2,202	2,423	2,065	1,927	1,820	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,166	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995	19,074	23,823	21,197	17,911
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	5,216	7,287	8,386	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175	17,997	18,058	[illegible]	24,053
TOTAL ...	41,251	44,369	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951	58,524	62,815	[illegible]
Non-cognizable by Police...	3,904	7,331	7,296	7,888	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281	5,152	5,267	5,140

133. As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable decrease in crime. This is chiefly seen in classes III and V. The harvests were better, prices were easier, and the demand for labor more constant than in 1879. But the circumstances of 1880, as compared with many of the years shown in the table, were not favorable. It will be seen that offences under local and special laws show a steady tendency to increase. In 1870 the number of such cases was 5,216, and in 1880, 24,053. This increase is a necessary consequence of improved administration, and of the multiplication of sanitary and other safeguards. The number of offences recorded under this class may be regarded rather as an index of civilization than of criminality.

134. There was a slight increase in the total number of murders committed during the year, though, as compared with 1877, there was a decrease in the number of murders by dakaits and by robbers. Still, as compared with the

earlier years, the numbers are high, and it is to be hoped that a decrease may be seen in following years. Dakaiti has increased from 9 to 14 cases cis-Indus, and decreased from 94 to 50 cases trans-Indus. Robbery has increased from 132 to 146 cases cis-Indus, and decreased from 178 to 129 cases trans-Indus. The increase cis-Indus is unsatisfactory, but if good harvests are given in 1881 these numbers may be expected to fall. A succession of years in which prices are high intimately affects the state of violent and other crime against property.

135. *Working of the police.*—The results of police working in the first five classes of cognizable crime were as follows :—

Division of the Province.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Number reported.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of, and pending trial.	Convicted. Number.	Convicted. Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
								Rs.	Rs.	
Cis-Indus ...	1877	28,518	12,658	44	26,842	19,487	72	8,48,415	3,96,379	46·7
	1878	33,757	16,296	48	31,747	23,579	74	8,38,558	3,61,064	43·1
	1879	31,615	14,923	47	28,996	21,296	73	7,98,202	3,75,382	47·0
	1880	27,235	12,755	47	25,584	18,776	73	7,75,589	3,65,871	47·2
Trans-Indus ...	1877	6,876	2,715	39	7,916	5,020	63	1,70,839	53,263	31·2
	1878	7,236	3,110	43	8,310	5,260	63	2,38,013	71,952	30·2
	1879	7,715	2,957	38	8,680	5,659	65	2,66,346	1,30,673	49·0
	1880	6,925	3,034	44	8,542	5,607	66	2,32,458	1,12,135	48·2
Total ...	1877	35,394	15,373	43	34,758	24,507	70	10,19,254	4,49,642	44·1
	1878	40,993	19,406	47	40,057	28,839	72	10,76,571	4,36,018	40·5
	1879	39,330	17,880	45	37,676	26,955	72	10,64,548	5,06,055	47·4
	1880	34,160	15,789	46	34,126	24,383	72	10,08,647	4,78,006	47·1

136. As tested by percentages, the working of the police cis-Indus has remained the same as last year, whilst the trans-Indus police have obtained better results in cases by 6 per cent., in convictions of persons by 1 per cent.; and the recovery of stolen property is better cis-Indus by ·2, and trans-Indus is worse by ·8 per cent. The working, as tested by the percentage of convictions in cases, has fallen off by 2

per cent. in cases of house-breaking; whilst under the minor class of lurking house-trespass and house-trespass it has improved by 5 and 7 per cent. respectively. In dakaiti, judged by the same standard, working has fallen off by 2 per cent., and in robbery by 5 per cent. The large growth in recent years of police business and the special extra calls made upon the fixed establishment have affected working to some extent.

137. *Equipment and discipline.*—The 564 officers and 19,502 men composing the force were armed as follows:—

With fire-arms ...	...	9,412
With swords and batons	...	10,295
With batons only. ...	...	359

138. The number of judicial punishments of the police shows a large and satisfactory reduction when the circumstances of the year and the severe pressure of duty are considered. Under the Police Act, only 1 officer was punished as compared with 3 in 1879, and 65 men as compared with 85. Under sections 330, 331 and 348, Indian Penal Code, only 2 men were convicted as compared with 2 officers and 3 men. Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code, only 7 men, as compared with 27, were sentenced; and under other offences 189 men were convicted as compared with 1 officer and 204 men. The number of departmental punishments shows an increase, but extra and very onerous duties were performed; and this increase was to be expected.

139. The following table shows the percentages of dismissals and resignations in the force:—

YEARS.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.			DISMISSALS AND RESIGNATIONS.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1876 ...	2·5	1·8	4·5	2·6	3·0	4·1	5·2	4·9	8·7
1877 ...	2·7	2·6	3·5	2·8	6·4	2·9	5·5	9·0	6·4
1878 ...	2·8	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·5	4·5	6·3	8·3	7·8
1879 ...	3·5	2·9	3·2	4·4	6·9	4·0	7·9	9·7	7·1
1880 ...	3·4	2·9	3·9	4·9	9·7	4·9	8·3	12·6	8·9

140. The increase is due to the causes mentioned last year, namely, the fact that the pay of the force has been practically stationary, whilst the wages of labor of all kinds have increased from year to year.

141. Owing to the demand for labor and the price of food, recruiting was difficult, and the complement of the force was not fully maintained.

142. *Miscellaneous.*—The census operations, the heavy treasure remittances towards Kabul, and the large traffic on the Trunk road north of Jhelum imposed onerous duties on the police. A large force of police was supplied to the Postal Department to guard the transport trains in transit between Jhelum and Pesháwar. This difficult duty was very well managed, and the police employed worked with great devotion in the face of many hardships.

143. *Criminal tribes.*—The total population of the criminal tribes in the Punjab shown on the registers on the last day of the year was 16,393, the number for the year before being 16,210. The increase was chiefly due to large additions in the list of Baurias in the Ferozepore District, in which it was found necessary to include many new names which had hitherto escaped registration. No new tribe was notified, nor was the area in which the provisions of the Act are in force enlarged, during the year.

144. The Minas, who are registered in Gurgaon alone, gave little trouble in that district; but there is no reason to believe that they have in any way abandoned their traditional occupation of theft and robbery, as they are accustomed in pursuit of plunder to travel long distances from home, and prefer to commit their depredations in the territories of Native States or in remote parts of British India. Their head-quarters in Gurgaon is an isolated British village surrounded by foreign territory. This renders supervision difficult, and accounts for the fact that out of a total population of 886 on the register 227 were absent at the close of the year without passes.

145. The rules have been worked with excellent effect against the Harnis in Hoshiárpur and Jullundur, and against the Baurias in Ludhiána and Firozpur. In the last-named district the restrictions imposed by the rules are stated to have induced members of this tribe to turn to agricultural

labor as a means of livelihood; but a large number of serious offences against property were traced to them, and there is as yet little hope that it will be possible at any short interval of time to free them entirely from the operation of the rules by which their movements are kept under the observation of the police. The following table shows the criminal tribes of the Province; the districts in which the Act is in force against them; the numbers on the registers; and the number of persons convicted during the year of offences against property under the Penal Code or of breach of the provisions of Act XXVII of 1871:—

Tribe.	District.	Registered.		Convicted		Absent without pass at close of the year.
		1880-81.	1879-80.	Of breaches of the rules or of offences under Act XXVII of 1871.	Of offences against property under the Indian Penal Code.	
Minas ...	Gurgaon ...	886	915	59	10	21
Baurias ...	Ludhiána ..	438	376	3	2	21
	Firozpur ..	951	536	7	48	6
Harnis ...	Ludhiána ..	2,149	2,291	12	14	365
	Jullundur ...	134	116	2	3	4
	Hoshiárpur ...	416	402	49	...	75
Bilochis ...	Umballa ...	396	357	26	13	98
	Karnál ...	122	131	6	9	6
Gurmangs ...	Rawalpindi ...	42	42	...	...	...
Sansis and Pakkiwárs	Karnál ...	802	845	19	5	8
	Ludhiána ..	940	889	21	21	11
	Jullundur ...	686	676	31	3	14
	Hoshiárpur ...	183	177	35	3	20
	Siálkot ...	2,262	2,077	56	32	55
	Gurdáspur ...	1,333	1,298	75	9	100
	Lahore ...	1,866	1,738	20	4	5
	Gujránwála ...	2,220	2,202	117	12	93
	Gujrát ...	556	547	39	16	4
		16,393	16,210			

146. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—The failure of harvests, amounting almost to partial famine in some districts of the Province, as described in the Report for last year, led to a great increase in non-bailable offences in 1878 and 1879. During 1880, however, with the return of comparative prosperity

and abundance of food, there has been a remarkable diminution in serious crime, which fell 16·9 per cent., the reported offences of this class having been less than in any one of the past five years, though the number admitted to have occurred is slightly above the figures shown in the returns for 1875 and 1876. But as applications to strike cases off the register are now more rigidly scrutinized than was the custom a few years back, only 862 such applications having been allowed in the past year, against 2,899 in 1875, it may be admitted that there has been less serious crime during 1880 than in any year since 1874.

147. The following table gives a detail of offences reported and admitted to have occurred and of cases and persons brought to trial during the past 5 years:—

Nature of Offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1876	29,243	2,377	26,866	14,056	21,065
	1877	31,202	1,525	29,677	15,570	24,574
	1878	37,269	1,394	35,875	20,555	31,035
	1879	35,251	1,112	34,139	19,086	29,054
	1880	29,273	862	28,411	16,35'	24,801
Difference (1880—1879) ...	...	—5,978	—250	—5,728	—2,735	—4,253
Bailable	1876	63,329	681	62,648	59,501	129,318
	1877	63,724	456	63,268	61,089	131,381
	1878	63,396	285	63,111	61,217	128,410
	1879	66,170	298	65,872	63,445	133,488
	1880	74,502	149	74,353	70,450	150,868
Difference (1880—1879) ...	...	+8,332	—149	+8,481	+7,005	+17,380
Total	1876	92,572	3,058	89,514	73,557	150,383
	1877	94,926	1,981	92,945	76,659	155,955
	1878	100,665	1,679	98,986	81,772	159,445
	1879	101,421	1,410	100,011	82,531	162,542
	1880	103,775	1,011	102,764	86,801	175,669
Difference (1880—1879) ...	...	+2,354	—399	+2,753	+4,270	+13,127

148. The steady falling-off in cases removed from the register on the application of the police is remarkable, and shows careful supervision by the magistracy. Two hundred and fifty fewer non-bailable cases were cancelled in 1880 than in the year before; while the number of bailable cases struck off the register in 1880 was only half of the number cancelled in 1879.

149. The decrease in non-bailable crime is most conspicuous in Hazára, where during the two preceding years scarcity and high prices had given a temporary impetus

to offences against property. In Peshâwar and Jhelum non-bailable offences increased, and it is observable that in these districts prices remained abnormally high throughout the year 1880 in consequence of the large bodies of troops and military establishments which were stationed in or moved through the districts during the year.

150. *Murders.*—Murders have risen from 371 to 393, the Peshâwar District alone contributing 73 of these cases, as against 59 during the previous year. At the same time it should be noted that there were fewer murders in this district than in any of the years from 1872 to 1876 inclusive. Of the total number of murders committed in the Province, exactly one-third are reported to have originated in disputes connected with women.

Including 22 persons remaining under trial at the end of 1879, 448 persons were tried for murder by courts of sessions in 1880. Of these 279 were convicted and sentenced, 147 to death and 132 to transportation for life; while 119 were acquitted and 50 awaited trial at the close of the year.

Attempts to murder rose from 59 to 67. Cases of culpable homicide fell from 159 to 158.

151. The subjoined statement shows details of the more important offences against property :—

	1879.	1880.
Ordinary thefts, including abetments and attempts ...	11,037	9,091
Cattle thefts	4,456	4,089
Receiving stolen property	3,358	3,118
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	2,266	1,049
Do. Do. in order to commit theft	10,843	9,060
Total ...	31,960	26,407

The decrease of 8 per cent. in cases of cattle-theft, one of the commonest offences in this Province, with large decrease in house-breaking, are the most satisfactory features in this return.

152. *Bailable offences.*—Bailable offences have risen steadily during the past few years. In 1879 they were 65,872 and in 1880 74,353. The increase is chiefly in cases of assault, nuisance, and prosecutions for enticing away married women. The return of bailable offences is also swelled by increase in prosecutions under local and special laws, as the Forest Act, Cattle Trespass Act, and the Police Act. In Hazára it has been found necessary to insist on a more vigorous protection of the rights of Act Government in forest lands, and prosecutions under the have temporarily risen.

153. *Results of trials.*—Seventeen thousand eight hundred and twenty-three persons were charged before magistrates during 1880, as compared with 160,792 in 1879. Of these 39·8 per cent. appear under arrest by the police, 6·2 upon warrant, 51·3 upon summons, and 2·7 voluntarily. Including persons under trial at the end of 1879, there were 175,669 for disposal during the year, of whom 172,700, or 98·3 per cent., were disposed of as follows:—

Committed to the Sessions	766 or ·5
Convicted	84,298 or 48·8
Acquitted	19,996 or 11·6
Discharged	67,399 or 39·0
Died, escaped or transferred	241 or ·1

154. *Average duration of cases.*—The average duration of enquiries and trials in magistrates' courts throughout the Province was 9 days, being one day in excess of the average in 1879 and the six years preceding.

In cases disposed of by magistrates of districts under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, the average duration was 17 days, being greater by 3 days than that in 1879.

155. *Distribution of work.*—Original cases to the number of 85,570 were disposed of by the criminal courts in the year under report, as compared with 81,914 in the previous year and 76,228 in 1877.

Some details of disposal are shown in the statement annexed :—

COURTS.	Year.	Number.	Percentage.
By the Chief Court	1879	1	·0
	1880	3	·0
By Courts of Sessions	1879	389	·5
	1880	354	·4
By Magistrates of Districts ...	1879	4,012	4.9
	1880	3,419	4·0
By other Stipendiary Magistrates.	1879	64,159	78·3
	1880	67,416	78·8
By Honorary Magistrates ...	1879	13,353	16·3
	1880	14,378	16·8
Total ...	1879	81,914	...
	1880	85,570	...

Assistant Commissioners disposed of 6·7 per cent., Extra Assistant Commissioners of 29·4 per cent., Tahsíldárs of 28·6 per cent., and Boards of Honorary Magistrates 10·9 per cent. of the total number of cases.

156. Three new boards of Honorary Magistrates were created during the year,—2 in the Rohtak and 1 in the Gujránwála District. In reviewing the reports submitted by the Chief Court for the past year the Lieutenant-Governor noticed that the average number of criminal cases disposed of by Tahsíldárs had risen from 186 to 196, and instructions have been issued to ensure the amount of criminal work that is delegated to them not being in excess of what they can perform consistently with the performance of their duties in other departments.

157. *Special jurisdiction.*—In the exercise of the enhanced powers conferred on them by section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Deputy Commissioners disposed of 361 cases, of which 248 were triable by courts of sessions, and 113 were cases in which the ordinary powers of punishment vested in a Magistrate of the 1st class were exceeded. These cases

involved 1,196 persons, of whom 245, or 20 per cent., were acquitted, and 951, or 80 per cent., were convicted. Sessions Judges confirmed the sentences passed on 282, modified those of 24, and annulled those of 6 persons.

158. *Summary trials.*—Notwithstanding the prevalence of petty crime during the year, there was a falling-off of 995, or 12 per cent., in the number of cases summarily disposed of, which were distributed among magistrates of the various denominations in the following manner:—

	1879.	1880.
Magistrates of Districts	437	332
Cantonment Magistrates	2,865	2,497
Boards of Magistrates	2,709	2,822
Other Officers	2,113	1,478

159. *Jurisdiction over European British subjects.*—The number of European British subjects brought before the criminal courts increased from 194 in 1879 to 211 in 1880. Magistrates acquitted or discharged 71 and convicted 130 of the number accused of offences in the latter year. Of the remaining 10, 6 were committed to the Chief Court, and 4 to courts of sessions.

160. *Frontier Rules.*—The working of the Frontier Rules during the years 1879 and 1880 is compared in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	*Regulation I of 1872, Section 3.* — Villages fined for suppression of evidence or harbouring criminals.		*Regulation I of 1872, Section 4.* — Cases in which persons were deported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		*Regulation I of 1872, Section 8.* — Adultery.		*Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2.* — Reference to Councils of Elders.	
	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.	1880.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	...	...	...	5	...	81	[illegible]
Dera Ghází Khan ...	3	2	...	...	2	...	33	[illegible]
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	108	[illegible]
Peshávar ...	3	3	...	8	1	...	113	[illegible]
Hazára ...	...	2	5	...	...	...	85	[illegible]
Kohát ...	9	2	...	5	...	3	127	[illegible]
Total ...	16	9	5	13	9	7	545	[illegible]

In the 522 cases referred to them, jirgas or councils of elders adjudicated on 1,393 persons and imposed an aggregate of Rs. 71,289 as fines, of which Rs. 48,018 were awarded to complainants as compensation.

161. *Sessions Courts.*—Of 407 cases for disposal, affecting 781 persons, 354 were disposed of, and 66·4 per cent. of persons concerned were convicted. The average duration of cases rose from 44 to 51 days. Further details are given in the following table :—

	Number, 1880.	Percentage, 1880.	Percentage, 1879.
Convicted and sentenced to death	147	21·7	14·1
Convicted and sentenced otherwise	303	44·8	53·2
Acquitted	219	32·3	31·1
Died, escaped or transferred, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity	8	1·2	1·6

Jurors were employed in 3 cases of trial in the Chief Court. Four European subjects were tried before sessions courts; 2 were acquitted and 2 convicted of theft.

162. *Witnesses.*—221,631 persons in all attended the criminal courts in 1880 as witnesses, as follows :—

District Courts	... ...	217,500
Sessions Courts	... ...	4,099
Chief Court	... ...	32
		221,631

Of these 89 per cent. were discharged after one day's attendance, 9 per cent. were discharged on the second day, 2 per cent. on the third day, and 1 per cent. only were detained for more than 3 days.

163. *Appeals.*—There was a slight increase in the percentage of appeals from the orders of Magistrates of all classes. Two thousand two hundred and forty-eight appeals, or 4·8 per cent., were instituted in 46,757 cases disposed of by subordinate Magistrates, and 2,770, or 7·2 per cent., in cases decided by Magistrates of districts and other Magistrates of the 1st class.

Judicial Assistants and Assistant Commissioners specially empowered decided 260 of the appeals preferred to district courts. Twenty-three per cent. of the appeals instituted were

rejected under section 278, Criminal Procedure Code. In district courts 28 per cent. of orders by subordinate Magistrates were reversed. In divisional courts 73 per cent. of orders appealed against were upheld, 7 per cent. modified, 1 per cent. enhanced, and 19 per cent. reversed or quashed.

164. *Punishments.*—The proportions in which the various punishments were inflicted are exhibited in the following table:—

Punishment.	1879.		1880.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Death	108	·1	148	·2
Transportation for life	134	·2	120	·1
Transportation for a term	32	·0	11	·0
Imprisoned and fined	11,554	13·6	11,407	13·6
Imprisoned and whipped	578	0·7	510	0·6
Imprisoned only	6,608	7·7	5,313	6·3
Fined only	48,598	57·1	50,959	60·7
Whipped only	4,285	5·0	3,087	3·7
Punishment under section 49 of the Prisons Act ...	50	0·1	...	...
Banished under Frontier Regulation I of 1872, section 4 ...	...	...	9	0·0
Ordered to find security to keep the peace ...	3,363	4·0	3,778	4·5
Ordered to enter into recognizance to keep the peace	2,483	2·9	2,401	2·9
Ordered to find security for good behaviour ..	7,352	8·6	6,263	7·4
Total ...	85,145	...	84,006	...

The increase in the percentage of persons punished with fine only in 1880 (3·6 per cent. as compared with 1879 and 5 per cent. as compared with 1878) is explained by the increase in petty crime in the year.

The total number of persons punished with imprisonment during the year was 17,230. Of these—

3,726, or 22 per cent., were sentenced to terms not exceeding one month;

7,297, or 42 per cent., were sentenced to terms exceeding one month but not exceeding six months;

5,375, or 31 per cent., were sentenced to terms exceeding six months but not exceeding two years;

807, or 5 per cent., were sentenced to terms exceeding two years but not exceeding seven years; and

25, or ·1 per cent., were sentenced to terms exceeding seven years,

an increase, as compared with 1879, of 2 per cent. in the number sentenced to terms of one month and under.

165. Forfeiture of property was ordered in the case of 11 persons. Whipping was inflicted on 3,597, being 1,266 less

than the number who suffered this punishment in the year preceding. In the case of 150 persons it was given as an additional punishment, and to 3,087 persons, of whom 2,642 were adults and 445 juveniles, it was awarded in lieu of fine or imprisonment.

166. Fine was imposed, either as a sole or an additional punishment, on 62,366, or 74 per cent. of the entire number of persons punished. Of these—

50,538, or 81 per cent., were fined sums not exceeding Rs. 10;
10,398, or 17 per cent., between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50;
984, or 1 per cent., between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and
446, or 1 per cent., sums exceeding Rs. 100.

The amount of the grand total of fines imposed was Rs. 6,49,175, of which Rs. 4,85,212, or 75 per cent., were realized. Of fines imposed in former years the sum of Rs. 91,495 was realized during the year. Compensation to the amount of Rs. 1,26,560 was ordered to be paid out of the fines imposed, and Rs. 73,636 were paid away, inclusive of sums awarded, but not actually disbursed, in compensation in previous years.

167. *Preventive jurisdiction.*—The preventive jurisdiction conferred on Magistrates by the Criminal Procedure Code consists of power to demand recognizance or security to keep the peace or for good behaviour, to issue injunctions to abate local nuisances, to give summary orders for possession of disputed property and for maintenance of wives. Details are given in the table subjoined:—

NATURE OF JURISDICTION.	Year.	Total cases.	Persons against whom proceedings were concluded.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Recognizance or security to keep the peace, Chapter XXXVII, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879 1880	1,937 2,412	7,796 8,866	5,844 6,177
Security for good behaviour, Chapter XXXVIII, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879 1880	5,464 5,237	8,517 7,603	7,342 6,263
Local Nuisances, Chapter XXXIX, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879 1880	96 31	339 109	248 3
Possession, Chapter XL, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879 1880	116 109	270 258	79 37
Maintenance, Chapter XLI, Criminal Procedure Code.	1879 1880	3,353 3,590	3,353 3,590	645 581

The working of the sections which empower Magistrates to take security for good behaviour has lately received the attention of the Local Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the power is on the whole exercised with discretion and moderation, to the great benefit of the community at large. A reference to the report for 1879 shows that, of the districts in which there has been a noteworthy decrease in serious crime during the past year, 4 at least,—Umballa, Amritsar, Lahore and Mooltan,—were remarkable for the vigour and care with which Magistrates exercised this power during that year.

168. *Chief Court.*—Sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts in 101 cases on 140 persons came before the Chief Court for confirmation. The sentences of 91 persons were confirmed; of 38 were modified; while 10 were acquitted.

169. The number of appeals for disposal, including remanets from 1879, was 701, affecting 837 persons. The cases of 719 persons, or 86 per cent. of the number appealing, were disposed of as detailed in the following table:—

Detail of disposal.	Number of persons disposed of.	Proportion to total number disposed of.
Appeals rejected	285	39·6
Sentences confirmed	197	27·4
Ditto modified	161	22·4
Ditto enhanced	2	0·3
Ditto reversed and quashed ...	74	10·3

170. On the revision side the Court disposed of the cases of 1,128 persons, rejecting the applications of 598, confirming the sentences of 146, modifying those of 78, enhancing those of 32, reversing 154, and ordering re-trial of 120. The application of 141 persons remained pending at the end of the year. Revision cases lasted on the average 29 days from institution to decision in 1880, as in 1879. In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, the Chief Court tried 3 European British subjects, sentenced 1 to eleven months' rigorous imprisonment for negligently suffering escape from confinement; 1 to five years' imprisonment for attempt to commit culpable homicide; and a third to one year's imprisonment for causing death by a rash and negligent act.

171. PRISONS.—*Number and management of jails.*—The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in 1879. Of the former, which are usually under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon in subordination to the Inspector-General of Prisons, there are 35 in the Province, 1 in each district, 2 central jails at Lahore and Rúpar, and 1 female penitentiary at Lahore. The following table shows the jail population under its various classes for the year 1880 :—

	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	
Prisoners in jails at commencement of the year,	13,864	970	46	
Received during the year ...	26,191	23,109	1,009	
TOTAL ...	40,055	24,079	1,055	
Discharged from all causes ..	26,574	23,074	984	
Remained at end of the year ...	13,481	1,005	71	
Daily average number of each class ...	13,493	1,086	94	
TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE ...	...	...	...	14,673

172. *Jail population.*—The total population amounted to 65,189, or 5,075 less than in 1879 ; and the daily average was 14,673, a decrease of 795 compared with the preceding year. Besides the Lahore and Rúpar central jails, the district jails at Umballa, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Pesháwar had a daily average population exceeding 500. Twenty-five prisons shared in the general decrease of prison population, but in 10 jails the numbers rose, the increase as compared with the year before being highest at Bannu, Kohát and Jhelum. At Bannu it was due to a more active working of the Magistrate's preventive jurisdiction and to large demands for security to keep the peace, in default of which many persons were for short terms in jail. There were 23 escapes during the year, of which 9 took place from the Rúpar Central Jail, where the prisoners are almost wholly employed on out-door labor in the construction of the

Sirhind Canal works. Sixteen prisoners were recaptured, besides 3 who had escaped in previous years.

173. No original works of any importance have been carried out owing to want of funds; but the solitary cells at Ludhiána and the barracks in the Simla jail have been rebuilt.

174. *Classification of convicts.*—Of the 13,481 prisoners in jail on the 31st December, 11 (0·08 per cent.) were Christians—of the Christians, 5 were Europeans, 3 Eurasians and 3 Natives; 8,465 (62·79 per cent.) Muhammadans; 3,320 (24·63 per cent.) Hindus; 2 Buddhists and Jains; and 1,683 (12·48 per cent.) all other classes.

175. There were 156 juvenile prisoners, of whom 82 were in the reformatory ward of the Lahore Central Jail, employed mainly as compositors in the Jail Press. Juveniles amounted to 1·15 per cent. of the whole prison population—a proportion nearly the same as that in the year before.

176. The following table shows the extent to which each of the occupations mentioned in the statement was represented:—

Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities	3·37
Professional persons	6·69
Persons in service or performing personal offices	6·71
Do. engaged in agriculture and with animals	55·34
Do. do. in commerce and trade	4·19
Do. employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	1·23
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	22·47

177. *Sentences.*—Of the 13,481 prisoners in jail on the last day of the year, 5,755, or 42 per cent., were in for terms of a year and under; of terms over 1 year, but not exceeding 2 years, there were 3,849 prisoners, or 28 per cent.; over 2 and not over 5 years' terms there were

2,396, or 18 per cent.; over 5, but not exceeding 10 years' terms 929, or 7 per cent.; and of terms exceeding 10 years there were 125, or 1 per cent. The total number sentenced to transportation was 369; of these there were sentenced for life 240 males and 65 females, and for terms short of life 61 males and 3 females. There were 58 prisoners under sentences of death at the close of the year, and of these 20 were in the Pesháwar Jail alone. At the close of the year before there were only 18 such prisoners in jail.

178. *Offences in jail.*—There were in all 2,002 offences committed during the year by prisoners in jail; of this number 23 were offences of a criminal nature, in contradistinction to those which consisted in the infringement of rules for the maintenance of jail discipline. Out of a daily average of 494 female prisoners in jail during the year, 62, or 12·55 per cent., committed breaches of jail discipline, and the same number were punished either by solitary confinement, reduction of diet, or solitary confinement with reduction of diet. Of the 23 criminal offences the following, perhaps, call for notice: at Sirsa a man attempted to commit suicide by jumping down a well about 100 feet deep; at Rúpar one prisoner threw a stone at the Superintendent; another threw a stone at the Assistant Engineer on the works; and the third caused the death of another prisoner. At the Lahore Central Jail one prisoner murdered another, and was hanged. At Gujránwála two prisoners assaulted a barkandaz. The other cases noted under this head were escapes or attempts to escape. Of the breaches of jail rules, 479 were cases of smoking or possessing forbidden articles, 945 cases connected with labor, and 555 other breaches of jail discipline. There were in all 2,002 punishments inflicted—by criminal courts 20, and by Superintendents of jails 1,973. Of the punishments inflicted by Superintendents of jails, 524 were solitary confinement, 116 reduction of diet, 424 solitary confinement with reduction of diet, 899 corporal punishment, and 10 other punishments, such as reduction from the post of prison official, refusal of permission to see friends, or of some other indulgence. The punishments amounted to 15 per cent. of the daily average number of prisoners in jail, or 3 per cent.

less than in 1879. No punishments were inflicted in the Simla and Hoshiárpur jails. The maximum percentage was attained in the Lahore Central Jail, where 372 prisoners, out of a total population of 3,704, were punished for offences against jail rules.

179. *Education.*—There were 20,041 males and 1,045 females imprisoned during the year, and of these 19,689 males and 1,044 females had no education at all; 222 males could read and write a little, and 130 males and 1 female could read and write well. The attendance at school among males amounted to 10·34 per cent. of the daily average number in jail, and among females to 5·84 per cent. Of the prisoners returned during the year, 1,702 males and 12 females had been under instruction, and of these 1,638, or 96·24 per cent. of the males and all the females were utterly uneducated when admitted to jail; 57 males were slightly and 7 well educated—that is, could read and write well. Some fair progress was made in education; for of the prisoners released during the year who had been at the jail schools, although 349 left without acquiring anything in the shape of education, 1,110 learned to read and write a little, and 255 were able to read and write well, and had learned to do this in jail.

180. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of jails during the last three years may be compared as follows:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rations	3,84,797	4,28,109	3,70,418
Establishments	2,60,040	2,63,108	2,61,943
Police guards	81,528	81,655	81,623
Hospital charges	41,350	39,454	28,483
Clothing	60,037	64,181	55,803
Contingencies	72,194	75,335	63,337
Total ...	8,99,946	9,51,842	8,61,607

181. The average cost of each prisoner per head of the average daily jail population amounted to Rs. 60-1-5, the details of which are as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Cost of rations	25	14	9
(2) Cost of prison establishment	18	3	4
(3) Cost of police guard	5	10	9
(4) Hospital charges per head of average population ...	1	15	8
(5) Do. number of sick	48	0	6
(6) Clothing	3	14	6
(7) Contingencies	4	6	5

The average charge for keeping each prisoner has thus fallen, as compared with 1879, under every heading except establishments, in which there is a slight increase due to the decrease in the number of prisoners over whom the charge is divided. The total cost per head has decreased by Rs. 3, owing principally to the falling-off in the price of the chief articles of food throughout the Province generally.

182. *Manufactures.*—The following statement shows the income from and expenditure on manufactures in jails :—

	Rs.	
Credit.—Amount paid into Treasury by cash and invoices during 1880	5,00,545	
Value of stock in hand at close of 1880 ...	1,79,530	
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at close of 1880	67,106	
Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at close of 1879	80	
Cash in hand at the end of year 1880	93	
Total Rs.		7,47,354
Debit.—Cash expended on raw materials, plant, &c., during 1880	3,21,371	
Value of stock in hand at beginning of 1880 ...	1,61,682	
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at beginning of 1880	58,308	
Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at close of 1880	...	
Cash in hand at the beginning of 1880 ...	163	
Total Rs.		5,41,524
Profits Rs.		2,00,830

183. Comparing the figures of 1879 and 1880, it will be found that, whereas in the former year the profits on the entire operations of the manufactory amounted to Rs. 1,67,727, in the latter they amounted to Rs. 2,05,830, or Rs. 38,103 more; and, taking the average cash profit per head of prisoners sentenced, there is also an increase of Rs. 1-0-0 per head; in 1879 it was Rs. 12-0-0; in 1880 it was Rs. 13-0-0;

and again, if the net cash profit alone—that is, the difference between money received and money expended—be considered, it will be found that there is a slight difference (Rs. 3,753) in favor of the year under report. The following table shows the chief branches of manufacture conducted in the jails :—

Branch of Manufacture.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Profits.	Percentage of profits on expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Carpets	25,667	30,587	4,920	19
Durries	11,174	14,911	3,737	33
Weaving cotton (1)	19,731	23,112	3,381	17
Weaving worsted (2)	28,650	28,722	72	0-4-0
Tent-making	5,801	7,303	1,502	25
Typographic printing	81,786	98,290	16,504	20
Lithographic do.	24,694	47,563	22,869	92
Paper-making	69,025	1,05,010	35,985	52
Pottery	2,755	3,866	1,111	40
Rope-making	3,275	6,949	3,674	112
Ice	4,817	10,752	5,935	123
Labor supplied to Municipality or Department Public Works, or any one else (3)	12,696	89,236	76,540	602
Miscellaneous (4)	21,857	34,244	12,387	56
Commission	9,443	...	—9,443	...
Total ...	3,21,371	5,00,545	1,79,174	55

(1.) Includes all woven cotton fabrics, dasuti, garrah, towels, dusters, &c.

(2.) Includes all woven woollen fabrics, blankets, horse-rugs, putties, &c.

(3.) Includes all labor paid for as labor, whether by cash or transfer in accounts.

(4.) Includes everything not mentioned in this statement.

This table shows that earth-work or coolie labor on Public Works is the most lucrative employment which can be given to prisoners. Ice-making, rope-making and lithographic printing are also highly profitable.

184. *Health.*—It is satisfactory to state that there has been a marked improvement in the health of the jails during the year under report. Nevertheless, the death-rate remains high, and the attention of the Local Government is continually directed to this subject. In 1879 the death-rate on the daily average strength of the jails was 14·01 per cent., but in 1880 it has fallen to 7·87 per cent.—a decrease of 6·14 per cent. This is on the total daily average strength, convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners; but if each of these classes be taken separately the decrease in the death-rate

among convicts will be found to be 6·35 per cent. on the daily average number, and among under-trials 2·05 per cent.; whilst among civil prisoners it has fallen from 1·08 per cent. to nil. The percentage of admissions to hospital show a slight increase from 127 to 135, but the daily average number sick decreased from 6 to 4 per cent. on the daily average population. The death-rate of the free population was 27 per mille generally throughout the Province, the highest rate reached in any district being 38 in Karnál, and among towns 61 at Rawalpindi. Although the number of prisoners in different jails has occasionally been in excess of the permanent accommodation, yet this excess has been met by placing the prisoners in tents or in the jail workshops, and no overcrowding has been permitted in the sleeping wards. The high rate of mortality cannot therefore be attributed to overcrowding, nor can insufficiency of diet be alleged as a cause, seeing that the dietary, though not luxurious, has been framed on a scale considered sufficient by the best authorities, and it has been observed that in the two jails in which the rate of mortality was highest the dietary scale was also the most liberal.

185. The diseases to which the sickness and mortality of the year among convicts are chiefly due are those given in the following table:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	8,916	194
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3,019	323
Ulcers and boils	2,031	98
Respiratory diseases	986	248
Anæmia and general debility	264	48
Remittent and continued fevers	162	44
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	38	17
Jaundice	22	3
Small-pox	6	...
Cholera	1	1

There have been in all 19,384 admissions and 1,132 deaths. This is a decrease of 6,867 admissions and 989 deaths compared with the figures for the year before. It will be found that in this, as in former years, the admissions from fevers and bowel complaints form a very large proportion of the whole number of admissions—no less than 62·41 per cent. The deaths from fever and bowel complaints amount to 49·57 per cent. of all deaths.

186. According to length of time passed in jail, the rates of mortality during the past year have been as follows :—

Under six months in jail	...	...	10·09
From six to twelve months	...	...	7·40
" one to two years	...	...	8·32
" two to three years	...	...	6·55
" three to seven years	...	...	5·20
Above seven years	...	...	7·86

187. The most unhealthy jails have been the district jails at Ferozepore, Pesháwar and Rawalpindi. In Ferozepore, the rate of mortality was 11·36 per hundred ; in Pesháwar 12·72; and in Rawalpindī 40·40. The general health of the Pesháwar District has, however, been unusually bad during the past 2 years, and the mortality in the town of Rawalpindi was as high as 6·1 per cent. The unsanitary condition of the Rawalpindi Jail has recently formed the subject of a special report to Government.

188. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—On the 1st of January 1880 this institution had a population of 66 men, women and children, consisting of 10 approvers, 16 women, 20 boys and 20 girls ; but during the year 8 boys and 3 girls were born in and 1 woman admitted into the institution, and 2 boys and 1 girl died, thus making the population at the end of the year consist of 10 approvers, 17 women, 26 boys and 22 girls, or 75 persons in all.

As stated in last report, it was determined to close the institution and make other arrangements for housing the approvers and their families ; and accordingly from the 1st of April 1881 the tent manufactory was absorbed into the general manufactory of the Lahore Central Jail ; but, as suitable accommodation could not be obtained elsewhere for the approvers and their families, they were permitted to continue to occupy the old buildings of the Thaggi School. The approvers have all been released on ticket of leave, but will continue to receive their allowances and to work in the tent manufactory as heretofore, reporting themselves weekly at the Anarkulli Police Station, and once every month at the Central Jail.

The total cost of the institution during 1880 was Rs. 3,760-2-0, against Rs. 4,014-3-4 in 1879, and the gross

assets of the manufactory amounted to Rs 37,909-15-10 and the debits to Rs. 37,122-10-7, shewing a net profit of Rs. 787-5-3 compared to Rs. 3,686-13-5 in 1879.

189. CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Suits instituted.*—There has again been an increase in the number of suits instituted, which in the past year reached a higher figure than has been known hitherto. The increase took place in district and small cause courts equally. The figures for the past 5 years are shown in the table below:—

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS FILED.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Chief Court	16	14	2	4	2
District Courts	217,244	215,379	223,075	225,841	237,921
District Small Cause Courts ...	14,925	12,478	14,515	11,695	12,497
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	7,611	7,465	8,653	6,647	5,595
TOTAL	239,796	235,336	246,245	244,187	256,015

The fluctuations are spread over the whole Province, with large local variations which it is difficult to assign to any specific cause, from an increase of 48 per cent. in Hazára to a decrease of 18 per cent. in Simla. Generally it may be stated that the collection of supplies to the Army in Afghánistán gave activity to local trade and raised the price both of provincial products and manufactures. The increase of litigation in Hazára is probably due to a return of prosperity after a partial famine, and in Kohát the influx of a considerable additional population when this cantonment became the base of military operations in the Kurram Valley led to an increase in civil suits.

190. *Suits disposed of.*—Including cases pending from 1879, there were for disposal 280,276 suits, of which 263,877, or 94·1 per cent., were decided. The details of disposals were as follows:—

31 per cent. without decree.

38 per cent. with decree, but without contest.

22 per cent. after contest, by decree for plaintiff in whole or part.

8 per cent. after contest, by decree in favor of defendant.

As compared with the previous year, the cases decided without decree have increased by 1 per cent., and those with decree but without contest have fallen off to the same

extent. Cases decided after contest in favor of plaintiff show a decrease of 1 per cent., and those similarly decided in favor of defendant have increased in like ratio.

The percentage of contested cases was highest in the frontier districts and in Amritsar. Dismissals in default amounted to 17 per cent., as in the year before; but applications for re-admission were readily granted in four-fifths of these cases. References to arbitration were, as might be expected, most frequent in some of the frontier districts, where a claim for a decision according to Muhammadan Law is seldom resisted by the opposite party.

The average duration of cases contested and uncontested was 30 and 19 days respectively, or one day more in each than in 1879. In contested cases the average was highest in Jhang, 49 days; in Rohtak, 45; in Bannu, 42; and in Shahpur, 41 days; in Hazára the average was 13 days; in no other district did it fall below 20.

There has been a considerable decrease in applications for the collection of debts on successions under Act XXVII of 1860, due to a more rigid attention to the provisions of the law regarding claims by representatives of deceased persons.

Applications for the custody of the persons and estates of minors and applications for foreclosure and redemption of mortgages under Regulation XVII of 1806 have again largely increased; while petitions for declarations of insolvency are less frequent. The increase of cases under Regulation XVII of 1806 is not to be regretted, as this Regulation affords the mortgagor every facility to redeem.

There is a satisfactory falling-off in the number of suits *in formâ pauperis.*

Suits relating to betrothal, marriage, dower and divorce have risen largely, especially in the Rawalpindi Division.

Suits by bankers or shop-keepers against agriculturists have fallen off 3 per cent., and there were fewer instituted in the year under report than in any year since 1876. On the other hand, it is to be regretted that suits of this nature in small cause courts rose by 9 per cent., chiefly in Amritsar and Lahore.

191. *Value and cost of suits.*—Land suits have increased by 13 per cent. in numbers, and 45 per cent. in aggregate value; the latter result is, however, entirely due to one case valued at close on 4½ lakhs, against the Nawáb of Karnál, tried in that district. Other suits have increased 3 per cent. in numbers and 9 per cent. in aggregate value. The percentage of costs to value in land suits has been sensibly diminished by the Karnál case noted above.

192. *Agency.*—The distribution of original suits among various courts for the past 3 years was as follows:—

No. of Officers.	OFFICERS.	ORIGINAL CASES DECIDED.				Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
		Number in 1880.	Percentage.					
			1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
32	Deputy Commissioners ...	106	·1	·1	...	5	5	3
13	Judicial Asstts. (Europeans)	1,887	·7	·8	·7	112	130	145
9	Ditto (Natives) ..	3,462	·9	1·1	1·3	373	457	385
30	Assistant Commissioners ...	8,120	3·1	3·3	3·1	231	288	271
15	Extra Asstt. Commrs. (Eurs.)	3,696	1·0	1·1	1·4	250	178	246
68	Ditto (Natives) ..	30,360	10·1	11·2	11·5	310	401	446
122	Tahsíldárs	30,489	12·1	11·2	11·6	276	230	250
31	Naib-Tahsíldárs ...	5,727	3·5	2·5	2·2	243	182	185
74	Munsiffs	149,805	54·3	56·0	56·8	1,839	1,916	2,024
44	Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,200	4·9	5·4	4·6	223	228	277
4	Judges of Distt. S. C. Courts	12,467	5·8	4·7	4·7	3,623	3,[illegible]20	3,117
8	Ditto Cantt. ditto ...	5,556	3·5	2·6	2·1	1,079	841	694
	TOTAL	263,875	...	...	...	...	...	...

European Judicial Assistants decided on the average 145 cases each, and Native Judicial Assistants 389. The cases decided by Munsiffs were 54·3 per cent. of the total original suits. The average number disposed of by each Munsiff exceeded 2,000.

193. *Decrees.*—The number of applications for disposal exceeded that of 1879 by 11,610, or 7 per cent. Eighty-nine per cent. were disposed of during the year, as against 86·6 in 1879. More decrees were fully executed by 2,536 and partially executed by 3,073.

In spite of this increase, the proportion of decrees wholly executed has fallen off from 37 to 35 per cent., and of

partially-executed decrees from 32 to 31, on account of the greater number of cases for disposal. The following are the figures for the 2 years :—

	1880.		1879.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Completely executed ...	54,242	35	51,706	37
Partially executed ..	47,604	31	44,531	32
Struck off without execution ...	51,323	33	42,679	30
Transferred ...	1,311	1	1,109	1

194. Money decrees to the extent of Rs. 1,16,51,161 were put in execution during the year. This was 18 lakhs more than in 1879. The realizations amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,40,696 more, but the percentage that this gives is only 29, as against 33 last year.

195. Realizations were effected in the following proportions :—

	Percentage.	
	1880.	1879.
Paid in voluntarily ...	17	14
Realized by means of arrest and imprisonment	7	5
Attachment of moveable or immoveable property	62	63
Sale of do. do.	14	18

10,772 persons were arrested, of whom no more than 990 were committed to the civil jails. The average detention was 32 days, or 1 day less than in 1879. Only 79 persons were detained over 3 months, as against 103 in the previous year. Four persons were detained the full period of 6 months.

196. Immoveable property was attached in 10,732 instances, as against 10,454 in 1879. Sales took place in 4,081 cases as against 3,857. Of these 79, as against 83 in the previous year, were of hereditary or jointly-acquired interests in land. Sales of moveable property to the number of 22,973 followed the 100,438 attachments of such property effected.

Temporary alienations under sections 305 and 326 of the Code fell from 666 to 486. The number in 1878 was 406.

197. *Witnesses.*—In all 346,920 persons attended civil courts as witnesses, being an increase of 23,239 on the year

preceding, the natural consequence of increase in litigation. Of witnesses who appeared on summons, 76 per cent. received expenses averaging 9 annas and 4 pies per head.

198. *Small Cause Courts.*—Institutions were more numerous than in 1879 by 804, or 7 per cent., but still fell short of the numbers for 1878. The Amritsar Court alone shows a falling-off (from 3,703 to 3,477, 6 per cent.). Ninety-four per cent. of the total number of cases for disposal were decided during the year, leaving 6 per cent. pending. The details of the disposal were as under:—

	Percentage. 1880.
Dismissed on default	12
Otherwise disposed of, without decree	11
Decided *ex-parte*	16
Otherwise disposed of with decree but without contest	33
Decreed after contest in favor of plaintiff	21
Ditto ditto defendant	7

The average duration increased from 15 to 16 days in contested and from 14 to 17 in uncontested cases.

199. The number of cases for disposal in courts of small causes in cantonments fell from 6,852 to 5,766, and the average duration from 15 to 12 days. Twenty-six per cent. only were contested cases.

200. *Appeals in District and Divisional Courts.*—The number of appeals for disposal in district courts, including cases pending from 1879, re-admitted and received by transfer, amounted to 13,143, or 2,279 more than in the previous year.

Ninety per cent. of these were disposed of within the year, leaving 1,334 pending. The pending file has increased by 448 cases, although the actual disposals amounted to 1,831 more than in 1879. Deputy Commissioners disposed of 1,965, or 17 per cent. of the whole, the remaining 83 per cent. being disposed of by Judicial Assistants and Assistant Commissioners specially empowered.

201. The following table gives details of the manner in which these cases were decided :—

District Courts.	Percentage. 1880.	Percentage. 1879.
Transferred	Nil.	·1
Withdrawn or struck off in default	5·3	6·4
Contested and confirmed	33·2	32·3
Confirmed *ex-parte, i. e.,* in the absence of respondent after notice	5·3	10·2
Confirmed under section 551, C. P. Code	20·5	15·6
Modified	7·8	7·6
Reversed	15·8	16·0
Remanded under section 562, C. P. Code	12·1	11·9

202. The average value of appeals in suits other than for land has increased by Rs. 4 and the percentage of costs to value has remained at Rs. 12, as before. In land suits, appeals in which have been 1,150 more numerous than in 1879, or exactly 50 per cent., the average value has gone down by nearly Rs. 3, and the percentage of costs has consequently increased from Rs. 12 to Rs. 14. The increase in appeals in land suits noted above is one of the most remarkable features of the year's returns.

203. The following table gives details regarding appeals in the courts of Commissioners and Additional Commissioners :—

Years.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of: By Commissioner.	Number disposed of: By Additional Commissioner.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off for default: Number.	Appeals withdrawn, transferred, or struck off for default: Per cent.	Confirmed: Number.	Confirmed: Per cent.	Modified: Number.	Modified: Per cent.	Reversed: Number.	Reversed: Per cent.	Remanded under Sec. 562, Act X of 1877: Number.	Remanded under Sec. 562, Act X of 1877: Per cent.
1880	5,137	2,442	1,610	137	3	2,598	64	242	6	815	20	260	7
1879	4,207	2,265	1,276	168	5	2,243	63	153	4	750	21	227	7
Difference 1880-79.	930	177	334	—31	—2	355	1	89	2	65	—1	33	0

There was thus an increase of 930 cases for disposal as compared with 1879, and 140 as compared with 1878.

Disposals fell off from 88 per cent. in 1878 to 84 in 1879, and to 79 in the year under report. The pending file has been increased by 420 cases above the opening balance.

204. Additional Commissioners disposed of 1,610 cases, being 334 more than in the previous year and 40 per cent. of the total number.

The Additional Commissioner of Jullundur, who also takes cases from the Umballa and Amritsar Divisions, disposed of 758 cases, this being 133 more than in 1879.

205. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi disposed of 556 appeals, which is an increase of 134 upon the figures of 1879, and more than the aggregate disposed of by the 3 Commissioners of Jullundur, Lahore and Deraját, with an average duration 10 days below that of the Province. Relief was given to this officer by a re-arrangement of the jurisdictions of Additional Commissioners, which, however, only took effect at the end of the year.

206. *Chief Court.*—The appellate work of the Chief Court in 1880, as compared with the year preceding, has been as follows:—

	Years.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.
Regular appeals	1879	349	583	362
	1880	494	715	341
Special appeals	1879	1,252	1,606	1,136
	1880	1,692	2,162	1,431
Total ...	1879	1,601	2,189	1,498
	1880	2,186	2,877	1,772

There was a large increase of 585 cases, or more than a third, in the number of appeals instituted in 1880. The increase was proportional in regular and in special appeals.

Including remanets from 1879, there were 2,877 appeals for disposal, as against 2,189 in that year. Although the disposals were more numerous by 274, the percentage fell from 68 to 61, and the pending file was increased by 414 cases, rising from 691 to 1,105.

207. A larger percentage of appeals were rejected at a preliminary hearing than in 1879. One per cent. more of orders were confirmed, and ½ per cent. fewer reversed.

208. The average duration of appeals was reduced from 132 to 119 days. The reduction in regular appeals amounted to 22, and in special appeals to 5 days.

209. *Procedure.*—The most important circulars issued during the year on the Civil side related to the proper stamping of suits for declaratory decrees where consequential relief is prayed (Circular Memo. No. 17 of 1880), and to the means of attaining greater accuracy and precision in the framing of decrees, especially those regarding land or interests in land (Book Circular XV of 1880).

In its administrative capacity, the Court issued rules for the supply and use of paper of a standard pattern for judicial petitions and copies of judicial documents, and for the prevention of fraud so far as items of account connected with law and justice are concerned.

Directions were also issued for the introduction and proper preparation of the new forms of returns required by the Government of India.

210. Registration.—The total number of registrations was 70,445, of which 44,351 belonged to the compulsory and 26,394 to the optional class; 59,149 deeds related to immoveable property; 241 were wills; and 1 was an authority to adopt a son. The aggregate value of the property affected was Rs. 2,47,18,396, of which Rs. 2,23,19,982 represented immoveables. The total income of the year was Rs. 1,77,349, and the total expenditure Rs. 1,02,124, leaving a surplus of Rs. 75,225, or 42 per cent. after deducting all charges. In the table below are given the figures for the past year, for the 3 years preceding, and the average of the 5 years ending with 1876-77. These 5 years have been taken as representing roughly the time during which Act VIII of 1871 was in operation. It should be noticed that the years 1877-78 and 1878-79 were exceptional ones. The drought and scarcity prevailing in many parts of the Province, and especially in the southern districts, gave an enormous impetus

to registration of certain classes of documents; but the figures of the 2 past years may be fairly compared with the averages of the 5 years ending 1876-77:—

		Under Act VIII of 1871.	Under Act III of 1877.				
		Average of 5 years ending 1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Average of 4 years ending 1880-81.
Book No. 1—Documents relating to immoveable property	Compulsory ...	32,123	39,895	40,650	41,711	44,350	41,651
	Optional ...	18,897	24,957	22,120	17,738	14,790	19,904
	Total ...	51,020	64,852	62,770	59,449	59,140	61,555
Book No. 3 — Wills	...Optional ...	116	175	204	241	241	215
Authorities to adopt ...	... Compulsory,	2	...	2	1	1	1
Book No. 4—Miscellaneous documents ...	...Optional ...	21,289	19,925	14,162	11,472	11,354	14,228
GRAND TOTAL ...	Compulsory,	32,125	39,895	40,652	41,712	44,351	41,652
	Optional... ...	40,302	45,057	36,486	29,451	26,394	34,347
	Total ...	72,427	84,952	77,138	71,163	70,745	75,999
Value of immoveable property transferred	Rs.	1,50,00,000	1,90,85,000	1,96,13,000	2,04,26,000	2,23,20,000	2,03,61,000
Total receipts from all sources	"	1,57,828	1,86,119	1,79,432	1,72,366	1,77,349	1,78,817
Total expenditure	"	1,02,035	1,06,410	1,01,299	1,02,643	1,02,124	1,03,119
Annual surplus	"	55,793	79,709	78,133	69,723	75,225	75,698

Two hundred and one offices for the registration of documents were open at the beginning of the year: 1 new one only was started during the year under report. The offices which did most business were those in Amritsar, Delhi, Lahore, Pesháwar, Mooltan and Gujrát, at all of which more

than 1,000 registrations were recorded. In some of the sub-offices the work done was little more than nominal. These are maintained only for the convenience of people residing in wild and poor districts.

211. In the following table is given a classified detail of documents relating to immoveable property, from which it will be observed that, while compulsory registrations increased by about 2,650, optional ones decreased by 2,900. One reason for the increase in compulsory registrations, which have grown steadily in the past 10 years, may be found in the gradual rise in the value of landed property, by which houses or plots of land which formerly would have fallen below the limit of compulsory registration now exceed it:—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Gifts ...	965	...	965	1,023	...	1,023
Sales, agricultural ..	8,031	2,660	10,691	8,321	2,051	10,372
Do., non-agricultural ...	5,870	3,243	9,113	6,091	2,943	9,034
Mortgages, agricultural ...	19,775	8,296	28,071	21,984	6,975	28,959
Do., non-agricultural ...	5,868	3,217	9,085	5,690	2,590	8,280
Leases ...	681	245	926	682	162	844
Others ...	521	77	598	559	78	637
Total ...	41,711	17,738	59,449	44,350	14,799	59,149

The number of wills registered increases gradually year by year, but is still inconsiderable. Most of these wills are executed by Hindus. Authorities to adopt are almost unknown.

212. The following is a detail of registration of documents relating to moveable property, of bonds and miscellaneous instruments for the past 2 years :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Instruments relating to moveable property ...	1,291	1,340
Bonds and other money obligations ...	5,750	5,215
Others (chiefly powers-of-attorney) ...	4,431	4,799
TOTAL ...	11,472	11,354

The decrease in this class of registration has been very great of late years, the practice of writing acknowledgments of indebtedness in bankers' account-books being on the increase.

213. The income and expenditure of the Department for the past 2 years has been as follows :—

	1880-81.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income ...	1,77,349	1,72,366
Expenditure ...	1,02,124	1,02,643
Surplus ...	75,225	69,723

214. During the year a new code of departmental regulations under section 69 of the Act was drawn up by the Inspector-General and received the sanction of Government, and the remaining orders were consolidated in 10 circulars. A Registration Manual, embodying in one small volume all the rules and orders affecting the department, has also since been compiled by the Inspector-General.

215. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The municipalities in the Punjab are all constituted under Act IV of 1873. The number and classes were almost the same as last year, *viz.*, 8 of the 1st class, 20 of the 2nd class, and 167 of the 3rd class, against 170 in the previous year. Of the last-mentioned class, the municipalities of Makhu, Fatahgarh, in the Ferozepore District, and Kahror, in the Dera Ismail Khan District, were abolished.

216. The population within municipal limits was 2,095,401, against 2,053,956 in the previous year.

217. In Dharmsála alone were the members appointed by election only. In Lahore, Amritsar, Murree and Dalhousie the members were appointed partly by election and partly by nomination; but since the close of the year it has been necessary at Dharmsála and Dalhousie to resort to the nomination system, owing to a general want of interest in the subject on the part of residents and the consequent smallness of the number of candidates for election. At Amritsar at the last election it was found necessary to nominate the members, as only 17 candidates offered for the 16 vacancies. At Lahore the elective system appears to have worked

well as regards the Native members; but the European community here, as at Dharmsála and Dalhousie, did not appear to appreciate the privileges conferred, and it was found necessary on the last occasion to nominate a person to represent European interests. At Murree also the system has not worked satisfactorily: year after year house-agents, who are also house-holders, have been elected and re-elected; being residents, they exercise considerable influence amongst the Native community, containing the majority of voters, and are therefore certain of their seats on the committee. In the remaining municipalities the members were appointed by nomination. Of the 2,170 members of committees, 686 were officials and 1,484 non-officials. Of the total number 401 were Europeans and 1,769 Natives. The members are reported to have taken much interest in their duties.

218. In most municipalities the income was derived principally from octroi. In the Murree and Dharmsála municipalities no octroi was levied. The income of the latter municipality was derived from taxes on houses and the canal-water tax. In Chakwál and Talagang, in the Jhelum District, and Kasur, in the Lahore District, the income was derived from octroi and taxes on houses and lands, and in Murree from taxes on houses and lands only.

The average incidence of octroi in such of the first-class municipalities as resorted to this mode of taxation was Rs. 1-7-2 per head of the population per annum; in the second and third-class municipalities it was Re. 0-14-11 per head. The average rate of municipal taxation of all kinds in the Province was Rs. 1-4-4 per head, against Rs. 1-3-1 in 1879-80. The rate of taxation on food for man and beast was Re. 0-9-2 against Re. 0-8-11 in 1879-80. The income of 174 municipalities was obtained from other sources besides taxation, *viz.*, from rents of buildings and gardens, from fines, town sweepings, and grants from provincial services.

219. At Delhi a project is under consideration for supplying water to the city and suburbs. The sites for the supply-well and reservoir had been fixed upon some years ago. Subsequently the site for the wells was changed to a spot nearer the river Jumna and that of the reservoir to a spot on the ridge nearer the city. These sites were preferable in an economical as well as in a sanitary point of view to those

previously proposed. These alterations have necessitated a revision of plans, specifications and estimates, and have caused some delay. It is satisfactory to note that, with the exception of a second reservoir at Sanjoli, which is under construction, the water-supply scheme of Simla has been completed. At Lahore, owing to the bursting of the reservoir, a regular supply of water is not available throughout the day, but water is supplied for 5 hours each day. A proposal is under consideration for reconstructing the reservoir and supplying the city with proper drainage.

220. The following statement shows the population, income and outlay for 1880-81 of 23 of the largest and most important municipalities, 5 of these being of the first class:—

MUNICIPALITIES.	Population.	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
		From taxation.	From other sources.	Civil.	Public Works.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi	167,837	2,29,246	42,722	1,62,825	62,244
Rewári	24,088	31,091	1,419	19,087	15,244
Bhiwáni	33,759	34,169	472	25,107	2,320
Sirsa	12,156	11,335	1,154	13,910	7,804
Umballa	25,217	22,395	136	13,196	6,732
Ludhiána	44,223	53,360	3,993	44,720	9,777
Simla	17,440	1,27,162	32,644	96,894	78,423
Jullundur	50,924	31,174	1,780	24,008	6,105
Hoshiárpur	21,307	31,318	2,009	16,126	14,506
Amritsar	152,176	2,63,732	41,708	1,91,022	1,19,681
Batála	24,708	18,220	735	11,093	4,244
Siálkot	33,705	1,662	176	16,315	7,915
Lahore	145,026	1,78,872	20,785	1,51,741	69,054
Ferozepore	18,627	38,019	2,380	20,979	19,481
Gujránwála	22,182	28,825	1,327	16,038	11,025
Rawalpindi	25,345	79,318	25,775	47,869	39,103
Jhelum	19,980	48,646	1,876	17,811	18,159
Pind Dádan Khan ...	16,673	27,394	2,399	16,668	5,417
Mooltan	57,240	85,224	3,211	50,944	32,768
Jhang Maghiana ...	21,872	24,117	888	17,174	2,256
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19,954	37,955	774	23,702	16,641
Dera Ghází Khan ...	18,581	28,987	1,117	16,871	15,042
Peshávar	60,205	1,77,744	44,922	1,29,519	1,02,350
TOTAL ...	1,033,225	16,09,965	2,34,402	11,43,619	6,66,291

221. The total income of the minor municipalities was Rs. 7,65,410 from taxation and Rs. 58,021 from other

sources, and the expenditure was Rs. 5,47,871 in civil charges and Rs. 1,83,598 in public works charges.

222. The following are the abstracts of the total municipal income and outlay in the Province for 1880 as compared with 1879-80 :—

	1880-81.	1879-80.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi taxation ...	22,38,909	20,45,163
Taxes on houses, &c. ...	1,09,636	1,11,711
Other taxes ...	26,830	16,480
Rents ...	1,09,603	82,834
Fines ...	14,364	14,693
Miscellaneous ...	1,68,456	1,78,211
TOTAL ...	26,67,798	24,49,092
Expenditure.		
Office establishment ...	1,09,244	1,02,276
Collection of income ..	1,74,952	1,66,182
Municipal police ...	4,64,547	4,46,698
Conservancy ...	3,74,688	3,61,518
Dispensaries and other medical and charitable institutions ...	1,82,285	1,88,735
Schools, menageries, museums, libraries, &c. ...	1,24,290	1,14,243
Repayment of debt, &c. ...	97,003	89,642
Miscellaneous ...	1,64,481	1,23,155
Construction, maintenance and watering of roads ...	3,54,960	3,05,882
Drainage works ...	1,07,969	1,27,406
Water-supply ...	92,094	32,089
Buildings ...	1,20,941	1,28,135
Other public works ...	1,73,925	1,21,784
TOTAL ...	25,41,379	23,07,808

The total income from all sources was Rs. 26,67,798, against Rs. 24,49,092 in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 25,41,379, against Rs. 23,07,808 in 1879-80.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,29,088 and closed with a balance of Rs. 10,55,507.

223. The following were the liabilities at the close of the year:—

Simla	... Rs.	8,13,492-10-9.
Lahore	... „	12,81,746-0-11.

224. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army*.—The distribution of the Bengal Army in the Punjab on the 31st March 1881, consisting of 13,850 British and 18,296 Native troops, with 88 guns, is shown in the subjoined statement. The increase is caused by the return of regiments and batteries from Afghánistán :—

Where stationed.	Troops.		Total.	Field guns.
	British.	Native.		
Delhi ...	...	847	847	...
Fort Delhi ...	497	...	497	...
Umballa ...	1,484	1,005	2,489	12
Kasauli ...	37	...	37	...
Dagshai ...	866	...	866	...
Jutogh ...	354	...	354	6
Simla ...	...	119	119	...
Subáthu ...	675	...	675	...
Fort Ludhiána ...	...	51	51	...
Fort Phillour ...	...	191	191	...
Jullundur ...	356	326	682	...
Meean Meer ...	1,305	1,278	2,583	12
Fort Lahore ...	166	72	238	...
Mooltan ...	912	1,416	2,328	6
Fort Mooltan ...	84	...	84	...
Ferozepore ...	898	962	1,860	6
Fort Ferozepore ...	206	...	206	...
Fort Govindgarh ...	91	...	91	...
Amritsar ...	156	122	278	...
Fort Kángra ...	...	102	102	...
Dharmsala ...	...	725	725	...
Bakloh ...	...	853	853	...
Dalhousie ...	77	...	77	...
Rawalpindi ...	1,235	1,393	2,628	18
Murree ...	83	...	83	...
Jhelum ...	...	1,478	1,478	...
Campbellpur ...	163	...	163	6
Fort Attock ...	164	201	365	...
Talagang ...	...	196	196	...
Siálkot ...	792	1,268	2,060	6
Peshávar ...	2,369	3,727	6,096	16
Fort Shabkadar ...	...	138	138	...
Fort Michni ...	...	137	137	...
Fort Abazai ...	...	171	171	...
Fort Mackeson ...	...	55	55	...
Nowshera ...	880	1,229	2,109	...
Jamrúd ...	...	234	234	...
Total of 1880-81 ...	13,850	18,296	32,146	88
Total of 1879-80 ...	11,672	13,159	24,831	42
Difference ...	+ 2,178	+ 5,137	+ 7,315	+ 46

225. *Punjab Frontier Force*.—The average strength and total cost during the year are given below in the same form as in last year's report, showing an increase in cost over last year, and an increase in the average strength of

artillery and infantry, owing to the gradual recruiting of the batteries and regiments to a war footing. The recruiting for the cavalry was less successful, on account of the heavy cost of a cavalry sowar's horse and appointments, which render it necessary that each recruit should bring with him a considerable sum of money :—

	Average Strength.		Increase.
	1879-80.	1880-81.	
Artillery	964	996	+ 32
Cavalry	2,942	2,883	— 59
Infantry	10,061	10,355	+ 294
Staff	2	2	...
TOTAL ...	13,969	14,236	+ 267
	Total Cost.		Increase.
	1879-80.	1880-81.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery	3,30,050	3,51,122	21,072
Cavalry	18,68,811	21,39,777	2,70,966
Infantry	27,93,970	29,44,135	1,50,165
Staff	46,489	50,122	3,633
TOTAL ...	50,39,320	54,85,156	4,45,836

It must be noted that the cost entered against the regiments which served in Afghánistán includes a large proportion of expenses incidental to the campaign, such as donation batta, compensation for losses during the war, bounty to recruits, and other wholly exceptional matters, not in any way connected with the defence of the Punjab or its frontier.

226. *Afghán War.*—As stated in last report, an account of the employment of the batteries and regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force in the several phases of the war has

been deferred until the conclusion of the war and return of the various regiments to the Punjab. The following notices, principally taken from the regimental histories of the several corps, will, it is hoped, be interesting, and show that the conduct of both officers and men when in the field has been exemplary and worthy of record in the Administration Report of this Province.

227.—*1st Punjab Cavalry.—First campaign.*—The regiment was warned for active service on 24th September 1878, and six days later it commenced its march to Quetta. It was attached to the Quetta Field Force on 19th November, and in December to the Cavalry Brigade of the Southern Afghánistán Field Force.

228 Kandahar was reached on the 9th January 1879, the battle of *Tukht-i-pul* (also called *Saif-u-din*) having been fought on the 4th of January.

229. The regiment is mentioned in the despatches giving an account of this action, and published in General Orders dated 11th July 1879. The cavalry on this occasion consisted of detachments of the 15th Hussars, 1st Punjab Cavalry and 2nd Punjab Cavalry, aggregating 619 sabres. They were opposed to 1,000 or 1,200 of the enemy's cavalry. The actual fighting was between 130 sabres of Hussars and 1st Punjab Cavalry and about 300 of the enemy on the north of the Ghlo Kotal, described as follows in para. 7 of Brigadier-General Palliser's despatch :—

"I found the enemy debouching from the Ghlo Pass to the number of not less than 300 cavalry, in compact bodies, moving steadily in a northerly direction along the foot of the mountain and presenting their left flank towards us. I was very doubtful, on approaching the enemy, who were in 3 squadrons, as to whether they were friends or foes, being half inclined to think by their steady movement that they might be Colonel Kennedy's Cavalry; but doubt did not last long; for Major Luck, who had joined his own scouts, raised his sword and gave a cheer. This being responded to heartily by our whole body, hussars and sowars, showed, on the other hand, to the object of our gaze, that we were not the friends coming to their aid which they seemed to take us for. On our nearing them at a charging pace, the enemy gave us a volley which killed 2 horses of the Hussars. Our

determined attack soon, however, changed their show of resistance to a complete rout. They were pursued along the base of the hills, suffering as heavy a loss from our men's swords as the tired condition of our horses and the stony ground enabled us to inflict. Not knowing but that more of the enemy might still be in the pass, I ordered Captain Hall to rally his troops; while Majors MacLean and Luck, with their men, continued the pursuit some distance."

General Palliser adds :—"Of the officers under my personal command, I beg to recommend Major C. S. MacLean, commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry, for his forward and gallant conduct, which was but consistent with the high reputation gained by him on former fields." * * * "Captain J. R. B. Atkinson, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who led his men gallantly, and by his opportune aid in cutting down an Afghán, who on foot was aiming his carbine at close quarters at Captain Abadie, probably saved that officer's life." * * * Jemadar Huknewaz Khan and Sowar Mahomed Takhi of the regiment were recommended for the Order of Merit on this occasion.

230. A detachment of 32 sabres under Resaldar Mir Alam Khan, with 176 rifles of the 30th Bombay Native Infantry, formed the escort of Dr. O. T. Duke, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, and came into collision with a body of Afgháns at Syud Boot in Shorawak on 27th March 1879. The cavalry detachment, led by Dr. Duke, charged gallantly, and Resaldar Mir Alam Khan greatly distinguished himself. (G. G. O. No. 610, dated 11th July 1879.)

231. A detachment under Major Bird accompanied the brigade under Major-General Sir M. Biddulph to Girishk and back as a personal escort.

232. The regiment marched from Kandahar to Peshin and back in August and September 1879, and accompanied the force under Sir Donald Stewart from Kandahar to Kabul in March to May 1880.

233. Present at "*Ahmad Khel*" on 19th April 1880, and took part in the action. Three non-commissioned officers and 16 sowars wounded.

234. Present at "*Arzu*" near Ghazni on 23rd April 1880. Killed, 1 sowar; wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer, 6 sowars. (G. G. O No. 326, dated 28th May 1880.)

235. Present at "*Patkao Shana*" on the 1st July 1880, when Major Atkinson specially distinguished himself by prominent acts of gallantry. Killed, 1 non-commissioned officer; wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer, 16 sowars. (G. G. O. No. 493, dated August 1880.)

236. The regiment left Kabul on 10th August 1880 and returned to Dera Ismail Khan on 22nd September 1880. *Casualties.*—Killed, 2; wounded, 52; by disease, 62; and 79 horses.

237. *2nd Punjab Cavalry.—First Afghán Campaign.* —Warned for service on 24th September 1878, the regiment marched towards Quetta from Rájanpur on the 5th October, and was attached to the cavalry brigade of the 2nd Division, Southern Afghánistán Field Force.

The regiment marched from Quetta to Kandahar in 1878-79, and was present at the action of Tukht-i-pul on 4th January 1879, when 200 sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry formed part of the advanced force which took the Ghlo Kotal. Entering Kandahar on the 8th January, the regiment marched on 13th January in the advanced guard of a force moving towards Girishk, and crossed the Helmund on 31st January, remaining at Girishk and Kokerán until 30th August, when, the withdrawal of troops from Kandahar having been determined on, the regiment marched for India.

238. *Second campaign.*—But on arrival at Chaman news was received of the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul, and the regiment returned to Kandahar on 13th September.

Marched to Khelát-i-Ghilzai with the force under Brigadier-General Hughes on 22nd September, and occupied it on 30th idem without opposition. The march northwards was resumed on 3rd October, and on the 24th the regiment was present at Shahji, and did distinguished service. The detachment under Captain Broome, which was posted at some distance to cut off fugitives, was suddenly

attacked by the whole of Sahib Jan's Cavalry, and retired until reinforced by Major Lance, when Sahib Jan was killed and his troops dispersed. In this action the regiment lost 1 sowar killed; Captain Broome severely wounded; 2 Native officers, 24 men wounded; 4 horses killed and 12 wounded.

239. The regiment returned to Kandahar and wintered there. It accompanied Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar to Kabul, and was present at the following actions:—

I.—*Ahmad Khel* (19th April 1880), when the regiment had the difficult duty of escorting, and protecting from the masses of the enemy, the advanced guns of A.-B. Royal Horse Artillery, which commenced the attack. This duty, requiring great judgment and firmness, was very ably performed.

Killed, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 sowars.

Wounded, 2 British officers, 20 non-commissioned officers and men.

Horses—5 killed, 21 wounded, and 2 lost.

II.—*Arzu* (23rd April 1880), in charge of the guns of G-4 Royal Artillery.

Wounded, 1 sowar, 3 horses.

III.—*Patkao* (1st July 1880) in pursuit of the enemy, who broke on the approach of the force.

Wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 sowars, 5 horses.

Captain Bishop was recommended for the Victoria Cross.

240. Returned to India on withdrawal from Kabul; reached Dera Gházi Khan 4th October 1880.

241. *3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Second Afghán Campaign.*—On 15th March 1880 marched from Bannu to join the Kabul Field Force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, relieving the 5th Punjab Cavalry. Arrived at Kabul 8th April, and on the 16th marched with General Ross's force towards Ghazni to meet Sir Donald Stewart's army *en route* from Kandahar.

242. The regiment returned on 2nd May and encamped in Sherpur. Marched 8th May towards Máidán with a force under General Roberts, and there joined a force under Brigadier-General Baker; returned to Kabul on 7th August; proceeded with the force under General Roberts to Kandahar; reached Kandahar 31st August; and on 1st September took part in the battle of Muzra and pursuit of Ayoub's army up the Argundáb Valley.

Wounded, Lieutenant Baker, attached, 1 non-commissioned officer, 4 sowars.

8 horses killed and 4 died from fatigue.

243. Returned to India by Sibi, and on 11th October joined the brigade under Sir Charles MacGregor. The 1st squadron held the Quát Mandai Valley till 1st December. The 2nd and 3rd squadrons accompanied the force into the Mari country by difficult marches, meeting with no opposition beyond the murder of stragglers. Returned to India, and reached Kohát on 28th December.

Total loss during the campaign, 1 Native officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 11 sowars, 25 followers, 63 horses.

244. *5th Punjab Cavalry.—First Afghán Campaign.*—This regiment marched from Kohát on 10th October 1878, and formed part of the Kurram Field Force under Major-General Sir F. Roberts.

On 1st January 1879 marched into the Khost Valley, and on the 7th was engaged in the action at Mátun, the capital of Khost. Partly acting as cavalry and partly dismounted, the regiment by rapid advances and steady firing drove the enemy from their position in the low hills, and contributed greatly to the success of the day.

Loss, 1 non-commissioned officer killed; 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 sowars wounded; and 6 horses.

245 Returned to Kohát on 12th July 1879.

246. *Second campaign.*—Warned by telegram on 12th September 1879, the left wing marched that day to Kurram. Head-quarters and right wing marched on 17th. The regiment crossed the Shutargardan without any transport, the men marching and carrying commissariat grain on their horses. They reached Khushi in 11 days from Kohát, a

distance of over 200 miles, arriving in excellent order. The regiment formed part of the army under Major-General Roberts which marched to Kabul, where they arrived on October 8th. The battle of Chárásia was fought on the 6th; and the 5th Punjab Cavalry, after escorting the guns of the advanced attack, took part in the cavalry pursuit. Loss, 1 sowar killed, 2 wounded, and 4 horses.

Present at Sherpur in December 1879, a troop under Major Hammond bringing in the re-captured guns which were lost under General Massy, and the regiment took part in the actions at Beni Hissár, the Asmai heights, and about Kabul and Sherpur, losing in *killed*, 1 Native officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 8 sowars; *wounded*, 2 Native officers, 1 non-commissioned officer, 9 sowars.

At Asmai a most dashing charge was made by Captain Vousden with a handful of men; passing a village under heavy fire, and pressing on, the troop charged the enemy and inflicted heavy loss. Captain Vousden was recommended for the Victoria Cross for this conspicuous act of gallantry.

The total loss in action during the war was:—

	Native Officers.	Non-Comd. Officers.	Sowars.
Killed.	1	3	12
Wounded	2	2	12

and 18 horses killed, 43 wounded.

Loss by disease during the 2 campaigns—

Native Officers.	Non-Comd. Officers.	Sowars.
5	6	25

247. *Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).*—The Corps of Guides furnished a detachment of 100 sabres and 50 rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins, to escort Lieutenant-General Sir N. Chamberlain on his mission to Kabul in August 1878.

248. Being refused passage at Ali Masjid, they returned on the 25th September to India.

249. The regiment remained at Jamrúd during October, and took part in the advance of the 2nd brigade under Brigadier-General Tytler on Ali Masjid. The prompt appearance of the Guides and the 1st Sikhs in a position to threaten the enemy's retreat led to the evacuation of Ali Masjid by the

enemy during the night of the 21st November. Again on 11th January 1879, detachments of cavalry and infantry of the corps were employed in the expedition into the Kama Valley, under Brigadier-General Jenkins, with a view to the capture of the Syuds. The column forded the Kabul and Kunar rivers, then icy cold, and effected the purpose of the expedition.

250. The Guides joined in the attacks on the Bazar Valley and the two attacks in the Lughmán Valley.

In the action of the 2nd April at Fatahabád, the Guide Cavalry were hotly engaged, and Major Wigram Battye was killed gallantly charging at the head of his men. Lieutenant Hamilton pursued the enemy to the walls of Khujja, inflicting severe loss.

The Guides lost, killed, Major W. Battye, 1 Native officer (Mahmud Khan), 1 non-commissioned officer, and 1 sowar; wounded, 4 Native officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, 20 sowars; also 37 horses.

251. After the treaty of Gundamak, the regiment returned to India, arriving at Mardán on 20th-23rd June 1879.

252. On 26th June 1879, 25 cavalry and 52 infantry of the Corps of Guides, commanded by Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, with Surgeon J. Kelly as medical officer, marched for Kabul as the escort to the mission of Sir L. Cavagnari, and perished almost to a man in the desperate defence of the Kabul Residency on the 3rd September 1879. The conduct and bearing of these men, when attacked by the mutinous regiments of the Amir, "has never been excelled in any army or in any regiment."

253. Double pension was granted to the heirs of the men who fell on this occasion. The only survivors of the massacre were 1 duffadar, 3 sowars, and 4 sepoys.

254. *Second Afghán Campaign.*—Marched on 21st September 1879, joining Brigadier-General Gough's Brigade in the Khyber. In November formed part of the flying column which opened communication with the Kabul Field Force, and subsequently occupied posts on the road, at Pezwán and Jagdalak.

255. On 11th December, being summoned to Kabul by General Roberts, the corps marched 36 miles in one night, having left their baggage and taking only ammunition. On the 13th it took part in the storming of Tukht-i-Shah, and in common with the 92nd Highlanders took the conical hill. The cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart charged, losing 3 sowars killed, 8 wounded, 26 horses.

256. The next day the infantry took part in the battle of Asmai, the 92nd and 72nd Highlanders, with the Guides, storming the heights, which, however, they were ordered to evacuate before nightfall. This was done with admirable steadiness, the Guides being the last to leave the ridge. The corps lost 13 killed and 29 wounded,—amongst the latter, Captain F. D. Battye, dangerously. Captain A. G. Hammond was recommended by Sir F. Roberts for the Victoria Cross on this occasion.

257. The Guides then took part in the defence of Sherpur, being posted on the eastern face and in the Bemáru village, which was attacked on the 23rd December by a large body of the enemy. They fought in and about Sherpur during the investment of that place by the Afgháns, and during the subsequent days of December. They passed the winter under canvas, being the only regiment in the Kabul Field Force unprovided with quarters.

258. On 20th April the corps marched to Chárásia, and was engaged on the 25th under heavy fire the greater part of the day, and afterwards in pursuit of the enemy, who was entirely defeated, and fled towards Logar. The Guides lost 3 killed, 23 wounded, and 32 horses, including 2 officers' chargers. Colonel Jenkins was congratulated by the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief for his conduct of this action.

259. The corps returned with the army from Kabul, arriving at Mardán on 6th September 1880, having lost during the war 2 British officers killed, 1 wounded, and 245 Native officers and men, including 57 who died of disease.

260. *No. 1 Kohát Mountain Battery*, 1878.—On 4th October marched from Kohát to Pesháwar to join the force assembling to attack Ali Masjid: but was ordered back to Kohát, and on 5th November was taken on the

strength of the Kurram Field Force, and proceeded to the Kurram Valley.

261. Present at the Peiwár Kotal; formed part of the turning column at the Spin Gawai; shelled and set on fire the camp of the Afghán army.

262. General Roberts reports:—"No. 1 Mountain Battery was of the greatest assistance during this advance, and the guns were fought in the most determined manner, well up in the advanced line. Its gallant commander, Captain Kelso, was shot through the head whilst bringing his guns into action, just beyond the first stockade."

263. On 13th December, was present at Sapri when the Pass was forced; 1 gunner severely wounded and 1 follower killed.

264. *January* 1879.—Engaged in the operations in the Khost Valley. Remained during February at Hazir Pír; in March proceeded to Kurram and thence to the Peiwár; in May went with the force into the Mongul country; afterwards was quartered in Badesh Khel until September, when intelligence was received of the massacre at Kabul. Formed part of the garrison at the Shutargardan, and took part in the defence of the Pass. The following extracts from the regimental history describe the events of this defence:—

265. "*October* 2*nd*.—Engaged with Ghilzais, who attacked camp in large force. Expended 44 rounds.

266. "*October* 14*th*.—The battery was engaged with the enemy throughout the day—the centre division under Captain Morgan in the neighbourhood of the Sirkai Kotal and the left division under Lieutenant Shirres nearer camp. Expended 51 rounds. *Casualties*—1 driver wounded.

267. "*October* 15*th*.—Two guns (left division) marched to Kasim Kheyl with a force covering foraging parties, and returned same day.

268. "*October* 18*th*.—The battery was engaged throughout the day with the Ghilzais, who assembled to the number of about 10,000 to 15,000 to attack the camp. The guns had been placed in position to defend weak points on the previous night, the gunners remaining by them.

During the day they were moved about the camp to different positions to destroy sungas constructed by the enemy within rifle range. On such occasions it was necessary to run up breastworks of bags of atta to protect the gunners, or several casualties must have occurred. The enemy occupied the hills overlooking camp in great force, and were within easy range of the guns; but only those who came within rifle range were fired upon, as it was necessary to husband ammunition on account of communications on all sides being closed. No water for men or mules was obtained during the day. The enemy had taken possession of the source of supply, and the guns could not be brought to bear on them without taking them some distance from camp. As information was received that 4,000 men had sworn to capture the guns during the night, a strong force of infantry was posted by them. About midnight an attack was attempted by the enemy, but was repulsed by infantry fire. Star shell were found useful on this occasion.

269. "*October* 19*th.*—On the morning of the 19th the enemy still held possession of all the surrounding hills, and they had constructed several sungas close to camp during the night, and from these they kept up a hot fire on the camp. The sungas were soon destroyed by the guns; but individual riflemen posted behind rocks continued to give annoyance through the greater part of the day. An attempt was now made to water the animals in camp, but failed, one mule (baggage) being killed and several wounded. A small quantity of water for the men was obtained from wells which had been dug in camp on the previous day. About noon heliographic communication was opened with the relieving force at Khushi; and soon afterwards all the guns were turned on the masses of the enemy on the hills, and kept up a brisk fire for about a quarter of an hour, from which the enemy must have suffered considerably, as the practice was particularly good. According to information received by the political officers, they had 50 killed and wounded in one of their large sungas alone. A sortie was now made, and the enemy were driven off from one of the sources of water-supply, when the pukhals were filled, and the mules watered in the lines. The enemy were now evidently

preparing for a general retreat, though bodies of them still kept firing on camp from the crests of the nearer hills.

270. "*October* 28*th*.—Ordered to march to Kabul.

271. "*November* 4*th*.—Marched from the Chárásia to Kabul. On arriving at the Bála Hissár, the troops were met by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, who had the 3rd Sikh Infantry and the battery formed up, when he addressed them to the following effect:—'It always gives me pleasure to meet the 3rd Sikh Infantry and No. 1 Mountain Battery. I know of no more appropriate place to congratulate you on your gallant defence of the Shutargardan than under the walls of the Bála Hissár, to the capture of which you have in a great degree contributed. When the force left Khushi to march on Kabul, there was only one point which gave me anxiety, and that was the post which, with the 21st Punjab Native Infantry, you had been told off to hold. The safety of my flanks and rear depended mainly on the safety of the Shutargardan; for if it had fallen the tribes would have attempted to hinder my march.

"'The smallness of your force attracted them, and my march was consequently not molested. Repeated attacks were made on the position you were holding, and so confident were the Ghilzais of their success that they brought their women to witness your discomfiture. You were able, however, to beat them off with heavy loss, notwithstanding their numbers, and this shows that with your present weapons you can hold your own against any number of tribesmen. You have set a good example to the whole force by showing what a few men could do when properly led, for which I heartily thank you. I am aware that the Viceroy has sent you a special message thanking you for your bravery, and I recommend it should be published in your Order Books.'

"The battery then marched to Sherpur cantonments, where it encamped."

272. The following extracts are also given, as they afford a valuable contribution to the history of the events around Kabul in the second week of December:—

273. "1879, *December* 10*th*.—Marched with a column proceeding towards Kohistán, leaving horse artillery and

the cavalry in camp. On reaching the Sri Kotal, a large body of the enemy was observed posted on the hills above the Pugmán villages, about 3 miles in our front. The column was now halted to enable the baggage to close up previous to attacking.

"In the meantime the Kohistán army was observed advancing on our right, and a portion of our force, with 2 guns (left division), was detached to prevent their gaining possession of the hills which commanded the Kotal on the right, and which their advanced guard was already ascending. The enemy were soon driven from the hills; and our troops advancing came in sight of the main body of the enemy, numbering about 5 or 6,000 men, in the plain below. The guns came into action as soon as they got within range, and fired several rounds, when the enemy retreated, pursued by our force for about two miles, when a halt was ordered. This portion of the force then encamped for the night, leaving the remainder, with 2 guns (centre division), to hold the Kotal. Expended 51 rounds.

274. "*December* 11*th*.—Marched at 8 A. M. to attack the enemy seen near the Pugmán village on the previous day, and picked up the force left on the Kotal *en route*. A junction with the force left at Killa Ausher was to have been effected previous to the attack. After proceeding some distance, heard the guns (R. H. A.) of that force already engaged, and observed large bodies of the enemy moving in their direction. Our brigade moved on as rapidly as possible to cut off the retreat of the enemy in case they attempted to pass through a gorge in the hills that were separating our two forces. A short time after passing through the gorge, our cavalry and horse artillery engaged with the enemy in great force appeared in sight on the plain about 3 miles further on; and soon afterwards the former commenced to retire, close pressed by the enemy, on whose dense masses our cavalry could make but little impression, although they repeatedly charged them. Our brigade hurried on at a double, the mules trotting, and a little further on came into action and fired a few rounds to denote our presence, although we were out of range. At this point 2 guns (centre division), with a detachment of infantry, were left, with orders to remain until the rear guard had passed through the gorge,

as large bodies of the enemy on the hills were threatening to cut off the baggage. The remainder of the brigade pushed on to engage the enemy who were pressing our troops, now returning towards Sherpur. The main body of the enemy halted to receive our brigade, and on coming within about 1,200 yards of them the 2 guns of the battery present shelled them for a few minutes, when they scattered, the main portion of them making for the hills and the remainder for Kabul. It was afterwards ascertained that this was the spot where the horse artillery guns had been abandoned, and the enemy were surrounding them at the time; but the guns, being in ditches, were concealed from view. Brigadier-General Macpherson, without effecting a junction with the other force, pursued the portion of the enemy making for the hills, the guns occasionally coming into action and shelling the enemy with good effect. After proceeding some miles, the brigade halted, and was joined by the 2 guns (centre division) left near the gorge, all the baggage having passed through. It being now late in the evening, orders were given to halt for the night, and a party was sent to recall the baggage which had been sent towards Sherpur. A short time afterwards orders to retire at once towards Kabul were received from the Lieutenant-General, when the brigade returned, arriving at the gorge leading to the city about 8 P. M. The force halted here for the night, but was without food or blankets, as all the baggage had gone to Sherpur.

275. "*December 12th.*—The brigade being ordered to dislodge the enemy from the Tukht-i-Shah, which they were occupying in force, 2 guns (left division), with the main body of the force, marched at daybreak to the Shahr Darwáza heights, the other 2 guns (centre division) proceeding at a later hour to the right of these heights to aid the attack. On arriving on the Shahr Darwáza, the guns commenced to shell a body of the enemy posted on an intermediate height, and after some trouble they were driven from it, and it was occupied by our infantry, the enemy still holding the crest of the Tukht-i-Shah, about 700 yards beyond. These guns were now turned on the Tukht-i-Shah; but the cover there, both natural and artificial, was so good that no field artillery in existence could dislodge a resolute enemy from it. The hill was so steep and rugged that ascending it unopposed was a matter of

difficulty. Our infantry, led by some of the best officers in the service (it was here Major Cook, V. C., 5th Gurkhas, fell mortally, and Lieutenant Fasken, 3rd Sikh Infantry, severely wounded), showed great valour; but it was evident from the first that the task given them was an impossible one. Orders were received from Sherpur to hold the ground gained, and a brigade would be sent in the morning to attack the left of the enemy's position. Both divisions of the battery remained in their respective positions for the night. Most of the men and the mules had had no food since the morning of the previous day.

276. "*December 13th.*—On the morning of the 13th the attack was renewed, aided by a strong brigade from Sherpur operating on the east side; and by noon the position was carried, the 2 guns of the left division ascending the hill and shelling the retreating enemy from its summit. The guns then returned to the Shahr Darwáza, where the centre division 2 guns rejoined head-quarters. During the night the party holding the Tukht-i-Shah signalled for 2 guns from the Shahr Darwáza, as the enemy were threatening in force. However, on account of the risk of sending exhausted men and mules by so difficult a route in the dark, and the doubtful advantage of the guns at night, they were not sent until next morning, when the centre division proceeded to join the force there.

277. "*December 14th.*—The other 2 guns were now directed to shell the enemy on the conical hill on the opposite side of the Shahr Darwáza, where a large body of the enemy established themselves during the night. At the same time a brigade from Sherpur attacked them on the other side, driving them under the fire of the guns of the battery, which did great execution. The enemy were driven off the hill, and fled in confusion towards the Siah Sung across the plain. The cavalry from Sherpur were unfortunately too late to intercept them, but a few men of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, led by Captain Vousden, made a most brilliant charge into the mass. The attack on the Tukht-i-Shah was (with the aid of the 2 guns of the centre division) repulsed about this time, and the enemy could be seen descending the hill in thousands, but out of range of the guns on the Shahr Darwáza. Our

troops were now victorious at all points; but a little later the enemy, driven off the Tukht-i-Shah, made a desperate attack on our troops holding the Kotal on the conical hill range. This attack was driven home with such vigour, and our few troops holding the position were so outnumbered, that they were obliged to retire, 2 guns (of another battery) falling into the hands of the enemy notwithstanding the most gallant efforts to save them. Our 2 guns on the Shahr Darwáza were not able to give effectual aid at this point owing to the great range (over 3,000 yards), and our troops being apparently mixed up with the enemy; but they shelled the enemy's reinforcements with effect, and aided our parties still holding the crest above the Kotal and the conical hill. Our position in the Shahr Darwáza now became critical. The troops with the 2 guns on the Tukht-i-Shah were recalled, and soon afterwards orders were received (by heliograph) from Sherpur to retire. In the meantime the largest force of the enemy yet seen was observed advancing along the Logar road (on the opposite side of the city) to the Bála Hissár, which they overran, and then passed into the city, through which our line of retreat lay. As our troops on the conical hill, which also commanded our route to Sherpur, were being hard pressed by the enemy, who had captured the Kotal, our chances of getting the guns to Sherpur seemed small; so much so that a Native officer suggested that the battery should fight it to the last where it stood, instead of being cut up in the streets. Fortunately, the enemy holding the city had not heard of the success they had gained over our troops near the conical hill; and on our brigade commencing to descend the Shahr Darwáza they hastened back towards the Bála Hissár, which they apparently thought we were going to attack.

"Our troops held the conical hill until the brigade had crossed the Kabul river, but were then driven from it, the enemy keeping up a hot fire on the brigade passing underneath; but they did not venture to descend. No serious opposition was experienced in passing through the city owing to the main body of the enemy having collected in the Bála Hissár; and the battery reached Sherpur with the loss of only a baggage mule which broke away from its driver. About 200 rounds of shell, which had been

sent out for the battery by the Ordnance Department, and was being taken back on Commissariat carriage, was captured by the enemy, with the exception of 3 boxes (24 rounds). On arrival at Sherpur the battery was told off to a portion of the work to defend; and on this and several succeeding nights was obliged to sleep without shelter, which was very trying to the men in such a severe climate.

"Expended in action, 10th to 14th December 1879, 450 rounds.

"From the 14th to the 23rd December the garrison of Sherpur was closely blockaded by hordes of the enemy, whose riflemen kept up a brisk fire throughout each day, killing and wounding a number of men and animals in the lines. The battery, being (with the 3rd Sikh Infantry) the last corps to arrive at Kabul, was unprovided with barracks, and the men consequently suffered a good deal from cold and discomfort; but fortunately the snow-fall was not so heavy as usual for the time of the year.

"The whole or half the battery generally slept in the open, at the position it was appointed to defend. The enemy made no determined attack until the morning of the 23rd, when, at a signal from the conical hill, they attacked at several points, the main attack being on East Bemáru, where 2 guns of the battery were on picket during the night.

"They established themselves in a village, and behind walls, within 400 yards of the guns, and kept up such a hot fire that our troops were obliged to take the closest cover, 2 individuals at each gun only being exposed while actually laying the guns and ramming home the charge. Jemadar Futtoo, who has distinguished himself throughout the campaign, worked his gun on this occasion for several hours with such judgment and effect that he was recommended by a Court of Enquiry for the Order of Merit. Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., in endorsing the recommendation, stated:—'The 2 guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery, under the command of Lieutenant Shirres, attached to the force under my command, at the defence of Bemáru on the 23rd December, were exposed to very heavy and continuous musketry fire for

some hours. The behaviour of the men was most excellent, and I was much struck with the coolness and steadiness with which the 2 guns were worked.'

"At about 8 A. M., as the enemy were evidently preparing to charge the position, the other 2 guns of the battery were hurried forward to enfilade the 'dead' ground at the foot of the hill. These guns were brought into action at a portion of the lines about 300 yards from the village the enemy were occupying, and made excellent practice with double shell, which were used for the first time during the campaign. They proved to be by far the most efficient projectile for dislodging an enemy under cover at a short range.

278. "*December 23rd.*—Small bodies of the enemy now commenced to leave the village at the opposite side and retreat across the plain; and on a portion of the cavalry brigade advancing through the Bemáru gorge they fled in masses, covering the whole of the plain beyond the village. The guns were now turned on them with shrapnel, inflicting considerable loss. Their losses must have been enormous if the infantry lining the parapets had been permitted to fire, as the range was only 700 or 800 yards. The enemy now retreated at all points; and a little later 2 guns (centre division) of the battery proceeded with a column under Brigadier-General Baker, C. B., in pursuit of their main body, flying towards Kohistán. The column returned to camp in the evening. *Casualties :*—1 gunner severely wounded, 1 mule killed, 2 mules and 1 officer's charger severely wounded.

"Expended 211 rounds.

"Throughout the investment half the battery was kept saddled, ready to move to any point at a moment's notice. As many gunners as could be spared, with an officer (Lieutenant Bailward), were detailed to work Afghán guns on the rampart."

279. The battery remained in Sherpur until the 2nd March 1880, when it was moved to the heights of Siah Sung. On 10th March it was attached to the force under Brigadier-General Biddulph, and on the 12th marched to the Hisárak country, and was engaged with the enemy. The camp was fired into incessantly during the night, and a rush was

attempted by the enemy, but was repulsed. Up to the 16th, the marching and fighting continued. The battery (centre and head-quarters) afterwards marched to Landi Kotal, where it was joined by the right division, which had been detained in the Kurram Valley on the battery marching to Kabul. This division had been attached to Brigadier-General Tytler's force, and saw a good deal of service in the Zaimusht country in December 1879.

280. The left division was now retained at Safed Sung, and on 18th May crossed the Kabul river with General Doran's column, at a place 400 yards in width, some men swimming with the mules, and others, with the guns, &c., crossing on rafts. This division demolished at close quarters a tower in Besud held by Ghazis, who could not be otherwise dislodged.

281. In June the operation of crossing the Kabul river was repeated on the march to and from Kama, where 4 towers were destroyed.

282. The battery was re-united in August at Landi Kotal, having been employed during the entire campaign from 1878 to 1880, and exposed to intense heat and cold, with scant protection; and numbers of men and followers died from pneumonia and other diseases.

283. The small number of casualties in action is attributed to the fact that the battery *never fought at short ranges without raising a breastwork* to cover the gunners; and also that the men *had been sedulously trained never to expose themselves*, but to load and work the guns in a kneeling or sitting position. Captain Morgan remarks:—"If these precautions had not been taken at Bemáru, Sherpur (range 300 or 400 yards), Besud (range 30 yards) and other places, the battery must have lost heavily, as at Bemáru the enemy's bullets continued to pass through the embrasures for some hours."

Casualties during the Campaign.

	British Officer.	Native Officers N.-C. Os. and Men.	Followers.
Killed in action	1	1	...
Wounded	...	4	...
Died of disease	...	41	20
Total ...	1	46	20

284. *No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.—First campaign.*—On 4th October 1878 No. 2 Mountain Battery was warned for service, marched 18th October, and joined the Kurram Valley Field Force. Present at action of *Mátune* on 7th January 1879, and rendered effective service. After this action the battery remained in Kurram and Ali Khel.

285. *Second campaign.*—The battery marched on 10th September 1879 with the 5th Gurkhas and 23rd Pioneers for the Shutargardan; and, advancing towards Kabul with the 2nd brigade, was present at the action of Chárásia on 6th October 1879. The right division was on rear-guard duty with Brigadier-General Macpherson's Brigade. The left division was employed with the covering party guarding the 23rd Pioneers engaged in making roads. The centre division moved off at 11 A. M., and engaged the enemy on the heights above Chárásia until 6 P. M., being joined during the day by the left division under Lieutenant Montanaro. These two divisions were employed during the 7th in removing the guns and ammunition captured from the enemy. On the 8th the centre division moved along the ridge and joined the right division, which was engaged with the enemy on the hills overlooking the Bála Hissár.

286. On 17th October moved with the force under Brigadier-General Gough to relieve the troops at the Shutargardan, returning to Sherpur on November 1st. On 3rd November crossed the Kabul river with Brigadier-General Macpherson's Brigade and engaged the Safis of Tagao on the 10th; returned to Sherpur on the 17th.

287. From the 9th December the battery was constantly engaged with the enemy, forming part of General Baker's Brigade, until on the 14th 2 guns were lost on the conical hill near Asmai, which had to be evacuated in the presence of an overwhelming force. The battery took part in the defence of Sherpur from the 15th to the 23rd December. On 19th December Lieutenant Montanaro was mortally wounded; he died December 20th.

288. Present at second action at Chárásia on 25th April 1880, and marched through Logar and Maidán in May and June 1880, and to Mullah Gufur in July.

289. On 8th August marched with the Kandahar force under Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts, and was present at the battle of Kandahar on 1st September. The names of Major G. Swinley and Lieutenant E. A. Smith, of this battery, were specially mentioned by General Roberts for their conduct and services.

290. The battery left Kandahar on 15th September, and returned by Quetta with the 5th Gurkhas, arriving at Rawalpindi on 11th October 1880.

Casualties during the War.

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Mules.
Killed ...	...	...	1	10
Died of wounds ...	1	...	3	...
Wounded ...	...	...	4	...
Died of disease ...	...	...	13	...
Discharged ...	...	...	22	...
Lost or destroyed ...	...	...	...	43

291. *No. 3 ((Pesháwar) Mountain Battery.*—The battery was stationed at Quetta from the 26th April 1877 until the outbreak of the Afghán war. In November 1878 was warned for active service; marched on 20th November to Peshin, reconnoitring in the direction of the Guajar and Khojak Passes, the left division being employed in similar duty in the country north of Peshin. Marched to Kandahar, which was reached on 8th January 1879, and thence to the Helmund, where the battery was encamped from 31st January till 23rd February, returning to Kandahar.

292 On the retirement from Kandahar, the battery took part in opening up the Thal-Chotiáli route, remained at Vitakri a month, and returned to Dera Ismail Khan on 1st June 1879.

293. On 5th April 1880 the battery took part in the attack on Jhandola in the Bhittanni country. The attack was opposed, the Bhittannis occupying a strong position behind

sungas at the entrance of the Jhandola Valley. A few shells, however, caused them to evacuate their position, and they retired before the infantry skirmishers into the hills. No further opposition was offered.

294. The battery had no casualties in action, but lost 21 men by disease on service.

295. *No. 4 (Hazára) Mountain Battery.—First campaign.*—Left Abbottabad on 10th October 1879, marched on 26th to Jamrúd, where it remained till November 16th. Took part in the advance on Ali Masjid, and formed part of the flanking force which moved over the Rhotás hill, taking Ali Masjid in reverse. Marched to Dákka, which was reached on 25th November, over rough roads and precipitous ridges. In December accompanied the force sent against Mir Akhor, and the expeditions into the Bazar, Lughmán and Chárdeh valleys, crossing the Kabul river several times. Marched to Jalálabad and Gundamak, and after the treaty with Amir Yakub Khan retired to Landi Kotal.

296. *Second campaign.*—Warned for service on 10th September 1879, marched on 29th, and returned to Gundamak on 23rd October and Jagdalak in December. Advanced with General Gough's Brigade to the relief of Sherpur. On the 24th, when escorting a wounded officer (Major Thackeray), the enemy made an attack which was repulsed. 1 subadar-major and 2 drivers wounded. Other small actions took place on escort duty. The battery wintered at Kabul, and during April accompanied General Gough's force to Saidabád, fighting occasionally, and met Sir Donald Stewart's force on its way from Kandahar. Returned to India, and arrived at Edwardes-abad on 14th September 1880.

Killed	1.
Wounded	6
Died of disease	8

297. *1st Sikh Infantry.*—On 3rd October 1878 the 1st Sikh Infantry received from Major-General Sir F. Roberts telegraphic orders to march on field service and be in Pesháwar next day. The regiment left Kohát at 7 P. M. that day, and entered Pesháwar on the 4th at 1-15 P. M. (39 miles in 18 hours). On 6th October, with the Guides and No. 1 Mountain Battery, marched for Jamrúd. This

movement was undertaken to establish the border and reassure the inhabitants. The corps lay at Jamrúd until the advance on the Khyber on 20th November 1879. It was employed during this period in a few reconnoissances on the neighbouring hills.

298. At 2 P. M. on 20th November ordered to march with the 2nd brigade, under Brigadier-General Tytler, on "Kati Kushta" in the Khyber, to turn the position of Ali Masjid. On 21st at 6 A. M. moved up to the heights of Sapri, and thence to the slopes of Pánipal, between Rhotás and Tártarra hills, the main body reaching Pánipal at noon on 21st. At 3-10 P. M. General Tytler sent the Guides and 1st Sikh Infantry, under Colonel Jenkins, down a steep glen to the heights immediately above Kati Kushta in the Khyber, which were crowned and occupied at 4-20 P. M. A little before 5 P. M. the two regiments fired at the Afghán cavalry retreating from Ali Masjid; and again a little later, as twilight deepened, at a second body of horse. Bivouacked for the night on the heights, and at daylight on the 22nd moved down and occupied the Khyber, where Colonel Jenkins presently received the surrender of 280 Afghán infantry with their arms, horses and mules.

299. On 25th November marched with the division into Fort Dákka where it remained till the 13th December. Sickness (chiefly pneumonia and remittent fever) broke out among the troops in Dákka. The regiment suffered severely, losing, between the 30th November 1879 and 15th February 1878, 52 men. Remained at Jalálabad until 11th June 1879; employed in the relief of Mayár, the Lughmán expedition, and the march to Kach against Asmatulla Khan. Returned to Kohát on 21st June 1879; and on 4th November 1879 was attached to the Kurram Field Force under Brigadier-General Watson; employed in escort and reconnoissance duties. No casualties. Returned to Kohát on 8th December 1879.

300. *2nd Sikh Infantry.*—Warned for service on 12th October 1878. Marched on 10th October 1878, and was employed in keeping open the communications along the Dera Bugti route from Bundiwali to Dadur. Reached Quetta on 13th February 1879. Furnished escorts to Kandahar, and left a detachment at Chaman, where it

remained until August, built the present fortified post, and furnished numerous escorts, besides collecting supplies. On 2nd April joined the Peshin moveable column, and furnished many detachments and escorts, accompanying two exploring expeditions under Captain Wylie and Captain Showers, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, into the Khoja Amran range and the Kakar country. In the latter expedition the detachment suffered from a severe outbreak of cholera. On two occasions fanatics attacked camp-followers, but were themselves killed. One of these men was cut down by Subadar Gurbaz Singh, who received a sword-cut on the head. In August the regiment again suffered from cholera.

301. Reached Kandahar on 20th February 1880, and was posted to the 2nd brigade under Brigadier-General Hughes; marched towards Ghazni on 31st March, and was present at Ahmad Khel on the 19th April. In this action the 2nd Sikh Infantry took a most prominent part. Lieutenant-General Stewart thus acknowledges the services of this regiment (*see* dispatch published in G. G. O., 19th May 1880):—"The resolute firmness with which the key of the position was held by the 2nd Sikh Infantry and the 3rd Gurkha Regiment under Brigadier-General Hughes's direction, when the right of the line was pushed back, is evidence of that officer's soldier-like qualifications."

302. The 2nd Sikh Infantry held a strong position, and were enabled to repel a very determined attack in force. Here the Sniders did great execution, and 296 dead bodies of the enemy were counted on the ground, which was swept by the fire of this regiment. The loss was—

1 sepoy killed.

1 non-commissioned officer and 8 sepoys wounded.

303. The regiment was quartered in the Logar Valley all summer, but entered Kabul on the 26th of July, and on the 8th August it marched out of the Bála Hissár with the force under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir F. Roberts to the relief of Khelát-i-Ghilzai and Kandahar, and was present at the defeat of Sirdár Ayúb Khan on the 1st September. In the battle of Kandahar the 2nd Sikhs were in the front of the left attack, and, with the 72nd Highlanders, led the way through the villages and gardens which extended for a mile and a half in front of the main position

of the enemy. After fighting its way through this mass of walled enclosures, the regiment arrived at a position very strongly held, and the reserve, under Major Slater, was ordered up. This officer was severely wounded almost immediately on coming into action. An attack by Ghazis at close quarters was repulsed, and many acts of gallantry were noted by the officers commanding. The casualties of the regiment were on this day as follows:—

Major Slater, dangerously wounded.

3 sepoys killed, 23 wounded.

2 camp-followers wounded.

Brigadier-General Baker and Lieutenant-General Roberts have written in very high praise of the conduct of the regiment and its officers on this occasion.

304. The regiment marched through Quetta and Sibi, taking part in several punitive expeditions, and returned on the 11th December to Dera Gházi Khan after an absence of 2 years 2 months and 2 days, having lost in killed, wounded and by disease—

1 British officer, 6 Native officers, 42 non-commissioned officers and 196 sepoys.

305. *3rd Sikh Infantry.—Second Afghán Campaign.* Marched on 6th September 1879 to Kurram, and was employed in heavy convoy and escort duty in the neighbourhood of the Shutargardan Pass. "On the 27th September a patrolling party under Havildar Fazal Jan (a Kabuli) met a large body of Monguls who had assembled to stop the road in the Hazar Darakht defile; 4 of their number, including the havildar, were killed. The havildar, although wounded in two places, and offered his life on condition of laying down his arms, remained true to his duty, and succeeded in killing several of his assailants before receiving his death wound. Jemadar Shere Mahomed, with 35 men of the 3rd Sikhs, and Colour-Sergeant Macdonald, with 12 men of the 92nd Highlanders, arrived shortly afterwards, and after a smart skirmish with the enemy drove them over the hills with considerable loss."

306. On the advance of the force towards Kabul, the 3rd Sikhs, 21st Punjab Infantry, and No. 1 Mountain Battery were left to hold the Shutargardan Pass, the total force

being about 900 rifles with 4 guns. This little force behaved very gallantly, and held its ground against enormous odds. It was thanked for its defence by the Queen, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.

307. The following extracts from the "regimental history" of the 3rd Sikhs describe portions of this defence, an account of which will be found in the dispatches published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 21st November 1879:—

"On the morning of the 2nd October, a body of some 2,500 of the enemy were observed occupying and putting up breastworks on a high ridge of hills between the camp and Surkai Post, and distant about 1,000 yards from camp. A force as below, under Major Griffiths, was told off to disperse them:—

"200 rifles, 3rd Sikhs.

"100 Do., 21st Punjab Native Infantry.

"The 3rd Sikhs in skirmishing order, the 21st Punjab Native Infantry in support, covered by the guns from camp, advanced to the attack; and, notwithstanding that for a great part of the distance they were exposed to a hot fire from the front and flanks, pressed steadily on up the hill, and finally carried the position with the bayonet, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy. Jemadar Gunesha Singh captured a standard, receiving the fire of the standard-carrier at close quarters.

"In this engagement Major Griffiths and 5 men of the 3rd Sikhs were wounded.

"On the morning of the 14th October 90 rifles for the relief of the Surkai Kotal post, with 150 rifles, 21st Punjab Native Infantry, and 2 guns, Mountain Battery, were detached to bring up some ammunition from Karatiqa, under Major Collis, Commanding 21st Punjab Native Infantry.

"On arrival at Surkai Kotal the party were attacked by some 4,000* Ghilzais. News of this attack reaching Shutargardan, a reinforcement of 100 rifles, 3rd Sikhs, under Major Griffiths, was sent to its assistance. On arrival, the enemy was attacked, and easily driven off, when it was found that this was only a feint attack, the

* Variously estimated. See dispatch published in G. G. O. No. 1136, dated 21st November 1879.

real objective being the hill near camp, from which they had been driven on 2nd October, and towards which they were now marching in full force. Colonel Money, with 100 rifles and 2 mountain guns, started from camp, and gained the ridge just as the enemy's advance party was nearing the top, and drove them down. The main body of the enemy were being followed by the party under Major Griffiths, consisting now of 100 rifles 3rd Sikhs, 200 rifles 21st Punjab Native Infantry, and 2 guns. The enemy, seeing their plan of capturing the heights above the Pass foiled, took up a position on a hill about a mile north-west of the Surkai Kotal post, from which they were only driven after a well-contested fight of 2 hours' duration and a bayonet charge. The enemy left 60 dead at their sungas, and were followed up for 2 miles, when they got out of range.

"Captain Waterfield, R. H. A., a volunteer with the 3rd Sikhs, and 3 men, were severely wounded.

"On the 15th October, information being received that the enemy had received strong reinforcements, a party of 100 rifles under Lieutenant Cook was despatched after dark to withdraw the garrison from the Surkai Post—a delicate operation successfully accomplished without molestation from the enemy.

"On the 16th October the enemy closely occupied the hills all round, and, numbering 17,000 men, besieged the position, keeping up a heavy fire all the days of the 17th, 18th and 19th, wounding several men and killing many baggage animals. No determined attack was, however, made by them, the events of the past fortnight having evidently destroyed their *élan*. On the afternoon of the 19th the enemy dispersed, and on the morning of the 20th October the relieving force, under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, C. B., V. C., marched in.

308. The following sketch of the events of the week preceding the defence of Sherpur is also worthy of publication:—

"During the next few days the regiment remained at the Shutargardan, and then marched for Kabul, *viá* Logar and Chárásia, on the 30th October, reaching Kabul on the 4th November.

"The regiment was now employed on heavy foraging duties. On the 26th November 200 rifles under Colonel

Money made a march, there and back, of 33 miles, and destroyed the villages of Beni Badám,—the thermometer showing 9 degrees below zero.

"The next day more villages were burnt, and on the 1st December the regiment returned to Kabul in one march.

"On the 8th December the regiment marched in brigade with the 67th Foot and 5th Gurkhas, under the command of Brigadier-General Macpherson, C. B., V. C., to a camp on the Argundi road, 7 miles from Sherpur.

"On the 9th December, large masses of the enemy were seen entering the Chárdeh Valley from Maidán.

"On the 10th December the infantry brigade moved to the right to the Surkh Kotal, some 6 miles from camp, with a view to preventing the junction of the Kohistánís and Maidánís. The former were met and driven from their positions. The detachments of the regiment engaged in this action came to close quarters with the enemy, and the following Native officers and men gained the Order of Merit for their gallantry in hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy:—

Jemadar Ganesha Singh	...	2nd Class.
Havildar Sham Singh	...	" "
Naik Syad Gul	...	" "

"Nine men of the regiment under this jemadar became detached from the regiment and closely engaged with a body of the enemy, whom they drove on to their main body and followed up. They remained in this advanced position hotly engaged for some ten minutes, when the whole of the 67th Foot advanced to the attack, having on their flank a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers and one company 3rd Sikhs under Lieutenant Fasken; and the enemy was forced to abandon the position with loss.

"On the night of the 10th, 5 companies 3rd Sikhs, with 1 company 67th Foot, under Colonel Money, remained on picket duty on the Surkh Kotal hills; 3 companies under Lieutenant Fasken in brigade camp about 2 miles off.

"At 7 A. M. on the morning of the 11th December the brigade marched past the pickets to attack the enemy, who were manœuvering in large masses in the Chárdeh Valley.

Colonel Money joined the three companies of the right wing with the brigade, leaving orders with Major Griffiths to pack the baggage, place it in charge of the brigade rear guard, and then hurry up with the 5 companies to join head-quarters. On debouching upon the Chárdeh plain, the direction of the brigade was changed to the left, as the 4 guns F. A., R. H. A., 9th Lancers, and squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers had become entangled with the enemy, and were being driven back. The brigade was too late to save the guns, the capture of which was not known. It became itself engaged with the enemy's infantry, a large portion of which it forced back across the Chárdeh plain, following it as far as the village of Muzra.

"The left wing, under Major Griffiths, was at this time hastening past the line of baggage, when it was observed that a large force of the enemy were coming down from the right on the baggage, driving a squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers before them.

"The enemy occupied a line of ditches and willows close to the road, and opened a heavy fire. Major Griffiths now determined to engage the enemy and save the baggage.

"A company (with a support) under Lieutenant Cook attacked and drove back the advanced parties; the remaining companies, extending, occupied positions, engaging the enemy and protecting the road till the baggage had all passed, and the rear guard of 2 companies, 5th Gurkhas, under Brevet Major J. Cook, v. c., came up.

"The engagement then became a rear-guard action, lasting about 3 hours, the enemy on several occasions coming to close quarters, and being driven back only by countercharges with the bayonet, in one of which Lieutenant Cook was severely wounded in the chest by an Enfield bullet, and Major Cook, v. c., of the 5th Gurkhas, was stunned by a blow on the head, his pistol having missed fire. Subadar Suhail Singh was wounded. Five men of the regiment and 4 of the 5th Gurkhas were killed and wounded. The steadiness of the men was most praiseworthy, and not a single baggage animal was lost.

"The bulk of the enemy were men of the trained Ardal regiments, armed with Enfields, and engaged our men in regular formation with supports.

"About 3 P. M. the march was again resumed to rejoin the right wing; but on the way orders were received from the Chief of the Staff to go to the assistance of the captured guns.

"These were dragged out and escorted to Sherpur, arriving at 9 P. M. In the meantime, at dusk, the right wing, under Colonel Money, was ordered back from Muzra to the village of Dehmazang, covering the gorge of that name for the night, and arrived about 9 P. M.

"The regiment had been constantly marching and fighting for 14 hours, and had had no food for 48 hours.

"In the afternoon the enemy attacked a strong picket left on the conical hill below Asmai heights, and succeeded in driving the defenders away, with the loss of 2 mountain guns, following them down into the plains. The 100 rifles under Captain Aislabie were ordered at the double to check the enemy, and cover the retirement. The 3rd Sikhs, formed in skirmishing order, passed through our retirement, engaged the enemy, and drove them up the hill, following to the foot, where orders were received to halt, and finally to retire. From the line of skirmishers one of our lost guns was distant only about 150 yards, and could have been retaken, but at this time nothing was known to this party of the loss of any guns, and as it was dismounted and lying behind a rock it could not be seen.

"Orders were now sent to the brigades on Sher-i-darwáza and Asmai hills to retire and concentrate in Sherpur. The right wing under Colonel Money, from Tukht-i-Shah peak, the furthest point, had a most difficult retirement. The enemy took possession as soon as the force retired, and kept up a galling fire, under which the Kabul river was reached. From this point into Sherpur the right wing was exposed to fire from the Asmai heights as well as from the garden walls under the city; and it was only the ample cover afforded by the walls bordering the lanes that rendered the retirement feasible, and enabled the wing to reach Sherpur in safety.

"On the 15th December the defences of Sherpur were undertaken, the portion told off to the 3rd Sikhs being the western half of the Bemáru heights.

"During the week, parties of 100 and 200 rifles under British officers were employed daily, driving the enemy from the near gardens.

"On the 19th December, the whole regiment, with the 67th Foot and No. 3 Mountain Battery, issued from the hospital and drove the enemy from some villages which they had occupied during the night. At 11 A. M. a wing of each regiment returned to Sherpur; the remainder, under Colonel Money, passed the day in their forward position, the snow lying 4 inches on the ground, and returned at dusk.

"On the 23rd December, the enemy made their attack against Sherpur. A wing of the regiment, under Colonel Money, was ordered away from its positions, and went in support to the Guides. This wing, towards the afternoon, issued from Sherpur in pursuit of the enemy, and covered the blowing up of several towers between Sherpur and the Siah Sung heights, returning after dark to its quarters.

"On the 3rd August regiments ordered to Kandahar were placed in brigade, the 3rd Sikh Infantry forming part of the 2nd brigade under Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., with the 72nd Highlanders, 2nd Sikhs and 5th Gurkhas; and on the 6th August moved into camp, and on the 8th August marched for Kandahar with the army under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, K. C. B., V. C., arriving at Ghazni on the 15th August, Khelát-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, and Kandahar on the 31st August, having made 22 marches with only one halt at Khelát-i-Ghilzai and one within 20 miles of Kandahar.

"During this march the work was exceptionally hard on all ranks. Strong fatigue parties were given daily to load Ordnance and Commissariat stores. Grass parties, foraging parties, and other duties kept all employed during the day, and it was seldom that the men obtained more than four hours' sleep during the night; but only three deaths occurred during the march, the regiment reaching Kandahar 509 fighting-men fit for duty, and 58 sick. The strength on entering Kabul on 4th November 1879 had been 738 fighting-men.

"On the 1st September the regiment took part in the battle of Kandahar, resulting in the complete defeat of Sirdár Ayoub Khan.

"The 72nd Highlanders and 2nd Sikhs in skirmishing line, supported by 3rd Sikhs and 2nd Beluchís, advanced against the enemy's right, the 1st brigade against his left, the 3rd in reserve.

"Owing to the cover afforded by the high walls of the gardens among which the fighting took place, the regiment suffered no loss, except 2 men wounded and Lieutenant Cook's horse wounded. The gardens being cleared, the 3rd Sikhs relieved the 2nd Sikhs, advanced in skirmishing order, and then wheeled to the right, attacking the right flank of the enemy's camp. The left wing, under Major Griffiths, was now directed to advance in line with the 1st brigade; the right wing, under Colonel Money, to proceed in rear of the Pír Paimál ridge and attack. This wing, coming across a battery of 5 guns in position, charged and took it; the enemy, firing over the head of the attack, fled in confusion. The advance was continued, the enemy scattering in all directions till the camp was reached, when firing ceased.

"In this engagement the regiment lost only 6 men wounded.

"On the 4th October the regiment marched for Sibi, reaching that place on the 10th October in 7 marches, and was placed under the orders of Brigadier-General MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., and together with the 60th Rifles, the 2nd Sikhs, 4th and 5th Gurkhas, formed part of the Mari Field Force, to march through that country and exact punishment for the raid on the railway.

"The regiment reached Quát Mandai on the 14th October, Thal on the 22nd, Káhan on the 6th November, and the fort of Hurrand, in British territory, on the 14th November, making 27 marches in 35 days.

"No resistance was offered to the troops in the Mari country, not a single shot being fired by the enemy. The difficulties of the road, often practically impassable for baggage animals, the length of the marches, and above all the scarcity and frightfully bad quality of the water, rendered this expedition the most trying episode of the

whole campaign. On one occasion the regiment was nearly 36 hours on the march, and on another 24 hours."

309. On the 18th November the regiment arrived in Dera Ghází Khan 500 strong, with 6 British officers, having lost during the campaign :—

Killed	...	11	
Wounded	...	42	including 3 British officers.
Died from disease	...	73	
Total	...	126	
Discharged	...	34	
Deserted	...	3	
Invalided	...	166	including 4 British officers.
Transferred	...	2	
Total deduction from the strength		289	

310. *1st Punjab Infantry.*—Previous to the declaration of war this regiment was stationed at Quetta. On 20th November 1878, marched with the Quetta Field Force under Major-General Biddulph, did duty in reconnoissance, escorting guns, &c. On 8th January 1879 a small guard of 4 men was cut up by the enemy at Arambi Karez. On the night of 9th at Kiila Abdulla, 35 men, under Subadar Fyztulub, repulsed a determined attack made by some 300 Atchakzaís. The dispositions for the defence and the whole conduct of this affair were so creditable to the Native officer's coolness, judgment and gallantry that he was awarded the exceptional distinction of the 1st class of the Order of Merit. All the men, including the Kahars, with this detachment, behaved splendidly. On the night of the 12th the regiment marched into the Arambi Valley to surprise and punish the Kakazaís, who had taken a prominent part in the late attacks. The surprise was successful, and the villages of the offenders were destroyed. The Kakazai and Atchakzai Malliks surrendered, restoring all Government property and a prisoner taken at Arambi Karez.

311. Took part during March in the operations along the direct route to Dera Ghází Khan under command of Major-General Biddulph, C.B. At Bagao, on the 24th March, intelligence was received of the approach of a large body of the enemy. Detachments of the regiment under Majors Higginson and Vallings were sent to meet the enemy, who

were stopped and took up positions on some adjacent heights. After a few rounds from the guns the enemy separated to the right and left. Two companies of the regiment, under Major Higginson and Captain Campbell, were ordered to ascend the precipitous heights to the right, which were held in great force. So difficult was the ground that the men had to get on one another's shoulders to scale the rocks; but the heights were taken in face of a heavy fire, and of rocks hurled at the men, and the enemy were driven off with severe loss. Both the officers had personal encounters with the enemy. Major Vallings was equally successful on the left, and, the two parties supporting each other, the defeat of the enemy was complete. One 1st class and 4 3rd class Orders of Merit were awarded in the regiment for this action. The regiment lost 2 men killed and 4 wounded.

312. Returned to Dera Ismail Khan on 29th May 1879, having been absent from India since March 1877.

313. The casualties during service were :—

Killed	...	5 sepoys.
Wounded	...	1 havildar, 5 sepoys.
Died of disease	...	1 subadar. 4 havildars. 3 naiks. 59 sepoys.
Total	...	78

314. *2nd Punjab Infantry.*—Ordered on service 14th November 1878, the regiment marched from Kohát on the 17th for Thal, and was attached to the Kurram Field Force.

315. Took part in the action of Peiwár Kotal on 2nd December 1878, forming a portion of the turning force under Major-General Roberts which took the Spin Gawai Kotal, and subsequently taking charge of the hill on the north of the Peiwár Kotal. *Casualties*—1 havildar, 6 sepoys killed; 11 wounded.

316. The winter from 12th December 1878 to 11th February 1879 was passed on the Peiwár Kotal under canvas. Here the regiment suffered severely from disease, and was ordered to return, on 12th March, to India. It reached Mardán 23rd April. The losses during the campaign from disease were 1 subadar, 41 non-commissioned officers and men, and

the total casualties, including invaliding from the effects of exposure on service, were,

2 native officers,
18 non-commissioned officers,
200 sepoys.

317. *4th Punjab Infantry.*—Ordered for service on the 3rd October 1879, the regiment marched on the 5th idem for Thal, and on the 19th proceeded by forced marches, without tents, to Ali Khel for escort duty. Crossed the Peiwár Kotal on 9th November, and took part in the expedition against the Chakmani tribe. On 8th December formed part of an expedition into the Zaimusht country, destroyed villages, and returned on the 11th. Reaching Bágh on the 13th, the column advanced against the stronghold of Záwa, through a difficult defile, the 4th Punjab Infantry leading the advanced guard and engaging the enemy, who stood very determinedly in a strong position. From this the enemy was dislodged by the 4th Punjab Infantry; the stronghold and villages were burned, and the force returned to Bágh unmolested. The regiment lost Lieutenant and Adjutant Renny, mortally wounded, and 2 men.

318. Took part in other punitive expeditions, and returned to Edwardes-abad on 28th December 1879.

319. *5th Punjab Infantry.*—This regiment was engaged in the entire war during 1878-79-80, marching on 10th October 1878 and returning to India on the 10th September 1880. It was warned for service on the 28th September 1878 and attached to the Kurram Valley Field Force. This force advanced on the 28th November, the advanced guard being composed of the 5th Punjab Infantry, 2 guns of No. 1 Mountain Battery, and a squadron of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, under the command of Major McQueen.

320. Within 5 miles of the enemy's position, the 5th Punjab Infantry and 29th Native Infantry were ordered to make a detour to endeavour to stop the passage of some of the enemy's guns which were being dragged up the Peiwár Kotal. A skirmish took place, but the enemy's positions were too strong for this small force to attack. The 5th Punjab Infantry lost on this occasion Subadar Aziz Khan, an old and gallant soldier, who was mortally wounded, and 4 sepoys

wounded. In the subsequent attack on the Peiwár Kotal on the 2nd December the 5th Punjab Infantry at first proceeded up a densely-wooded spur, which proved to be cut off from the enemy's position by an impassable gorge; but the regiment, with the 5th Gurkhas and No. 1 Mountain Battery, was ordered, under the command of Major McQueen, to make another turning movement to the left, and succeeded in dislodging the enemy from position after position until the heights were entirely in our hands.

321. On 24th December the regiment marched to Kohát, escorting the captured guns and prisoners, returning to Kurram on 6th March 1879. June, July and August were spent at Shalozan in forming the new cantonments. On 28th July a party of 64 furlough men, marching from Gandiour towards Kohát, were surprised by nearly 300 men. They defended themselves gallantly and repulsed the attack with the bayonet, losing 3 killed and 8 wounded. On 22nd September 2 small parties were suddenly attacked and 8 men killed.

322. The battle of Chárásia was fought on the 6th October 1879, and the key of the enemy's position was captured by a wing of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Captain Hall, who succeeded in driving the enemy from their breastworks and killing many. The regiment lost 1 jemadar, 3 sepoys, killed; 1 British officer (Captain C. Young) and 4 sepoys wounded. The regiment took part in the triumphal entry into Kabul. It returned to the Shutargardan to relieve the small force there, who were surrounded by the enemy. Having effected this, it returned to Kabul, and assisted in building barracks. It took part with Brigadier-General Baker's Force in various skirmishes, and on 14th December in the attack on the Asmai heights, when Captain Hall greatly distinguished himself.

Casualties at Asmai—killed 1, wounded 13.

323. Besieged in Sherpur from 14th to 23rd December. On the latter date a small party of the regiment under Subadar Juma Khan, having been sent out by Lieutenant-General Roberts at dusk to reconnoitre a fort known as Mahomed Sharif's, and finding the enemy unprepared, rushed in and took the place, killing 4 of the Afgháns and capturing some horses.

324. The regiment took part in the march to Koh-i-daman, and afterwards assisted in preparing the ground around Sherpur for defence, and did much hard work well and cheerfully.

325. At the final evacuation of Kabul the 5th Punjab Infantry was the last regiment to leave the Bála Hissár, Lieutenant-Colonel McQueen making over to Abdul Rahman's representative the keys of the place. The regiment reached Kohát on 10th September 1880, having lost during the war in killed, wounded, and by disease, 158 men, *viz* :—

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sepoys.	Followers.	Total.
Killed ...	...	3	5	21	2	31
Wounded ...	1	...	5	34	...	40
Died by disease ...	...	...	11	69	7	87
						158

326. *5th Gurkhas.—First campaign.*—The regiment was warned for service on the 24th September 1878, and marched on the 2nd October. It formed part of the Kurram Brigade under Brigadier-General Thelwall, C. B., and marched early on the 29th November for the Peiwar, and took part in the reconnoissance in force under Major-General Roberts, which determined the enemy's position and the necessity for a flank attack. In this attack *viá* the Spin Gawai Kotal, the 5th Gurkhas took a very prominent part. Marching at 10 P. M. on Sunday the 1st December, the force entered the bed of a difficult nullah, and here it was found expedient to place the 5th Gurkhas in the front of the leading brigade followed by 1 company 72nd Highlanders, and the 29th Punjab Native Infantry. At 6 A. M., at the foot of the Kotal, the column was seen by the enemy:

* "At this moment two shots from the enemy's look-out sentries alarmed his picquet on the Kotal. The advance party of the 5th Gurkhas immediately formed up from columns of fours into a company line, and, led by Major

* General Roberts' dispatch, dated 5th December 1878, para. 21.

FitzHugh and Captain Cook, rushed straight at a barricade which now became apparent about 50 yards in their front. The remainder of the regiment extended and swarmed round the flanks of the obstacle, which was carried in very brilliant style, the enemy firing a volley at the Gurkhas as they came up, and being nearly all killed at their posts.

"By half-past six o'clock the whole of the Spin Gawai barricades and stockades were in our possession, and the line of the enemy's defence was completely turned."

327. But the Peiwár Kotal was practically inaccessible from this side, and a column was formed to threaten the enemy's line of retreat with a view to aid the force under Brigadier-General Cobbe in making the direct attack on the Peiwár. In this column the 5th Gurkhas again took the lead.

328. On the 4th December the regiment marched to the Shutargardan, and returned to Ali Khel on the 11th December.

329. On the 13th the regiment formed the rear guard of the force marching from Sapri to Kirayah. In descending the Sapri Pass the column was much extended, and the enemy in great strength made a determined attack; but Captain Cook, who commanded the rear companies, skilfully conducted the retirement, and the baggage and animals were got through without loss. The regiment, however, suffered severely, and Captain C. F. Powell was mortally wounded.

330. Major-General Roberts, in his dispatch of the 18th December 1878, says:—

"The conduct and steady behaviour of the 5th Gurkhas on this occasion merit my warmest commendations. For nearly five hours this regiment maintained a rear-guard fight over most difficult ground with a bold and active enemy, thoroughly acquainted with the locality; and so successfully was their duty performed, that not a single baggage animal or load was lost. It is therefore my pleasure and my duty to bring the gallant conduct of this fine regiment once more to the special notice of His Excellency and of the Government of India.

"The British officers present with the corps on this occasion were Major A. FitzHugh, commanding, Captain J. Cook, Captain C. F. Powell, Lieutenant A. R. Martin, Lieu-

tenant C. C. St. E. Lucas, and Surgeon-Major G. Farrell. All these officers set an excellent example to their men, and were, Major FitzHugh reports, ably seconded by the Native officers and non-commissioned officers.

"But the 5th Gurkhas did not perform their duty without sustaining severe loss. Captain Powell, who was most forward and gallant in the fight, was very severely wounded; and 3 Gurkha sepoys were killed and 11 wounded, of whom 1 has since died. The whole force mourns the loss of these brave men."

Casualties from 22nd November to 31st December 1878.

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sepoys.
Killed ...	...	...	...	5
Wounded ...	1	2	2	28
Died of disease ...	...	1	1	7

331. The regiment passed the winter and spring of 1879 in the Kurram, and in April marched to Ali Khel. On 16th July it formed part of Major Cavagnari's escort to the Shutargardan. In September it joined the 2nd brigade of the Kabul Field Force, and on 6th October took part in the action of Chárásia.

332. After a few days in the Bála Hissár—ending in the explosion in which 1 Native officer, 5 non-commissioned officers and 6 sepoys were lost—the regiment marched into Sherpur cantonments. With Brigadier-General Macpherson's force, marched to the Chárdeh and Kohistán valleys, encountering the enemy under Mir Butcha and Muhammad Jan, returning to Sherpur on the 14th December.

Casualties during 1879.

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Sepoys.
Killed in action ...	...	1	1	8
Wounded in action ...	2*	...	1	...
Killed in the explosion at the Bála Hissár ...	...	1	5	6
Died of disease ...	...	...	1	7

* Major Cook died subsequently.

333. The regiment remained in Sherpur until the 7th May 1880, when it accompanied the force under General Baker into the Logar Valley, Tangi Wardak, Maidán, Rustam Khel and Chárdeh Valley, returning to cantonments on the 15th June.

334. On 8th August the regiment, attached to the 2nd brigade under Brigadier-General Baker, marched with the force under General Roberts for Kandahar, and was present at the battle of Kandahar on the 1st September.

335. Returning to India *viá* Sibi, the regiment marched with the force under General MacGregor through the Mari country. It reached Abbottabad on the 7th December 1880.

336. Casualties in 1880 up to the 15th November:—Sepoys—1 killed, 2 wounded, 9 died of disease.

Total losses during the campaigns were in killed and wounded in action and by deaths from disease:—3 British officers, 5 Native officers, 84 men.

337. *Raids.—Derajat.*—The following table gives the number of border offences in the Derajat, as compared with those of last year:—

DISTRICT.	Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Thefts.	Kidnapping.
Bannu	1	2	...	30	...
Dera Ismail Khan	1	2	5	26	6
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	5	...
Rájanpur	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	2	4	5	63	6
Number in 1879-80	...	2	2	41	3

The 2 raids above entered were of no great importance. The 1 in Dera Ismail Khan occurred on the 6th April 1880, when several attempts were made by bands of Mahsúd Wazíri robbers, numbering 200 to 300 men, to

raid villages on the Tánk border. The raiders were repulsed with loss. At the village of Gumál they killed a little girl and wounded a man and a boy.

338. It was found necessary to punish the Bhittanni village of Jhandola, the inhabitants having given assistance to the Mahsúd raiders. A surprise by a small force under Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Rynd, strength as per margin, was carried out on the 11th and 12th April.

	British Officers.	Native Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.
4th Punjab Cavalry ...	4	2	72
No. 3 Mountain Battery ...	2	1	81
4th Sikh Infantry ...	2	5	254
3rd Punjab Infantry ...	4	6	287
Total ...	12	14	694

339. The "Yunis Tangi," the Pass leading to Jhandola, was described by Sir N. Chamberlain in 1860 as a more difficult position to carry than the "Shingi-ká-kot," the traditional stronghold of the Wazírís.

340. Lieutenant-Colonel Rynd's own account of the attack is as follows:—

"At 8 P. M., on the 11th, I fell in the troops at Tánk and marched towards Kot Khirgi, which place I reached at 2 A. M. of the 12th, and found the other detachments I had ordered up already there. I halted here till 3 A. M., and then set out for Jhandola with a force, strength as per accompanying field statement.

"Nothing of any importance occurred on the line of march till we approached to about half a mile from Yunis Tangi, a defile, about a hundred yards wide, which opens on to the Jhandola plateau. Here a man who had been sent on ahead of the column reported that he had heard 2 shots fired in the defile, and that probably the Tangi was held to dispute our passage. I accordingly resolved to halt till daybreak.

"I had issued strict orders that no shots were to be fired without my permission, or unless the enemy should commence the engagement.

"At daybreak, I directed Captain Rivaz, commanding detachment 4th Sikh Infantry, to send a company under a British officer ahead of the column towards the mouth of the defile. I also sent a company of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, under Captain Mosley, to crown the heights on our left of the defile. Lieutenant Cunliffe took command of the company, 4th Sikhs, here alluded to. I followed with the rest of the column.

"When Lieutenant Cunliffe arrived within view of the defile, he reported to me that it was held by the enemy in force. I proceeded myself and observed that the defile was barricaded right across the mouth, and was commanded by a sunga, which was full of men, on the left hill.

"I now sent another company of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Wedderburn, to reinforce Captain Mosley, and the attack commenced. I also brought up the guns, which made excellent practice, dropping several shells into the sunga. After a sharp encounter, during which the 4th Sikhs were attacking on the right of defile, the 3rd Punjab Infantry on the heights on the left, and the Pesháwar Mountain Battery firing from the centre, the enemy began to retreat up the hill to the left, and the defile was carried and the whole column moved through.

"Seeing some of the enemy on the ridge and face of the hill to the left, I sent Lieutenant Mealy, with some more rifles, to co-operate with Lieutenant Wedderburn, and to hold the heights while the column advanced on Jhandola.

"I now proceeded to Jhandola and destroyed it, as it was quite manifest that all the inhabitants had taken a share in the engagement.

"I halted here to rest the troops for about an hour, and then returned to Kot Khirgi unmolested, which place we reached at 12 o'clock noon of the 12th instant. The troops were all back in Tánk by 9 o'clock P. M., having marched 40 miles in the 24 hours over the stony bed of the Zám.

"Our casualties during the engagement were 3 men severely wounded (1 gun-shot and 2 by sword-cuts) of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, and 2 slightly wounded of the 4th Sikh Infantry. The loss of the enemy must have been very severe, 9 dead bodies having been left on the ground, besides those taken away.

"The conduct of the troops during the whole affair could not have been excelled: officers and men worked with the greatest cheerfulness and dash. The brunt of the fighting fell to the share of Captain Mosley and Lieutenants Wedderburn and Mealy; and I can only say that all three performed their work in a most gallant manner, and especially Lieutenant Mealy, who had some tough fighting when clearing the enemy off the summit of the left hill, where his men on several occasions had hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy.

"My best thanks are due to the following officers for their hearty co-operation and for the manner in which they carried out my wishes on every occasion:—Major Underwood, commanding 4th Punjab Cavalry; Captain Aitken, commanding Pesháwar Mountain Battery; Captain Rivaz, commanding Detachment, 4th Sikh Infantry; and Captain Mosley, commanding Detachment, 3rd Punjab Infantry; and also to Surgeon Haig, for the untiring and very careful, kind way in which he looked after the wounded."

341. *Mahsúd Wazíri Expedition.*—In March 1881 the Government of India determined that a punitive force should enter the Mahsúd Wazíri hills to enforce the following demands which Government deemed necessary to impose on this section for many offences committed on the Tánk border, and more especially for the daring attack on the town of Tánk on the 1st January 1879:—

1st.—The surrender of all property plundered on the 1st January 1879 and subsequently up to the date of any settlement which may be made, or payment of compensation for the value of it.

2nd.—The payment of a fine of Rs. 30,000.

3rd.—The surrender of 6 headmen, ringleaders in the disturbance of January 1879, *viz.*, Umar Khan, Yarik and Matin (Alizai), Boyak, Asmat and Mashak (Bahlolzai).

342. Accordingly a force, detailed in the margin, under the command of Brigadier-General Kennedy, C.B., assembled at Tánk on the 12th April, and, after giving sufficient time for a proclamation by the Political Officer to reach the headmen of the tribe, commenced its march on the 18th April to carry out the orders of Government.

Cavalry.	
1st Punjab Cavalry	... 100 Sabres.
4th do. do.	... 190 "
Total Sabres	... 290
Artillery.	
No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery	... 3 Guns.
No. 3 (Peshâwar) do. do.	... 6 "
No. 4 (Hazára) do. do.	... 3 "
Total Guns	... 12
Infantry.	
1st Sikhs	... 465 Rifles.
32nd Pioneers	... 378 "
No. 8 Company, Sappers and Miners	... 70 "
4th Sikhs	... 466 "
1st Punjab Infantry	... 423 "
2nd do. do.	... 460 "
3rd do. do.	... 461 "
4th do. do.	... 464 "
6th do. do.	... 475 "
Total Rifles	.. 3,662

At the same time a reserve (details as per margin) under the command of Brigadier-General Gordon, was directed to assemble at Bannu. This reserve force was subsequently, on the recommendation of Brigadier-General Kennedy, used as a co-operating column, entering the Mahsúd hills by the Khysora Pass.

No. 1 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery	... 6 Guns.
No. 1 (Kohát) Mountain Battery	... 2 "
6th Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners	... 126 Men.
18th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry	... 332 "
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	... 498 "
6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry	... 602 "
14th Regiment of (Sikh) Native Infantry	... 509 "
20th Regiment of Punjab Native Infantry	... 649 "
21st Regiment of Punjab Native Infantry	... 618 "
30th Regiment of Punjab Native Infantry	... 432 "

343. On the first march made by the main column under Brigadier-General Kennedy 2 of the headmen, whose surrender had been demanded, gave themselves up to the Deputy Commissioner, and on the 19th idem 3 other headmen also submitted. As one ringleader, by name "Mashak," did not submit, it was determined that the troops should advance in accordance with the programme sketched out by

the Brigadier-General in command. The marches made by the main column were as follows :—

On the 18th April to Zám Post.

19th	„	Halt.
20th	„	Halt.
21st	„	Kot Khirgi.
22nd	„	Jhandola.
23rd	„	Halt.
24th	„	Haidari Kach.
25th	„	Turan Chinna.
26th	„	Burdwan.
27th	„	Tanghi Raghza.
28th	„	Halt.
29th	„	Narai Raghza.
30th	„	Kandiwam.
1st, 2nd	May	Halt.
3rd	„	Shah Alam.
4th	„	Manochalai, or Mogul Kheyl.
5th	„	Kanigoram.
6th, 7th, 8th	„	Halt.
9th	„	Ditto Loi.
10th	„	Makin
11th, 12th	„	Halt.
13th	„	Tangal.
14th	„	Surimanja Kach.
15th	„	Murgaibund.
16th	„	Jhandola.
17th	„	Tánk Zám.
18th	„	Tánk.

344. The only opposition which this force encountered was on the 3rd May on its march to "Shah Alam," where the enemy, numbering about 3,000 men, were sighted. A small body of about 50 Wazírs suddenly made an attack on the skirmishers of the 1st Sikh Infantry. This attack was steadily and successfully met; and on the skirmishers being joined by their supports, the enemy were driven from all their positions and completely dispersed.

345. The column on the Bannu side, under Brigadier-General Gordon, entered the hills on the 4th May to co-operate with the main column, and to convey a week's supplies for that force. Its progress is marked by the following marches:—

On the 4th	May to	Spinwam	... 11 miles.
5th	"	Dawwarka	... 10 "
6th	"	Saroba	... 13 "
7th	"	Razani	... 10 "
8th	"	Halt.	
9th	"	Razmak	... 6 "
10th, 11th	"	Halt.	
12th	"	Rozani	... 6 "
13th	"	Docalli	... 7 "
14th	"	Sham Plain.	
15th	"	Waladin	... 6 "
16th	"	Burdwan	... 13 "
17th	"	Halt.	
18th	"	Mandwam	... 7 "
19th	"	Kurkanwam	... 12 "
20th	"	Jani Kheyl Outpost	... 10 "

346. This column met with no opposition. It returned from Rozani by the Shiktu route and was thus enabled to explore that portion of the hills hitherto unvisited.

347. The whole of the operations of both Brigadier-Generals Kennedy and Gordon were carefully and satisfactorily carried out; and although little opposition was offered by the tribe, credit is due to both officers and men for their arrangements in protecting long lines of animals carrying their supplies over roads which in some instances kept the rear guard out till 12 at night.

348. The political results of this expedition will be fully detailed in the Political section of this Report.

349. *Volunteers.*—The volunteer movement has received a great impulse during the past year. The project of forming a third Volunteer Corps, to consist of men of the two lines of railway that unite the Punjab with the Sind seaport of Kurrachee, had been formed during the previous year, and was this year fully realized. The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, from Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan, and from Kotree to Kurrachee; and the Indus Valley State Railway uniting Kotree with Mooltan, together furnished 600 members

for the 3rd Punjab Volunteer Corps, of which number on the 31st March 1881 as many as 433 were "*efficient.*"

Nine companies were formed :—

A	Company	at	Kurrachee.
B	"	"	Mooltan.
C	"	"	Lahore.
D	"	"	Jullundur and Amritsar.
E	"	"	Ludhiána and Umballa.
F	"	"	Meerut and Saharanpur.
G	"	"	Kotree.
H	"	"	Lahore.
I	"	"	Sukkur.

Some of these men were transferred from the Sind Volunteer Corps; but many new members volunteered, and the movement has been thoroughly successful.

350. Mr. Roscoe Bocquet, the Agent of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company, was appointed to the command of the corps, and Captain E. H. Wilson, 36th Native Infantry, was appointed Adjutant.

351. At the same time the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps retained 2 of its companies at Lahore, and companies at Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Rúpar; and had 313 men on its rolls, of whom 279 were *efficient*.

352. The 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps at Simla had 290 volunteers, 264 being efficient.

353. Captain (now Major) C. S. Bailey retains the Adjutancy of the 1st and 2nd Volunteers, and during its formation this officer was Adjutant of the 3rd corps also. It is but justice to state that to his exertions, high spirit, and universal accessibility much of the success which has attended the volunteer movement in the Punjab must be ascribed.

354. *1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The annual inspection of this regiment, together with the 3rd Sind, Punjab and Delhi and Indus Valley Railway Corps, took place in camp on 24th and 25th March

1881. At that date the strength of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps was as follows :—

	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers, &c.	Men.	Total Number.	Capitation to be charged for — Extra efficient @ Rs 30.	Efficients at Rs. 20.	Non-efficient Nil.	Amount of Charge. Rs.	A.	P.
Present at Parade ...	8	2	9	8	1	106	134	83	51	...	3,510	0	0
Out-Station Companies	4	..	5	4	2	45	60	48	9	3	1,620	0	0
Absent. With leave on Civil duty ...	3	...	3	5	2	94	107	38	28	41	1,700	0	0
Absent. On Medical certificate ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	1	1	50	0	0
Absent. Without leave ...	...	...	..	...		9	9	...	...	9	...	.	..
Total of Corps ...	15	2	17	17	5	257	313	170	89	54	6,880	0	0

355. General Murray remarks on the large number of "inefficients," 37 out of the whole number of 54, who belong to the two companies formed on the line of the Punjab Northern State Railway, and explains that there has been a press of work on this line preventing much drill on the part of the employés. It is hoped that these companies will by next inspection have become efficient.

356. The following extracts give Brigadier-General Murray's impressions of the state of the corps :—

"The camp was a great success, and in my opinion the annual assembly for drill, &c., cannot be properly carried on without it, as shown by the marked improvement in the efficiency of the corps since last inspection, when there was no camp.

"*Field operations.*—On the morning of the 24th this regiment, in conjunction with the 3rd, took up a position in the neighbourhood of Baháwalpur House, covering the camp from an attack from Meean Meer by 200 men of the 22nd Punjab Infantry. The dispositions of the picquets, supports, reserves and examining party were excellent, though rather too much scattered, while the steady and intelligent manner in which they retired, took advantage of cover,

controlled their fire, and held the last position, was most creditable. Indeed, I was astonished at the practical knowledge of outpost duties displayed by all ranks; and a party of volunteer signallers, judiciously placed on a commanding position, from which every movement of the attacking force could be seen once they passed the jail, did excellent service.

"This is the third time I have inspected this corps, and I am glad to be able to testify to the steady and most gratifying improvement that has taken place in its general efficiency, notwithstanding the great pressure of work the railway employés in particular have had to contend against in consequence of the Afghán War. It is much to be regretted that it has had no Colonel for some time past, and all the more praise is therefore due to the Officer Commanding, Major Higgins (who commanded it most creditably throughout the inspection), for his unwearying and successful efforts to keep up its numbers and efficiency, which he was able to do with the hearty co-operation of his officers and all concerned. Moreover, the regiment is fortunate in having so zealous and efficient an Adjutant as Captain Bailey, who is also deserving of high commendation."

357. *2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The Simla Volunteers were inspected on the 9th October 1880 by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Commanding 14th Sikhs. The clothing, arms and accoutrements were well reported on. Eight candidates for examination were passed in musketry and knowledge of drill, and received certificates.

358. Colonel Williams states:—

"At 1-45 P. M. 10 men were selected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry from the 4 companies that paraded, and fired 10 rounds each at the 500 yards range, with the result shown in the target-practice return attached, the average score being 20·50. The shooting was fair, taking into consideration the strong gusts of wind that were blowing during the practice.

Officers	... 14
Staff Sergeants	... 2
Sergeants	... 14
Corporals	... 22
Buglers	... 2
Men	... 147
Total	.. 201

"At 4 P. M. the regiment, strength as per margin, was drawn up for inspection under Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson, commanding the corps.

The march-past was very creditably performed; the men carried their arms well, and their dressing was fairly good. Some of the

officers required more instruction in the mode of saluting when marching-past. On re-forming line the manual and firing exercises were performed by the senior Major, who gave a good word of command, and the exercises were performed very well.

"The battalion was now put through the following manœuvres by Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson, which were steadily executed :—

"Advanced by fours from right of companies.
Front turn into column.
Changed direction to left.
Moved to left in fours.
Front formed into line.
Advanced in line.
Fired volleys by companies.
Quarter column on right company.

"The battalion was now divided for the attack and defence.

"The men appeared to understand the system of taking cover in skirmishing, and availed themselves of it as well as the ground permitted. The fire was well controlled and intelligently executed.

"All officers, with one exception, have passed the qualifying examination, and this one is about retiring from the service.

"The financial position of the corps has much improved since the last inspection, and from what I learn the debt exhibited in the abstract of the Capitation Grant will, it is hoped, be cleared off by the next inspection.

"The great proportion of men who appear in the inspection return as absent on leave is accounted for by their being detained at their offices or having left Simla in pursuit of their several avocations.

"The Sergeant-instructor has been highly reported on, and gives entire satisfaction.

"In conclusion, I would beg to state that I consider very great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Peterson, the Commandant, and Captain Bailey, the Adjutant, for the present efficiency of the Simla Volunteers."

359. *The 3rd Sind, Punjab and Delhi, and Indus Valley Railway Volunteer Corps* was inspected by Brigadier-General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, on the 24th and 25th March 1881. It was encamped and paraded with the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, the two working as one battalion. The Sind companies were not present on this occasion, but they were separately inspected, and the reports are creditable to men who have been so short a time embodied and drilled together. General Murray thus describes the inspection :—

"*Field Day, 24th March.*—The corps, in conjunction with the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, took up a position in the vicinity of Baháwalpur House, covering their camp from an attack from Meean Meer by 200 men of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. The dispositions of the picquets, supports, reserves, and examining party were excellent; while the steady and intelligent manner in which they fell back, took advantage of cover, controlled their fire, and held the last position, was most creditable. Indeed, I was astonished at the practical knowledge of outpost duties displayed by all ranks.

"The various parade movements on 25th March were performed with surprising steadiness, particularly the advance in line.

"The arms, accoutrements and clothing of the men are well reported of, and the financial position of the corps is on a sound footing, and satisfactory to the members.

"The Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Bocquet, was absent, but his place was ably filled by Major Hill, who formerly belonged to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, and who commanded throughout the inspection in a very creditable and competent manner. Major Lightfoot also belonged to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, and both these officers are deserving of special mention and commendation for their exertions in promoting the Volunteer movement among the Railway employés at Lahore, and devotion to their duties.

"The camp was a great success, and the best feeling prevailed between them and the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

"This corps, being almost entirely composed of Railway men, the great majority of whom are Europeans, will soon be one of the most efficient in India."

360. The total strength of the corps in the Punjab on 25th March 1881 was :—

Officers	... 19
Non-Commissioned Officers	... 40
Men	... 316
Total	... 375

and 172 were present on parade at Lahore.

361. The Sind section on the 31st March numbered 220, as follows :—

A Company at Kurrachee	... 92
G Do. at Kotree	... 72
I Do. at Sukkur	... 56
	220

362. *Progress of Breeding operations.*—There were 165 Government stallions distributed in the Punjab (or 9 more than last year), of which 146 are classed by the Horse-Breeding Department as good and very good. They are of the following breeds :—

Thorough-bred English	... 41
Half-bred English	... 2
Norfolk Trotter	... 47
Stud-bred	... 29
Arab	... 40
Australian	... 5
Cape	... 1
Total	... 165

And 65 donkey stallions—

Spanish ...	4
Bokhara ...	12
Arab ...	46
Punjabi ...	3
Total ...	65

363. The following schedule is taken from the returns of the Horse-Breeding Department:—

	For Horse-breeding.		For Mule-breeding.	
	Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.
Number of stallions ...	156	165	43	65
Number of branded mares ...	5,416	5,997	1,599	2,654
Number of mares covered ...	2,651	3,140	1,358	1,578
Produce actually reported ...	521	525	253	172
Average produce per stallion ...	5·00	3·28	5·62	4·00
Ditto per 100 mares covered ...	32·30	27·22	26·10	17·00
Average number of mares to each stallion ...	15·50	20·93	26·62	26·30

364. Regarding produce as actually reported the Department of Horse-Breeding writes in its report as follows:—

"This portion of the appendix must necessarily be imperfect, as no means exist by which the number of foals dropped in districts in which there are no zilladars can be ascertained. In this way, therefore, *returns are only received from 12 out of 21 districts*. To this must be added the unsatisfactory way in which the zilladars perform their duties."

365. It is hoped that more reliable data may be forthcoming at the end of next year to enable a correct view to be taken of the results of the operations of the Horse-Breeding Department.

366. *Horse fairs.*—The distribution of the sum allowed for prizes at the several horse fairs differed considerably from that of former years:—

	For 1879-80.	For 1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rawalpindi	... 4,000	1,750
Dera Gházi Khan	... 1,000	2,000
Shahpur	... 875	900
Jhang	... 875	600
Jhelum	... 500	500
Lahore	... 500	500
Mooltan	... 500	2,000
Total	... 8,250	8,250

A further sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned to be given in prizes for the best horse-runs kept up by zemindars in any district.

367. *Rawalpindi.*—The Rawalpindi fair suffered in numbers and interest, and only had 960 horses against 2,588 last year.

The show, regarded as a local or district one, was very successful, the young stock being an improvement on former years, especially as regards freedom from the prevailing types of unsoundness. Nearly all the prizes were won by animals bred in the Rawalpindi Division.

The committee of this fair have expressed an opinion that the produce of the cross with the thorough-bred English sire is a failure, and that the stock of the Norfolk Trotter is proved to be the best. The former may be easily believed if we remember under what artificial conditions the thorough-bred has been formed, and how entirely these conditions are reversed under the management of a Punjab breeder.

The stock of the Norfolk Trotter have won golden opinions, and 7 out of the 12 principal prizes fell to their share at Rawalpindi.

Possibly this class of stallion may correct many defects in the local breed, and produce stock which may be fitted for draught purposes, and on which may be afterwards impressed the Arab stamp.

368. The following classification, giving the results of the different crosses, is given by Mr. Queripel in his report:—

CLASS OF STALLION.	District.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Total in each district.	Total of each class of Stallions.
Norfolk Trotter ...	Mooltan ...	18	38	8	...	64	
	Shahpur ...	5	7	...	...	12	
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	2	...	...	2	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	3	...	...	...	3	
	Rawalpindi ...	13	46	8	1	68	
	Total ...	39	93	16	1	149	14
Arabs ...	Mooltan ...	4	28	10	5	47	
	Shahpur ...	2	17	2	...	21	
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	4	4	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	12	5	...	22	
	Rawalpindi ...	4	26	6	3	39	
	Total ...	15	83	23	12	133	133
Thorough-bred English	Mooltan ...	4	14	3	2	23	
	Montgomery ...	5	4	...	...	9	
	Shahpur ...	...	3	...	...	3	
	Ludhiána ...	...	1	1	...	2	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	6	3	...	9	
	Rawalpindi ...	...	19	4	...	23	
	Total ...	9	47	11	2	69	69
Stud-bred ...	Lahore ...	10	25	7	1	43	
	Ludhiána ...	3	2	1	...	6	
	Umballa ...	...	4	...	1	5	
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	1	...	2	
	Total ...	13	32	9	2	56	56
Walers ...	Shahpur ...	...	3	1	...	4	
	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	...	...	...	1	
	Rawalpindi ...	...	3	...	...	3	
	Total ...	1	6	1	...	8	8
Cape ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	7	2	1	10	10
	GRAND TOTAL ...						425

369. The foregoing table is certainly in favour of the Norfolk Trotter, but the ages of the stock inspected are not given. It will be interesting to watch the result of using this class of horse, but a definite judgment cannot be formed until some of the produce has reached maturity, and has been brought into work. Although some of the Norfolk Trotters are well bred, the greater number of these horses show signs of coarse breeding.

370. The selection of stallions is a matter of the utmost importance, and requires, in His Honor's opinion, prolonged and careful study on the part of the professional officer in charge of breeding operations. He inclines to the belief that in the Arab, if carefully selected, we have all that is required, and that we can obtain animals of this class at prices not exceeding the cost of the Norfolk Trotter.

371. *Dera Ġházi Khan.*—This fair also was poorer in attendance than formerly, the numbers being 870 against 1,323 last year. But this decrease was entirely owing to the absence of many brood mares, which were kept at home owing to the scarcity of forage, and their consequent poor condition. Other classes showed an increase both in number and quality. The show of yearlings was particularly good, as was also the show of geldings, and 145 colts are recorded to have been gelt during the year by the operators provided by Government. It is satisfactory to know that the Beluch habit of destroying the male foals has thus been thoroughly overcome. The greater portion of the colts are sold at one or two years old, and fetch generally between Rs. 50 and Rs. 80 each. The mares, having been branded, are not now saleable, and the prospects of breeding are most hopeful. The soundness of both mares and stock at this fair made a great impression on the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding, Mr. Queripel, who visited the district for the first time.

372. *Jhang.*—This show was held in November 1880, and was attended by 850 animals, against 600 last year. Prospects in this district are reported to be encouraging. The number of branded mares is doubled since the previous year, and, what is of still greater importance, their stamp is decidedly improved. It appears that many of the best mares had hitherto been kept back from branding under the belief that, as in the old Sikh days, the Government intended

to claim their produce. This impression has now been generally dispelled. Native judges were present on the committee of this fair, and this novel feature added to the success and popularity of the meeting. These men were found to possess a very sound judgment in regard to horses, and they expressed their opinions freely and independently.

373. *Mooltan.*—The total number at the show this year was 1,440, against 1,800 last year. The promises made last year by the breeders to establish horse-runs had been only partially carried out. A beginning had, however, been made, and 6 prizes for horse-runs were given at the fair. It is hoped that the financial results of the trial may be such as to bring the system into more general adoption. But His Honor would advocate a system of purchasing young stock for Government at any age over one year, and keeping them in runs in selected localities. At present most of the young stock is purchased by dealers, as breeders find it more advantageous to realize a fair profit on their yearlings and on their two-year olds than to keep them on the chance of selling to Government.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The average rainfall of the Province for the year 1880-81 was 23·9 inches, as compared with 23·1 for the previous year, but was considerably below the average of the 5 previous years, which was 29·6 inches. The snowfall in the outer ranges of the hills during the winter of 1879-80 was again slight, and the hot season in the plains was very dry. The monsoon set in towards the end of June, and the rains in July were very abundant, but the rainfall of August was only, on the average of the different districts, 2·3 inches as against 8·6 inches in the previous year. There was a fall of 2·2 inches in September, after which little rain fell until February, in which month and in March the rainfall amounted, on the average, to 3·7 inches, more than double the rainfall of the same period in the previous year.

375. *Crops.—Spring crop,* 1880.—The area under spring crops was 11,622,036 acres, or nearly a lakh of acres more than in the previous year, but still considerably less than the areas returned for 1876-77 and 1877-78. The detail of spring crops for the past three years is as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat ...	6,909,702	6,918,280	6,509,225
Barley ...	2,068,193	1,892,459	1,909,550
Gram ...	1,318,665	1,463,971	1,739,478
Peas ...	88,311	96,269	112,385
Lentils ...	192,060	266,460	239,547
Poppy ...	10,905	12,346	11,150
Tobacco ..	70,255	66,572	78,413
Linseed ...	24,351	22,773	22,970
Mustard ...	331,976	328,747	360,166
Taramira ...	253,852	179,587	173,789
Safflower ...	23,899	14,589	27,873
Vegetables ...	155,099	157,982	138,793
Tea ...	10,173	11,736	9,980
Other crops ...	88,072	107,877	288,717
TOTAL ...	11,545,513	11,539,648	11,622,036

There has thus been a considerable decrease in the area sown with wheat and under poppy and tea, and an increase in the area sown with gram, tobacco and mustard. Of the total area under spring crop, 57 per cent. was under wheat,

16 per cent. under barley, and 15 per cent. under gram. The failure of rain in March 1880 reduced the outturn, but the crops were good in all the cis-Sutlej districts and in the Amritsar, Jullundur and Lahore Divisions. But in the frontier districts and in the Rawalpindi and Mooltan Divisions the damage done by the drought in the winter was serious. The districts of the Peshāwar Division suffered most, and the harvest there was a very poor one.

376. *Autumn crop*, 1880.—The favorable rains of July led to extensive sowings for the autumn harvest, and the area under kharif crop was 10,376,342 acres, an increase of half a million acres on the area sown in the previous year, and the largest area ever sown for the kharif harvest. The detail of autumn crops for the last three years is as follows:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice ...	623,963	686,309	806,418
Millets ...	4,405,253	5,073,659	4,932,572
Indian-corn ...	1,040,689	1,202,887	1,478,484
Pulses ...	1,239,361	1,351,411	1,428,980
Oil-seeds ...	137,733	145,092	142,469
Cotton ...	785,428	777,041	785,834
Hemp ...	31,224	37,094	48,905
Indigo ...	93,528	62,634	72,618
Vegetables ...	86,776	56,767	64,643
Sugarcane ...	380,879	393,115	365,317
Other crops ...	77,439	88,512	250,102
TOTAL ...	8,902,273	9,874,521	10,376,342

The increase is chiefly noticeable in the areas under rice, Indian-corn, hemp and indigo. Of the total area sown for the kharif 62 per cent. was under the different millets, 8 per cent. under rice, and nearly 8 per cent. under cotton. At the end of July there seemed reason to hope for an excellent autumn harvest; but during August and September much injury was caused to the crops by drought, especially in the Delhi, Hissar, Rawalpindi and Lahore Divisions, in which the outturn was poor.

377. *Spring crop*, 1881.—The failure of the late autumn rains had a very unfavorable effect on the sowings for the rabi harvest, and in many cases no attempt was made

to cultivate unirrigated lands. In the middle of February prospects in the Rawalpindi and Peshâwar Divisions appeared very gloomy. The crops on unirrigated lands were withering, and as the people were already impoverished by a succession of bad harvests and the dearness of all the necessaries of life consequent on the war, it was feared it might become necessary to open relief works. But these apprehensions were dissipated by the heavy showers which fell in February and March 1881. This opportune rainfall, which was general throughout the Province, secured an abundant harvest upon lands irrigated from wells and by river-floods; but the crops on unirrigated lands had in many places been irretrievably damaged by the long-continued drought. On the whole, however, the spring harvest reaped since the close of the year has been an excellent one.

378. *Agricultural experiments.—Reana luxurians* was tried in several places under the supervision of canal officers, and, though most of the experiments failed, one or two were successful, and showed that in some localities *reana*, if cultivated with proper care, will yield a very heavy crop of green fodder. The experiments will be continued with the benefit of the experience already gained regarding the crop. The experiments made with *Sorghum saccharatum* were not generally successful, the failure being in part due to the late date at which the crop was sown. In one or two places, however, the outturn was good. Guinea *grass* was grown successfully in Rohtak and Dera Ghâzi Khan, and proved a very useful fodder-plant, requiring, however, a good deal of irrigation. Five *Kaisar ploughs* were obtained from the Director of Agriculture, North-Western Provinces, and, after some modifications of construction, established their superiority over native ploughs. In the Muzaffargarh District 17 landholders, after seeing the experiment, applied for ploughs to be made up in the district after the improved Kaisar pattern. Four *Behea sugar-mills* were purchased in Karnâl. In Bannu they have established their popularity, and many are apparently imported yearly from Bengal independently of the authorities. They are also in general use in the eastern tahsîls of the Umballa District, and efforts are being made to introduce them into other districts. An experiment was made at Hissar with *crushed-bone manure*, but its value was lessened by mixing the bones largely with ashes and farmyard sweepings. An experimental farm has

been started at Hoshiárpur by the District Committee under the superintendence of the District Engineer and some of the native members.

379. *Sericulture.*—An exhibition of silk cocoons held at Madhopur, in the Gurdáspur District, was very successful, and showed a satisfactory advance in sericulture in Kángra and Gurdáspur. The number of exhibitors increased by about one-third, and the cocoons from imported seed are said by the Manager of Messrs. Lister's silk filature at Madhopur to have been as fine as any in the world. The silk industry is becoming fairly established in those two districts. The country seed has become generally diseased, but Messrs. Lister, the chief purchasers, distribute foreign seed gratuitously to all breeders who agree to sell the produce to them, and foreign seed is superseding the diseased country seed. A few tasser-silk cocoons were exhibited, but Messrs. Lister say it does not pay them to reel this silk. Good progress has been made in planting mulberry, and the banks of the Bári Doáb Canal and its distributaries will be utilised for this purpose.

380. *Live-stock.*—In Kángra and Kulu rinderpest was fatally prevalent throughout the year, and out of 19,907 cattle attacked 17,645 are reported to have died. It also made its appearance in several other districts in the north of the Province, but with less virulence. In the Pesháwar and Rawalpindi Divisions the scarcity of cattle caused by the drain of the war is still felt, and, owing to the scarcity of transport animals, the rates of carriage hire have risen considerably.

381. *Cattle fairs.*—The 12 cattle fairs held during the year were very well attended, the number of cattle exhibited having risen from 203,997 to 308,788. The chief fairs are those of the Hissar Division and of Amritsar, and it seems that large purchases were made at those fairs to fill up the blanks caused in the north-west of the Province by the operations of the war. The fees realized rose from Rs. 43,868 to Rs. 49,040; the expenditure amounted to about Rs. 12,000, of which Rs. 5,635 was given in prizes.

382. Breeding from Hissar bulls has been very successful; but sheep-breeding from Hissar rams has again generally failed, except in the Deraját districts. Committees indenting for rams will now be required to pay for them, and the experiments will probably be confined to a very few districts.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1841 TO 1856.

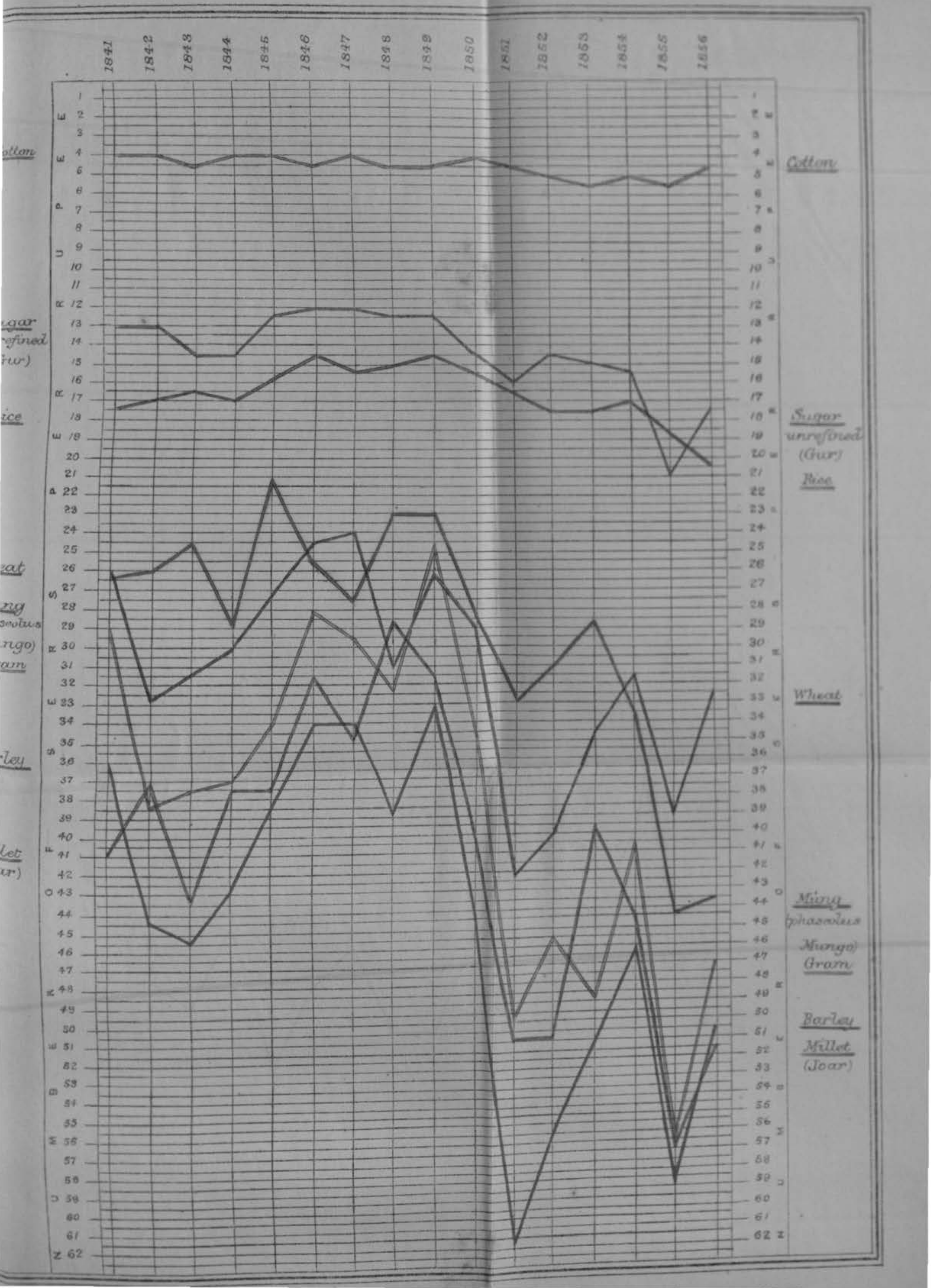
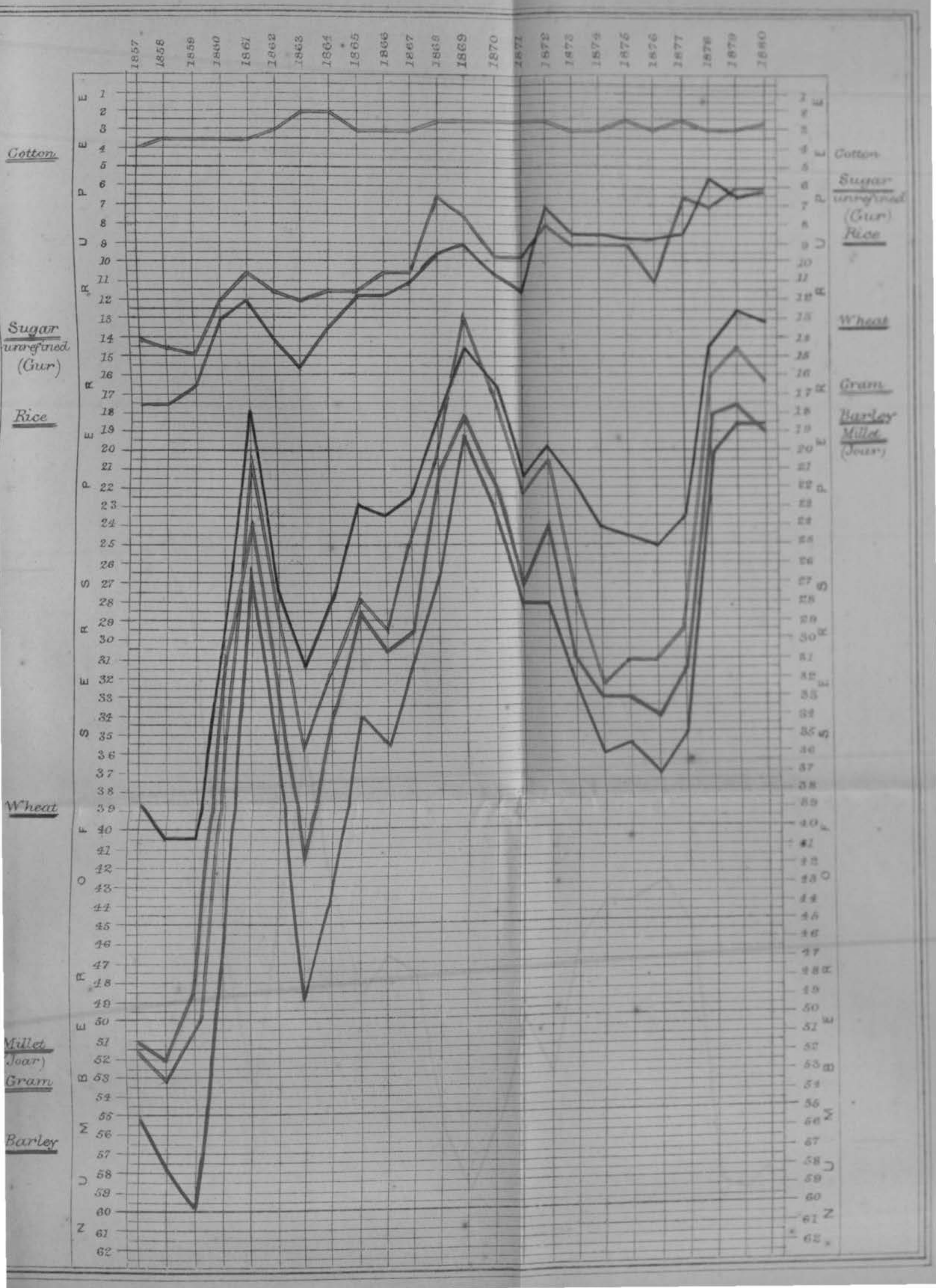




DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RISE AND FALL IN PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE PUNJAB, FROM 1857 TO 1880.



383. *Rates of rent and produce.*—The average rates of yield of the chief staples for the year are given as follows:—

	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	1879-80.	1881-82.
Wheat ...	620	675
Barley ...	658	681
Gram ...	410	466
Oilseeds ...	330	328
Tobacco ...	683	751
Opium ...	41	66
Rice ...	751	727
Jowar ...	365	341
Bajra ...	300	287
Cotton ...	138	160
Indigo ...	67	78
Sugar ...	477	603
Fibres ...	285	279

Although these figures are not very trustworthy, the general improvement in the outturn of the rabi crops and the decrease in the yield of the unirrigated kharif crops is in accordance with the general character of the harvests.

384. *Prices.*—The average prices of the principal products were as follows in sers per rupee:—

	On 1st June 1879.		*On 1st Jany.* 1880.		*On 1st June* 1881.		*On 1st Jany.* 1882.	
	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.	Sers.	Ch.
Wheat ...	13	9	12	0	15	2	14	4
Flour ...	11	12	10	11	12	13	12	5
Barley ...	14	13	16	5	22	2	21	1
Gram ...	14	9	15	0	17	7	17	9
Indian-corn ...	13	11	16	12	19	3	18	15
Jowar ...	14	9	18	0	20	1	20	10
Bajra ...	15	0	15	13	17	5	16	13
Rice ...	5	14	6	1	6	5	6	7
Cotton ...	2	11	2	12	2	7	2	6
Sugar ...	2	6	2	3	2	3	2	4
Ghi ...	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	6
Tobacco ...	4	1	6	6	6	2	6	2
Salt ...	11	14	11	0	12	8	11	12
Firewood ...	121	3	111	8	109	5	112	0

There is thus a slight but general fall of prices as compared with the previous year, but the prices of the chief agricultural products still stand much higher than those ruling in the Punjab before a succession of bad harvests beginning with the kharif of 1877-78 and the drain of food-grains out of the Province for the support of the armies serving in Afghánistán had rendered all the necessaries of life excessively dear. For instance, wheat, which in 1876-77 sold at 27 sers the rupee, was nearly double that price last year. In the frontier districts there was little improvement, and in Peshávar especially wheat, barley and gram still sold at less than 10 sers the rupee. Since the close of the year the good spring harvest and the prospect of an excellent kharif have greatly reduced prices throughout the Province.

385. ARBORICULTURE.—The weather during the year was on the whole unfavorable to arboricultural operations. In many districts the rainfall was either below the average or unfavorably distributed, and a large number of the young trees planted out succumbed from want of moisture. From a report received from the Conservator of Forests, to whom the district reports on arboriculture are submitted, it appears that 375 miles of avenues have been planted during the year, making, with the 3,239 miles planted in former years, a total of 3,614 miles of avenue under district officers, or an average per district of 113 miles. During the year Rs. 1,05,695 were spent on arboriculture by district officers, and the receipts from the sale of wood and grass amounted to Rs. 29,875, there being a surplus of receipts over expenditure in the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts. On canals, besides a considerable area of groves and patches of trees, 74 miles of avenue have been planted, making, with the 2,202 miles formerly planted, a total of 2,276 miles of avenue. The receipts were Rs. 39,790 and the charges Rs. 29,532, leaving a surplus of Rs. 10,258, which is approximately equal to that of the previous year.

386. FORESTS.—Up to the year 1880 the number of Forest Divisions in the Punjab was 9, and the area under the Forest Department was very unevenly distributed. In order to render the administration more effective, it is proposed to reorganize the distribution of the forest charges so as to make their limits correspond more nearly with those of the civil divisions or districts. Some progress

has been made in carrying out this plan, and the number of divisional charges has been increased to 11, and the areas under the immediate charge of the Forest Department are now distributed as follows :—

FOREST DIVISIONS.	Reserved Forests.	Protected Forests.	Unreserved Forests.	Total Forest area.
	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Hazára	236	...	...	236
Rawalpindi	104	171	375	650
Jhelum	...	...	902	902
Gujránwála	45	140	272	457
Pangi...	57	...	...	57
Ravi	158	...	37	195
Lahore	38	...	321	359
Mooltan	108	...	1,023	1,131
Beas	60	...	526	586
Bashahr	135	...	34	169
Phillour	2	...	50	52
Total ...	943	311	3,540	4,794

387. Besides this area, which is managed by the Forest Department, 13,274 square miles are under the management of the Civil officers, and the total forest area in the Punjab at the disposal of Government comprises 18,068 square miles.

388. During the year 152 square miles have been added to the reserves in the Mooltan and Bashahr Divisions, and (after correction of a mistake of 4 miles in last year's return) the area of reserved forests is now 943 square miles, classified thus—

	Square miles.
Upper Hill Forests (Deodar, &c.)	536
Lower Hill Forests (Chil, &c.)	110
Plains Forests, Rakhs (Sanatta, Jhand, &c.) ...	297
Total ...	943

389. Considerable progress has also been made towards gazetting other portions of the 1,478 square miles which were mentioned in last year's report as likely to be added to the reserves within the next few years. The greatest progress has been made in the Jhelum District, in which 179 square miles have been definitely set aside as reserved forest, after full enquiry into, and settlement of, the rights claimed by the people. The work in this district and the

adjoining part of the Shahpur District will probably be completed during the current year, and steps have been taken towards commencing at an early date the important forest settlement work in the Rawalpindi District. The complicated nature of the rights which have to be investigated and settled makes progress necessarily slow. Of the 943 square miles actually gazetted as reserves, 231 square miles have been carefully demarcated during the year, and it is anticipated that the 289 square miles still remaining to be demarcated will be completed during the current year.

390. So far only two blocks of forest have been declared "Protected Forests" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act. Of the total area of 311 square miles, the Gujránwála rakhs, area 140 square miles, have been added during the year, and a preliminary enquiry has been commenced regarding the rights in 137 square miles of forest in the Jhang District which it is intended to gazette as "protected."

391. The number of prosecutions for breach of forest rules increased from 726 to 875, and in 66 per cent. convictions were obtained. One hundred and thirty-four fires were reported, but the area burnt is little more than a seventh of that reported in the previous year.

392. *Forest improvements.*—During the year 3,216 acres have been struck out of the list of plantations, as the attempts made to stock them have resulted in failure. Among these are the plantation at Baoli Lehna Singh in the Lahore District, where the soil has been found unsuited for planting. Practically, no new plantations have been formed during the year, and the area is now returned as 17,127 acres. Information is being carefully collected, by means of experiments on a small scale, as to the best methods of planting and sowing, so as to ensure the financial success of the undertakings. More notice is being taken of the hardy indigenous trees of the Punjab plains rather than of exotic and doubtful species. The planting operations in the Pabbi Range have been extended and placed on a better footing. The experiment of growing kikar and other seed by the aid of rain-water alone in Kot Lakhpat in the Lahore Division has failed for two years consecutively, and has now been abandoned in favor of

the plan of sowing a smaller area with the aid of irrigation. In the large plantation of Chánga Mánga the scanty supply of canal-water caused some difficulty; but the rájbaha has been enlarged, and it is expected that the area irrigated will in future be much larger. The thinning experiments seem to show that the method of "stubbing," or taking out the stumps and leaving only the side roots, with the view of producing root-shoots, is likely to give the best results, and a further experiment on a larger scale has been undertaken. A complete estimate of the cost of the plantation up to 1st April 1881 has been made, and a regular system laid down for its future working, by which it is hoped that an average annual net income of at least Rs. 20,000 will be obtained, equal to 4 per cent. on the estimated total cost of 5 lakhs of rupees.

393. *Experiments.*—Transplanting proved fatal to Australian acacias at Dalhousie, but the plants left in the nursery flourished: at Chánga Mánga these trees do not thrive. Several species of eucalyptus have made fair progress in Kulu at 5,000 feet elevation, and others are doing well in the plains at Chánga Mánga and Lahore; but they have not succeeded at Subáthu. Olives from France and European oaks, limes and elms are growing vigorously in Kulu, but the Spanish chesnut and the larch and beech trees have a stunted look.

394. *Yield and working.*—The number of trees felled during the year was 4,988, much the same as last year, but consisted more of deodar and less of inferior pine. A considerable quantity of old timber was floated down the Ravi, and the timber brought to depôt amounted to nearly 5 lakhs of cubic feet, and exceeded the quantity of the previous year by over a lakh of cubic feet. The quantity of timber sold and removed from depôt was almost exactly $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs cubic feet, a little less than in the previous year; but the prices obtained were lower, owing to the large quantity of deodar timber imported from Native States, chiefly from Kashmir by the Chenab, which brought into the market an increase of 6 lakhs of cubic feet of deodar and caused a fall of prices. The arrangement made for supplying firewood to Rawalpindi, which was much required, has worked well so far. The total quantity of firewood sold has fallen off from 59 to 50 lakhs of cubic feet owing to diminished sales to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

During the year coal-mining was started in the Jhelum Salt Range, and nearly 30,000 cubic feet of coal were sold subject to a royalty of Rs. 2 per ton.

395. *Financial results.*—The following table shows the financial results of the last five years :—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Timber sold during the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	C. ft.
1876-77 ...	5,98,754	5,22,482	76,272	...	631,176
1877-78 ...	6,83,710	5,17,166	1,66,544	...	794,125
1878-79 ...	5,00,620	5,23,554	...	22,935	496,320
1879-80 ...	6,49,819	4,80,676	1,69,143	...	482,037
1880-81 ...	6,71,679	4,95,368	1,76,311	...	476,208
Average per year ...	6,20,916	5,07,849	1,13,067	...	575,953

396. If to the surplus above shown the increased value of stock at sale depôts, Rs. 19,831, be added, the year's transactions show a surplus of Rs. 1,96,142—the highest surplus during the last five years. Considering that the quantity of timber sold during the year was less than in any of the four preceding years, and that the prices were very low, this result is very satisfactory, and shows the economical working of the department.

397. MINES AND QUARRIES.—A full description of the mineral resources of the Province was given in the Report for the year 1872-73. The statement given in Appendix No. 47 is a repetition of that prepared for the Report of 1878-79. During the year the only change of importance was the extension of coal-mining in the Salt Range, from which a considerable quantity of coal of an inferior description was extracted for the use of the Punjab Northern State Railway. Applications have been made for permission to mine on an extensive scale, and the increase of railway traffic may lead to some development of trade in the coal of this neighbourhood. But the mineral is too limited in quantity and of too inferior a quality for the industry to attain any very great importance.

398. MANUFACTURES.—In an agricultural province like the Punjab, where the majority of artificers are scattered through the villages, and most of them devote some part of their time to other employments than their handicraft, it is not possible to hope for anything like absolute correctness in the statistics of the outturn and value of manufactures. Efforts are, however, being made to eliminate errors and secure results which may be called fairly reliable, and it is hoped that the effect of these will be presently seen. From the usual statement on manufactures attached to this Report, No. 48, it will be observed that the estimated annual outturn of the past year has been Rs. 12,49,55,466 as compared with Rs. 11,08,10,145 in 1879-80. This gives an increase of Rs. 1,41,45,321, which is seen under almost every head of manufacture except wood and iron, where there is a falling-off. The figures for the past three years are shown in the following table:—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Silk ...	7,24,418	13,36,360	13,68,091
Cotton ...	2,78,74,428	2,79,67,090	3,23,17,644
Wool ...	9,10,338	11,21,318	12,24,691
Other fibres ...	4,20,026	3,85,615	4,24,306
Paper ...	1,10,284	1,71,073	1,86,532
Wood ...	72,63,695	97,36,934	85,20,189
Iron ...	51,87,997	94,42,705	73,40,482
Brass and copper ...	11,02,822	12,89,269	16,48,277
Building ...	39,33,208	42,20,073	70,44,763
Leather ...	94,53,819	1,15,39,611	1,30,03,500
Gold and silver work; jewellery...	1,46,89,546	2,30,73,055	2,74,86,425
Dyeing ...	27,33,587	38,22,902	40,39,474
Oil ...	52,07,898	64,84,430	83,82,612
Pashmina manufactures ...	10,07,455	9,82,131	11,04,642
Other manufactures ...	34,74,765	92,37,579	77,37,629
TOTAL ...	8,40,94,286	11,08,10,145	12,49,55,466

399. The most noticeable increase, it will be observed, is in gold and silver work and jewellery, and in cotton, oil, and building. The increase in many cases, however, is caused rather by a greater approximation to correctness than any real and general advance in the manufactures, and such variations must be expected for some years to come. The number of manufactures, of looms, and of workmen is reported to be much the same as last year, though there is a considerable increase in the estimated value of block in the large works. Of the 485 so-called large manufactories, 435 are shown in the returns as in the Amritsar District, the manufactories for wood and shawls forming the largest number, and after these manufactories for iron, oil, and silk.

400. The estimated outturn of the silk manufacture in 1880-81 was Rs. 13,68,091, showing a slight increase on the figures of the previous year. The largest entries are under the Amritsar, Delhi and Mooltan districts. The cotton manufacture of the Province, which employs by far the greatest number of labourers, has an outturn of Rs. 3,23,17,644, which gives an advance of Rs. 43,50,000 over the results of last year; but the returns from some districts are not entirely trustworthy, and it is perhaps more difficult to calculate the value of the product of this industry and the cost of manufacture than in the case of any other trade. The outturn of the iron manufactures is valued at Rs. 73,40,000, and of the manufactures of brass and copper at Rs. 16,48,000; the highest returns under the former are shown in Ludhiána, and under the latter in Amritsar, Delhi and Lahore. The value of the work in leather during the past year is put at the high figure of Rs. 1,30,00,000, and of wool at Rs. 12,25,000. The increase in the estimated outturn of shawl manufactures is perhaps a confirmatory proof of the correctness of the figures in the case of the production of silk goods, both being articles of luxury: two-thirds of the sum entered under the head of shawls is to be found in the Amritsar District. The outturn of the manufacture of gold, silver and jewellery is put at Rs. 2,74,86,425, and amounts to more than one-fifth of the value of the whole manufactures of the Province. In this trade Delhi stands pre-eminent, and this may account, in a measure, for the great difference which exists in some cases between the value of imports and exports in the returns of municipal trade.

401. TRADE.—*Foreign Trade.*—The countries with which trade is separately registered are, as before,—on the north frontier, Chinese Thibet, Ladakh, Kashmir, and Bajaur (the country north of Pesháwar and west of Hazára); and on the west frontier, Tirah (south of Pesháwar and west of Kohát), Kabul, and Sewestán (to the west of the Derajat). For the first time for five years the estimated value of the foreign trade of the Punjab shows an advance on the figures of the previous year, as shewn by the following table, which gives the weight and value of the total trade for each of the five years :—

Year.	Maunds.	Logs.	Value.
			Rs.
1876-77 ...	2,110,500	87,775	2,53,31,618
1877-78 ...	2,243,273	45,062	2,35,10,445
1878-79 ...	2,041,624	28,631	2,15,80,628
1879-80 ...	1,878,572	40,651	1,90,15,316
1880-81 ...	2,063,484	63,114	2,46,20,718

402. As pointed out in last year's Report, part of the apparent decrease in the value of the trade was due to the more moderate estimates of value adopted in pricing the articles imported and exported. This year, notwithstanding the moderate tariff values, the total value of the trade is now again nearly two-and-a-half crores, and but little less than that of 1876-77. As compared with the returns of the previous year, the value of last year's imports to British territory has risen by 29 per cent., and the value of the exports by 30 per cent. This satisfactory increase is no doubt due to the cessation of the famine in Kashmir, of the war in Afghánistán, and of the disturbances in Yarkand.

403. The following table shows how the increase was distributed over the trade with the different countries :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.	Maunds.	Rs.
Imports.								
Kashmir	593,443 Logs45,062	52,24,412	541,310 Logs28,631	55,83,289	539,961 Logs27,131	40,97,436	894,562 Logs 53,914	70,22,429
Ladakh ...	4,786	1,52,407	4,634	1,71,043	6,023	1,70,132	5,773	1,33,675
Chinese Thibet	13,456	6,09,934	33,029	12,66,211	7,076	3,39,744	9,567	2,01,507
Bajour ...	163,350	5,35,897	166,134	5,93,249	93,506 Logs13,520	4,03,830	87,638 Logs 9,200	4,27,233
Kabul ...	273,290	55,62,954	253,787	38,00,482	300,635	26,64,264	242,214	25,18,381
Tirah ...	110,593	86,987	85,197	75,906	51,964	63,064	42,504	62,943
Sewestán ...	188,985	5,11,815	168,556	5,89,820	95,514	4,67,448	65,954	2,32,058
Total	1,347,903 Logs45,062	1,26,84,406	1,252,647 Logs28,631	1,20,80,000	1,100,679 Logs40,651	8,205,918	13,44,612 Logs 63,114	1,05,98,226
Exports.								
Kashmir ...	522,790	35,48,402	373,027	25,56,445	391,587	28,34,262	326,156	38,37,341
Ladakh ...	3,309	84,301	1,857	88,169	2,437	1,57,290	3,670	3,11,773
Chinese Thibet	347	5,891	2,121	31,210	547	13,015	668	13,311
Bajour ...	115,970	7,15,950	153,192	9,42,661	96,641	6,37,008	81,330	5,77,379
Kabul ...	195,651	60,31,060	191,955	52,47,405	244,577	62,75,300	256,448	86,30,517
Tirah ...	15,158	61,231	22,837	61,945	7,441	34,112	11,440	61,070
Sewestán ..	42,145	3,79,204	43,988	5,72,793	34,663	8,70,611	39,160	591,101
Total ...	895,370	1,08,26,039	788,977	95,00,628	777,893	1,08,21,908	718,872	1,40,22,492
GRAND TOTAL	22,43,273	2,35,10,445	2,041,624	2,15,80,628	1,878,572	1,90,27,916	2,063,484	2,46,20,718

404. In Kashmir recovery from the depression of the famine is marked by a very large increase in the imports of grain and ghi, fruits and nuts, and a large decrease in the exports of grain. There are already some signs of recovery in the silk trade, regarding which fears were expressed last year. The great improvement in the shawl trade, in which the value of the imports stands even higher than before the famine, is said to be due to the Viceregal darbár held at Lahore in November last, which caused an increased demand for shawls. As the value of the exports to Kashmir also stands higher than it has stood for the last three years, the improvement which has taken place in almost every important branch of trade may be accepted as an evidence that the effects of the famine are wearing off, and that prosperity is returning to the Valley.

405. The great and continuous falling-off in the value of the imports from Kabul since 1876-77 and the increase in the value of exports since 1878-79 are no doubt due to the

war, to the presence of the British Army in Afghánistán, which increased the market both for the produce of the country and for the Indian exports, and to the large amount of cash put in circulation by the troops, which must have both increased the purchasing power of the people and enabled them to pay for the Indian exports in cash or bullion, which evades registration, instead of in goods, and so to reduce their registered imports into India. The increase in the exports of piece-goods and of tea by the Khyber is especially noticeable. The falling-off in the trade with Sewestán is no doubt due to the disturbed state of the Derajat frontier.

406. The fluctuations in the total import and export of the principal articles of trade with all countries beyond the border for the last four years are shown in the following statement:—

IMPORTS.	NUMBER OR WEIGHT IN MAUNDS.				VALUE IN RUPEES.			
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Drugs ...	33,195	25,393	21,228	19,776	12,58,317	9,90,221	3,29,686	3,14,636
Dyes ...	93,108	84,617	84,361	49,404	7,37,443	5,70,985	6,20,816	3,90,528
Fruits and nuts ...	111,452	109,288	127,336	150,477	12,49,422	13,46,640	10,96,564	11,70,298
Ghi ...	56,715	54,181	42,053	50,676	11,35,804	12,67,707	11,78,488	14,51,513
Grains and pulses...	80,099	117,039	113,214	169,106	1,99,999	3,64,704	4,50,302	5,34,682
Silk raw ...	5,195	3,379	1,030	2,387	24,49,090	13,92,635	4,24,518	9,49,180
Do. manufactured	134½	32	3	...	2,62,800	61,400	1,260	...
Wool and pashm, raw	26,574	32,164	28,958	18,243	3,34,546	14,02,760	6,73,050	4,02,221
Do. manufactured	4,251	4,402	4,960	4,015	19,30,500	21,90,575	12,09,371	24,69,559
Wood ...	693,128	411,361	492,599	691,643	14,65,064 (Wood and Logs)	7,24,297	7,31,975	8,96,147
Logs ...	45,062	28,631	40,651	63,114		4,84,711	5,19,479	8,74,155
EXPORTS.								
Cotton, raw ...	11,534	11,636	11,054	10,764	2,00,433	1,90,482	1,81,338	2,19,918
Do. piece-goods, European,	21,531	19,821	29,831	47,051	23,84,557	24,93,920	35,14,337	55,25,560
Do. do., Indian	41,172	35,552	53,643	48,274	21,57,849	15,78,701	22,85,592	22,71,585
Drugs of all kinds...	5,735	5,283	6,010	8,055	83,541	73,008	73,648	1,29,736
Dyes ...	17,192	12,602	8,309	7,364	10,91,456	8,99,291	2,66,461	2,35,979
Grains and pulses...	393,644	303,421	292,011	174,305	8,97,038	7,92,292	9,59,706	5,89,013
Salt ...	247,766	281,841	264,670	293,397	5,33,635	5,70,852	5,83,066	7,05,156
Sugar, refined ...	28,707	14,885	20,308	21,308	3,69,511	2,36,093	3,55,145	3,81,454
Do., unrefined ..	28,929	26,669	24,223	23,970	1,30,309	1,68,553	1,70,656	1,62,267
Tea ..	15,223	15,076	13,365	24,474	18,16,364	19,21,886	14,96,991	24,56,025

407. In the trade as a whole the most marked features are the very large increase in the export of European piece-goods, due chiefly to the cessation of famine in Kashmir and the restoration of tranquillity in Kabul; the falling-off in the import of charas and in the export of indigo; the improvement in the import of silk and of borax; and the very large increase in the export both of Indian and foreign tea, the value of which is nearly twice as large as in either of the last 2 years.

408. It is also worthy of notice that, according to the trade returns of the last 5 years, the value of imports from Kashmir has always exceeded the value of the exports to Kashmir; while in the trade with Kabul the balance has always been the other way; so that, taking the total of the 5 years in the Kashmir trade, the imports exceed the exports by about 73 lakhs of rupees, and in the Kabul trade fall short of them by about 130 lakhs. It is believed that the movements of bullion, if ascertainable, would account for the differences.

409. *Internal Trade.*—The alterations made in the system of collecting internal trade statistics, and the arrangements for registration by blocks situated along the routes connecting the principal centres of the commerce were briefly noticed in last year's Report. Internal trade is now no longer treated as interprovincial, but as (1) rail-borne and river-borne, and (2) municipal. And it will be convenient to follow the order of this treatment in the Administration Report of the Province.

410. *Rail-borne Trade.*—For the purpose of registering the traffic borne by railways, the Punjab is divided into 5 blocks, *viz*:—

1. City of Delhi.
2. Jagádhri to Lahore.
3. Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Stations west of Lahore.
4. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
5. Punjab Stations on the Rájputana State Railway.

411. To show the full transactions of trade in connection with these blocks statistics of traffic to and from blocks

inside and outside the Punjab are supplied as follows by the railways which carry the trade of the Province :—

Blocks on the East Indian Railway.	Blocks on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.	Blocks on the Ráj-putana (State) Railway.	Blocks on the Indus Valley (State) Railway.
1. North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1. City of Delhi ...	1. City of Delhi —	1. Punjab and Baháwalpur Stations of Indus Valley (State) Railway.
2. Rájputana *viâ* Agra ...	2. Jagádhri to Lahore ...	2. Punjab Stations, Rajputana State Railway ...	2. Other Stations of Indus Valley (State) Railway and Sind Stations of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
3. Bengal ...	3. Meean Meer West to Sher Shah and Muzaffarabad.		
4. Howrah ...	4. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.		
5. Central Provinces ...	5. Indus Valley (State) Railway and Sind Stations of Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.		
6. Great Indian Peninsula Railway and connected lines ...	6. Indus Flotilla Stations.		
7. Bombay and Byculla...	7. Punjab Stations on Rohilcund (State) Railway 8. Other Stations on Ráj-putana (State) Railway.		

412. It must be remembered that the returns of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway do not include traffic carried on to it by the East Indian Railway, and that the Rájputana (State) Railway does not show trade already borne by the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway; and it must also be recollected that trade inside a block, *i.e.*, from one station to another in the same block, is not recorded in the statistics of internal trade. The Rájputana Railway, it may be remarked, was opened for through traffic to Bombay only in January 1881; a great increase in the Punjab trade borne by this railway may therefore be expected in future reports. Since the close of the year the Indus Flotilla has been abolished, and this block will therefore disappear from the returns of future reports.

413. The total rail-borne imports and exports of the 5 Punjab blocks were during the year 22,423,063 maunds, of a value of Rs. 18,12,41,761 as compared with 20,348,652 maunds and Rs. 18,71,51,514 in 1879-80. Trade has therefore shown but little fluctuation as a whole during the 2 years, but the value of goods in proportion to weight has decreased during the past year. The value of the imports is, as usual, about double that of the exports.

414. The chief features of the trade of 1880-81 have been the falling-off of the export of cotton from the Punjab; the increase of import of wheat from the east and the decrease of export of wheat to the east; and the great increase of import of food-grains to the north of the Punjab caused by the scanty harvest there and the demands on account of the troops.

415. Of the 5 blocks into which the Punjab is divided, No. (1) the city of Delhi and No. (2) from Jagádhri to (and including) Lahore are incomparably the most important, and their transactions represent five-eighths of the whole of the trade of the Province. The figures of the Delhi block during the past 2 years may be briefly shown as follows :—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Imports ...	2,307,842	3,83,80,285	2,403,369	3,65,95,898
Exports ...	2,455,617	2,49,62,215	1,853,376	2,22,82,792

416. In weight, imports of this block have apparently been pretty steady during the above period, though in reality the figures of 1880-81 are kept up by the transfer of great quantities of railway material to Delhi for the new railway to Ferozepore, but the exports have fallen off in the present year by nearly one-fourth.

417. This falling-off took place chiefly in the trade with Howrah and Bombay and under the heads of "cotton" and "grain." There was also a noticeable decrease in the number of hides imported to Delhi. The chief articles of import in

this block are European piece-goods, wheat, rice, hides and sugar; and of exports, raw cotton, European piece-goods, grains, other grains and sugar. The transactions recorded for the block from Jagádhri to Lahore during the last 2 years may be shown thus :—

	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Imports ...	4,533,968	4,36,73,468	4,386,623	4,25,43,146
Exports ...	3,145,640	2,40,28,876	3,825,660	2,28,34,349

418. The total trade in this block has therefore been fairly stationary. As a fact there has been a large increase in the export of grains and a decrease in the export of cotton and sugar. This block includes some of the richest and most productive districts in the Punjab and the two great markets of Amritsar and Lahore; and the value of its imports and the weight of its exports are by far the most important in the whole Province. The chief articles of import in it are European piece-goods, rice, wheat and sugar; and of exports raw cotton, wheat, grain and pulses, other grain crops, and sugar. The block of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway shows an aggregate weight of imports of 5,917,800 maunds as against 956,551 of exports. This is due to enormous amounts of railway material and food-grain required for the construction of the line and for feeding the troops in Afghánistán and Northern India. The imports of 1880-81 in this block were nearly double those of 1879-80 in point of weight. The only export of any importance is salt. In the other two blocks trade operations are insignificant, and the weight of neither exports nor imports amounts to 100,000 maunds.

419. *Boat-borne traffic.*—The boat traffic of the Punjab is registered by the Deputy Conservator at Sukkur on the Indus. The trade is small and amounts in the present year to only 14,156,907 maunds of exports and 252,363 maunds of imports: the value in both cases showed a decided falling-off from 1879-80, but there was an increase in the weight of the articles exported and imported. As

the Indus Flotilla has now ceased to ply, it is possible that the boat trade of the Punjab may somewhat revive, but its importance is never likely to be great. The chief articles of export of river-borne traffic are cotton, wheat, other grains and oil seeds; and of imports, iron, metals and fruits.

420. A somewhat more detailed notice of the principal staples of the trade in the Punjab will perhaps enable its nature to be more clearly understood. Of the exports of raw material, cotton is by far the most important: the falling-off in this during the past year has already been noticed. In point of value the imports of European piece-goods far exceed everything else: the importers as a rule procure their goods from England direct and have recourse to the Calcutta market only to supply temporary demands. The import of piece-goods through Calcutta remained during the year at much the same figure as in 1879-80, but the import through Bombay fell off by nearly one-third. It may be noticed that a large increase in the export of European piece-goods is observable in the returns of the foreign trade of the Province. In the case of Indian piece-goods there is an increase both in the imports and exports: in neither case is this very large, but the result as far as it goes is satisfactory. As regards silk, there was a moderate increase both in the import and export of the manufactured article, and a large increase in the imports from Kabul and Kashmir, which was partly counterbalanced by a falling-off in imports from the east. The great increase in the movement of wheat, gram and other grains has been noticed and explained above. The import of rice fell off largely, but the export increased. In the export of hides there was a large falling-off in 1879-80 in the Delhi block; the exports from that block nevertheless still form one-half of the total exports of hides of the Province, and the exports of manufactured leather from that block more than one-half the total exports of this article for the whole Province. The great decrease in the import of iron from Calcutta and Kurrachee is due in a large measure to the cessation of the demand on account of the Simla and Lahore water-works. In the trade of brass and copper there are no variations from the figures of 1879-80 worthy of notice. As regards salt, no less than 630,000 maunds of the Lahori kind were exported from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway

block, of which nearly all found its way to the country between Lahore and Jagádhri; while 559,000 maunds of Sambhar salt were imported by the Rájputana Railway. The exports in the first case show an increase of nearly 100,000 maunds over the figures of last year, though in the case of Sambhar salt the returns are much the same as in 1879-80. The trade in unrefined sugar shows a falling-off as regards the imports from the stations of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway in the North-Western Provinces, and a large increase in the case of imports by the East Indian Railway. The trade in refined sugar is very insignificant as compared with that in the unrefined article, and its fluctuations during the two years have been but slight. A largely-increased import of ghi took place during the year from the east: this was chiefly due no doubt to the requirements of the troops, but 8,000 maunds more were exported to Kashmir than in 1878-79. The largest entry of Indian tea is found, of course, in the block which includes the stations from Jagádhri to Lahore, as the Kángra tea reaches the rail in this block; one-half of the Kángra tea goes to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway and one-third more to Calcutta. Of the so-called foreign tea, nearly 16,000 maunds were imported to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway block, of which about half comes from Bombay. In all 26,515 maunds of tea were imported to this block, showing an increase of 4,000 maunds over the figures of 1879-80, against which nearly 22,000 maunds appear in the foreign trade report as exported to Kabul and Bokhara. With regard to minor articles of commerce it may be noted that there has been a considerable increase during the year in the trade of borax, which is brought from Thibet, and falling off in charas, and a stationary condition of trade in opium.

421. *Municipal Trade.*—The municipal trade of the Punjab is separately reported for the following places—Delhi, Amritsar, Lahore, Mooltan, Simla.

This list does not exhaust all the large centres of trade in the Province, or all the first-class municipalities; but the trade, as recorded nevertheless, deserves special notice as forming the subject of special enquiry and supervision.

422. The figures of the trade during the past two years have been as follows:—

Districts.	Imports.				Exports.			
	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Delhi ...	2,415,429	3,50,45,795	2,098,093	2,20,72,993	1,049,463	1,00,92,371	477,467	98,74,125
Amritsar ...	2,065,819	2,42,23,376	3,046,301	3,15,34,287	573,137	93,37,659	927,214	1,30,30,985
Lahore ...	2,276,894	75,61,690	1,952,900	73,33,518	213,712	1,00,04,200	237,246	12,02,517
Mooltan ...	1,041,765	75,40,467	1,075,850	84,04,104	228,966	36,05,335	189,990	37,03,382
Simla ...	754,220	43,07,044	621,795	26,79,714	126,802	10,69,671	132,778	11,67,276
Total...	8,554,127	7,86,81,372	8,794,939	7,20,24,606	2,192,080	3,41,09,236	1,964,704	2,89,78,285

423. The imports of the present year show therefore a slight increase in weight and a decrease in value, while the exports show a falling-off in both respects. It will be noted that the exports amount to hardly one-fourth of the imports, although their value is nearly half that of the latter. The great disparity between the bulk of the imports and exports is due chiefly to the fact that the latter are largely carried away in small parcels by purchasers, and that it is thus almost impossible to obtain correct statistics in the latter case, but also in part to the insufficient arrangements made for recording trade statistics and especially statistics of articles which are not subject to municipal taxation. Improvement has already been made in this respect, and further improvements will, it may be hoped, be made in the future.

424. In the case of Delhi it will be possible to check the municipal returns in some degree by those of the railway-borne trade, according to which, as above shown, the exports from the city of Delhi consisted of 1,853,376 maunds, of which no doubt a large amount is free from municipal taxation. The fluctuations of the city trade during the year have already been mentioned under the head of railway-borne trade, and these go far to show that the large falling-off in trade transactions shown by the municipal returns cannot be correct. This is further confirmed by the fact that the income from octroi has increased by 22 per cent. during the

year, which was due in a measure to improvement of business according to the local officers, who consider that the facts of the year with its fair harvests and healthy seasons certainly point to an improvement of trade and not a falling-off. These facts show unfortunately how little reliance can as yet be placed on the figures of municipal trade; but it may be noticed that in no other instance are the variations between the returns of the two years so great as in the case of Delhi. The decrease in export of cotton is put down to want of machinery for compressing the bales at Delhi, and of hides to unfavorable advices from Europe; while the falling-off in the import of European piece-goods is attributed to overstocking in the previous year. The great difficulty of estimating how far the balance of trade is adjusted by transfers of bullion, the transactions in which it is impossible to watch or check closely, may be gathered from the fact that one firm alone in Delhi imported 11½ lakhs of silver and 1 lakh of gold during the year, and that the total imports of bullion are put at 27 lakhs.

425. In the case of the Amritsar municipality the great increase in imports has taken place under the head of wheat, gram, rice, salt and refined sugar; and in exports, under wheat, hides and skins. There is no doubt that trade made steady advances in this city during the year, and the shawl trade, which is one of the principal manufacturing industries of the place, was also in a more satisfactory condition than of late. Amritsar is at present the chief market for the trade to Central Asia, but there is some probability that, with the opening of the railway to Pesháwar, the foreign traders may begin to deal directly with Calcutta and Bombay, and it is reported that there are some indications of this already. The statistics of the whole trade of the Lahore municipality show little variation from 1879-80 to 1880-81. The only noticeable falling-off has taken place in the importation of wheat, and this is due perhaps to direct consignments having been made to the Northern Punjab instead of to Lahore during the year. The Imperial darbár in November last exercised some influence on the trade in piece-goods, shawls, copper and brass-goods, oil and sugar. Trade was firm during the year, but made no very special advances. The trade of Mooltan also shows but very slight fluctuations during the year under report: a considerable falling-off in the import and

export of unrefined sugar is the most noticeable feature together with an increase in the imports of European piece-goods, due, it is said, to greater activity of trade on the Southern Afghánistán border. The wool trade of the city, which was once considerable, has fallen off greatly in late years; and much of the indigo of the country side is now exported directly without being brought into the city. The falling-off of imports in the case of the Simla municipality is attributed partly to the paucity of visitors caused by the Afghán war, partly to the cessation of the demand for materials on account of the Simla water-works, and partly to the fact that the harvest in the hills was good and the people were not obliged to resort to this market to procure supplies. The trade of Simla is, of course, very insignificant from a provincial point of view in comparison with that of the other four municipalities, for which special reports are submitted.

426. *Joint Stock Companies.*—In compliance with orders received from the Government of India, the duties of Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies were transferred in 1880-81 from the Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Lahore, to the Inspector-General of Registration, Punjab. During the year 12 Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act were at work, of which the following is a list:—

(1).—*The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.*
(2).—*The Murree Brewery Company, Limited.*
(3).—*The Kangra Valley Tea Company, Limited.*
(4).—*The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.*
(5).—*The Kangra Valley Slate Company, Limited.*
(6).—*The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.*
(7).—*The Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.*
(8).—*The Imperial Rink Company, Limited.*
(9).—*The Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.*
(10).—*The Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited.*
(11).—*The Kayasth Mercantile and Banking Company.*
(12).—*The Amritsar Christian Stores Company.*

The two last are new companies registered during the year, with nominal capitals of Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,000

respectively. Two companies have ceased to exist during the year, *viz.*, the Lahore Branch of the Indian Co-operative Society and the Punjab Club.

427. The companies have as a rule complied with the provisions of the Act, and furnished the necessary returns to the Registrar. It is hoped that, under the present arrangement, a more effective supervision of the companies as required by law will be maintained than has hitherto been the case.

428. The number of societies on the rolls at the close of 1880-81 was **10**, *viz*:—

(1).—*Mayo Industrial School Society.*

(2).—*Punjab Masonic Institution.*

(3).—*Roberts Institute.*

(4).—*Bishop Cotton School, Simla.*

(5).—*Board of Management of the Lahore High School.*

(6).—*United Service Institute of India.*

(7).—*Anarkalli Library.*

(8).—*Delhi Institute.*

(9).—*Anjuman Mufid-i-Am, Kasur.*

(10).—*Additional Clergy Society.*

429. PUBLIC WORKS.—This Report contains a brief account of the Imperial, Provincial, Incorporated Local District and Municipal Funds Works executed in the Punjab during the year 1880-81.

430. *Imperial Military Works.*—The works under the above head directly under the control of the Punjab Government include the military buildings, &c., at Hissar, Jhelum, Talagang, and in the various outposts and cantonments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

431. The principal military works executed or in progress during 1880-81 were as follows.

432. The cattle farm buildings at Hissar were maintained and kept in an efficient state of repair. Certain barracks were reroofed and remodelled, and the roof of the overseer's quarters at the Sabi Farm was renewed, and new doors and windows provided to the building.

433. The modifications of certain drains in the fort of Mardán commenced last year to improve the sanitation of the

place were finished, and the quarters for the British officers in the fort were renewed and put into efficient repair.

434. Extensive repairs were carried out to the kahárs' lines attached to the garrison hospital at Abbott-abad, and a combined police and military magazine was constructed at the outpost of Ughi, where a well was also sunk. The construction and improvement of the Shinkiári and Chattar road, 22 miles in length, was taken in hand during the year. The first 19 miles were carried out by this department, and the latter 3 by the 6th Punjab Cavalry; and a small bridge only now remains to complete the work. This road, which is about 10 feet wide throughout its entire length, has been constructed solely for military purposes.

435. The building at Kohát known as Dr. Costello's house was purchased to serve as an hospital for the European British troops stationed there during the Afghán war. These troops having now been withdrawn, the house will be utilized as may be found most convenient. The cavalry outpost at Dáúd Shah-ka-Bánda, in the Kohát District, with flanking defences at the two extremities, was finally completed. This building contains two sets of quarters,—one for an officer and the other for travellers; the latter was much needed, as the rooms in the old local sarai were most uncomfortable.

436. The reconstruction of the Right Native Infantry lines at Dera Ghází Khan, destroyed during the floods of 1878, was brought to completion at a total cost of Rs. 98,646. Some buildings still required to complete the full accommodation needed are in progress, and provision for them has been made in the year's budget.

437. The reconstruction of the Left Native Infantry lines was also commenced this year, and work to the value of about Rs. 20,000 executed. Provision for completing the remainder of the work has been made in the Budget for 1881-82.

438. The metalling of the main road through the cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan was finished, and additional solitary cell accommodation was provided for the European detachment stationed there. Forges and browning-room were supplied to the armourers' shop for the Right Native Infantry lines at the station, and the construction of towers in the north and south corners of the military lines at Tánk was completed. The river protective works designed to guard the

cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan from the encroachment of the river Indus were carefully watched and maintained during the year.

439. Good progress was made with the reroofing and reflooring of officers' quarters in Fort Dalípgarh, and the cook-house for the garrison hospital was completed. The reroofing of the Native Infantry lines in the fort was finished, and out-houses for the detached officers' quarters were erected. The conversion of the artillery lines at Edwardes-abad into lines for a mountain battery, remaining unfinished at the close of the last year, was also brought to completion.

440. The great interest and importance which attached last year to the line of communication from Rawalpindi to Thal *viá* Tarnaul, Khushálgarh and Kohát on account of the operations in the Kurram Valley was considerably diminished on account of the withdrawal of troops from Afghánistán to India in September last; and the necessity for speed being removed, the work was slackened, and the expenditure in consequence reduced, a portion of the budget provision being re-appropriated to other works or withdrawn by the Government of India.

441. This road is divided into four sections. On the first section, from Tarnaul to Khushálgarh, no new work was undertaken owing to the probable early completion of the line of railway; but some of the metal previously collected was consolidated and the road maintained and kept in a state of repair.

442. Beyond keeping open the line of communication, no new work was done on the second section of the road from Khushálgarh to Kohát, except the completion of the shelter sarai at Tilkin and the commencement of work on Bánda Rijjar-ki-Sarai; 10 miles of this road have been metalled, and a layer of metal has been collected for 30 out of the 32 miles of road.

443. On the third section, from Kohát to Hangu, earth-work and cuttings in 19 miles were completed, bridges and culverts were constructed, and metal for two layers completed for over 20 miles. About 3 miles of the metal was consolidated, and shelter sarais for protection of establishments and workpeople put in hand at Shorkot, Raisan and Hangu.

444. The earth-work was finished on the fourth section, from Hangu to Thal, for about 10 miles, bridges and culverts were built on the entire line, and 7 miles of metal-

ling completed. Shelter sarais were constructed at Doába, Gandiour and Habíb Bánda. Sarais were also commenced at Tognekai and Surazai, but the latter had to be stopped owing to the danger to the workpeople from the tribes after the withdrawal of the troops.

445. The improvements of the approaches of the river Indus at Khushálgarh were very nearly completed. The boat-bridge over the river at this place was maintained throughout the year to a length of 1,500 feet, and the necessary articles of bridge equipment supplied.

446. The troops returning from Afghánistán in August and September 1880, over 13,000 of all ranks, accompanied with baggage and transport, were safely and in the most satisfactory and expeditious manner ferried across the river Indus at Attock. The services rendered on this occasion by the officers of the Public Works Department were much appreciated, and warmly acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

447. *Imperial Other Services.—Post Offices.*—The works under this head executed during the year were—a set of quarters for the post-master and huts for dâk-runners at Pánipat; quarters for the post-master at Hissár; a 7th-class post-office, with accommodation for dâk-runners, at Pipli; and out-houses to the post-office at Dharmsála.

448. Some improvements were also effected to the post-office at Umballa, and considerable additions and alterations were made to the post-office at Ferozepore.

449. A money-order room was added to the post-office at Gurdáspur, out-houses built for the establishment attached to it; and accommodation provided for peons and dâk-runners in the post-office at Batála.

450. Work was commenced on the buildings designed for the accommodation of the mail and bullock train establishment at Simla, and a considerable quantity of materials was collected, and heavy retaining-walls built.

451. *Telegraph Offices.*—The verandah of the telegraph-office at Delhi was reroofed with Allahabad tiling, and a new flooring of sandstone-flagging laid down. Work on the construction of the two wells for telegraph-piers in the bed of the Gaggar river near Mubárakpur, in the Umballa District,

continued in progress; and certain additions and alterations to the telegraph-office at Jhelum were carried out.

452. The new telegraph office at Lahore, commenced last year, was, with the exception of some petty work remaining to be done to the enclosure-wall, finally completed during the year under review. The building is situated in a convenient position on an open piece of ground, and has been well built. The foundations of the telegraph-office and servants' quarters at Rawalpindi were put in hand, and the necessary materials required for the work collected.

453. The piers in the bed of the Kurram river to carry the telegraph wire across the stream, which were in progress last year, were finally completed. Arrangements were made for the purchase of a house at Kohát, known as the "Kohát Castle," for the use of the telegraph-office at that place, but the bargain was not closed, as the owner declined to hold to his first offer of Rs. 4,900, which was the grant allotted for the purpose by the Government of India.

454. *Administration.*—A little before the commencement of the official year, the works in the late Simla Architectural and Buildings Division, comprising the Viceregal and other Government of India's buildings at Simla, and previously under the control of the Inspector-General of Military Works, were placed directly under the orders of the Punjab Government. The work executed during the year under review is as follows.

455. The decoration of the dining-room at Peterhoff was finished, and the lawn tennis courts on the Observatory Hill were relaid with a thin coating of concrete. The erection of a gas-machine at Peterhoff was finally completed, and certain improvements to drains and sewers, and other sanitary works, were taken in hand and carried out.

456. New furniture was obtained for Peterhoff and the Staff buildings, and the house known as "Boorj," occupied by the Viceroy's staff, was thoroughly renovated, and an upper storey added to it. The timber previously collected for the new viceregal buildings was paid for.

457. Quarters for native clerks and the roofing of Government buildings remaining unfinished last year were finally completed, and the construction of new Press quarters to replace

those destroyed by fire during the winter was taken in hand and progressed favorably.

458. The purchase of the estate known as Primrose Hill was concluded, and arrangements were being made for securing the possession of the Lansdowne Estate from the Jeypur Darbár.

459. *Provincial.—Civil Buildings. Administration.*— Extensive additions and alterations were made to the Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Gurgaon to provide new court-rooms for the Deputy Commissioner and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, a room for the pleaders and increased space for the English office; and some other necessary petty improvements were also effected. Additional record-racks required in the district courts at Delhi and Karnál were provided, and a verandah was built in front of the treasury guard-room at Karnál.

460. The renewal of the roofing and the reconstruction of the walls of the tahsíl at Umballa, as well as the new treasury vault in the tahsíl at Pipli, which were in progress last year, were completed, and considerable improvements were made to the Assistant Commissioner's kacheri at Rúpar. The work of reroofing and enlarging the Assistant Commissioner's kacheri at Kasauli, to provide increased accommodation for records, was also completed during the year under review.

461. The additional range of servants' houses, stables for horses, and quarters for sowárs required at Barnes' Court at Simla, the summer residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, were provided, and special repairs and petty improvements needed to the estate were also carried out. The Ellerslie Estate at Chota Simla, purchased for the offices of the Punjab Government, was altered and improved to adapt it for the desired purpose.

462. A suitors' shed was erected in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Ludhiána. The roofing of the Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Jullundur was taken in hand, and the civil lock-up attached to it, as well as the accommodation for the názir and for the Persian *amla*, were increased.

463. At Hoshiárpur the roof of the east bastion and horn-work of the tahsíl was entirely renewed. The shed for suitors in the compound of the Amritsar kacheri, which remained unfinished last year, was completed, and other petty works found necessary to improve the drainage of the

roof of the kacheri and to provide better means of access to upper tiers of record-racks, &c., carried out.

464. A tent godown, containing two large and four small rooms for storing the camp equipage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, was constructed at Government House, Lahore, and work on the compound-wall on the north and west sides of the estate was well advanced. The necessary arrangements for the supply of water from the Lahore water-works system were also completed. Certain alterations, improvements, together with necessary special repairs to the Public Works Secretariat buildings, were carried out to the extent of the available funds. The remainder of the work has been provided for in 1881-82.

465. The tahsíldár and munsiff's rooms at Moga, in the Ferozepore District, were raised and reroofed, and considerable alterations and improvements were made to the Deputy Commissioner's kacheri at Mooltan to give increased accommodation for records, and a new vault was provided for the treasury.

466. The additions and alterations to the treasury building at Pesháwar were, with the exception of the iron net for the roof, completely finished.

467. *Minor Department.*—No new works of any import ance under this head were in progress during the year, and operations were restricted to the following minor works :—The buildings in the garden at Shálimár at Lahore were improved and put into decent repair on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1880. The protective works at Dera Nának, in the Gurdáspur District, to prevent encroachments by the river Ravi on the town and shrine of Bába Nának, were successfully maintained and kept in a proper state of repair.

468. *Law and Justice.*—A portion of the tahsíl at Hoshiárpur was improved and fitted as a court for the munsiff ; and special repairs were executed to the Additional Commissioner's court at Pesháwar. A special grant was made during the year for the erection of the new Chief Court buildings at Lahore on the site finally settled, and materials to the extent of about half a lakh of rupees were purchased. The designs for the buildings are under preparation, and arrangements will be made for the commencement of work in 1881-82.

469. *Ecclesiastical.*—The extension of the existing cemetery at Murree was taken in hand during the year, and a fair start was made with the work, but progress was much retarded by snow. The project has since been revised, providing for an extra depth of terrace retaining-wall which was considered very necessary. The Protestant cemetery at Lahore was enlarged on its west front, and the portion added was enclosed by a brick masonry wall. The roof of the church at Gujránwála was renewed, and other minor special repairs needed to the edifice were executed.

470. *Jails.*—A new barrack for the jail police guard, with stables and contingent guard barrack, was commenced outside the Delhi jail, and more than half of the work was finished. The barrack and stables for the police were completed. A verandah was constructed in front of the paper-pounding shed in the Delhi Jail, and 6 large jandars were constructed in lieu of 4 old ones which were out of order. In the Hissár Jail the construction of 20 additional solitary cells was taken in hand, and 14 out of 20 were completed. The weavers' shed in the jail at Rohtak, which was in a ruinous condition, was reconstructed, and 2 blocks of solitary cells in the jail were reroofed.

471. The renewal of blocks Nos. 3 and 4 of the solitary cells in the jail at Ludhiána was completed, and the reconstruction of portions of the Simla Jail was nearly so. Two of the paper manufactory sheds in the jail at Jullundur were enlarged to double their original size, and provided with necessary troughs and tilt hammers. A new well was constructed for the garden in the Gurdáspur Jail. The raising of the interior of the new jail at Amritsar was stopped owing to the question of the abandonment of the site of the jail being under discussion.

472. The additions to the gateway of the Central Jail at Lahore were completed, and a new office, store and show-rooms provided for storing and exhibiting the articles manufactured in the jail. One paper-manufactory shed and one grain-godown, prison barracks Nos. 3 and 6, work-sheds Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 12, and barracks for juvenile prisoners, and quarters for female warders, were reroofed. The tent manufactory was removed from the School of Industry to the Central Jail. Special repairs were executed to the district jail at Lahore, and the godown in it reroofed. The office of the Inspector-General of Prisons was raised and reroofed, but further improvements needed were deferred for want of funds.

473. Ten pacca solitary cells, with enclosure-walls, were constructed in the jail at Ferozepore, and satisfactory progress was made in the reroofing of certain buildings in the jail at Gujránwála.

474. The substitution of iron-railings in lieu of the old wooden-gratings in the doors of the barracks of the Mooltan jail, which remained unfinished at the end of the last year, was brought to completion. The manufactory godown was also completed, as well as the two solitary cells for female prisoners in the jail. A new roof was given to the paper-pulp shed, and 12 additional pulp-vats were provided.

475. The work-sheds in the jail were reroofed, and special repairs executed to hammers and vats in the paper manufactory.

476. In the paper-manufactory shed in the jail at Montgomery 42 hammers and vats were reconstructed, and a tiled floor was substituted in lieu of an earthen one. Two additional cells were built in the Muzaffargarh Jail.

477. The work remaining to be done to the rebuilding of the enclosure-wall of the Dera Gházi Khan Jail was completed. In the jail at Dera Ismail Khan a new well was constructed in the paper-manufactory shed, a second ice-pit provided, and special repairs executed to the barrack for the jail police-guard.

478. Quarters for hospital assistants were completed in the jail at Bannu. Prisoner barrack No. 2 in the jail at Rawalpindi was reroofed, and certain special repairs and improvements to the buildings in the jail were also effected.

479. The work on the new gateway of the jail at Peshálwar was commenced; but, owing to the failure of the contractor, the progress was slow. Steps have since been taken to push on the work vigorously.

480. *Police.*—A new police road-post was constructed at Rái in the Delhi District, and the reroofing of two of the police barracks at Gurgáon, which were in progress last year, was finished, together with the provision of battened doors to the barracks occupied by the police. The reconstruction of the constables' quarters and stables at the police station at Butána in the Karnál District were put in hand and nearly finished, and a new police rest-house was erected at Púndri.

481. The old dilapidated sarai at Kalanaur in the Rohtak District was placed in a thorough state of repair and reroofed, and other improvements required to convert it into a police station were also effected.

482. The work on the new police station at Abohar in the Sirsa District was commenced and so far progressed that the superstructure was completed to a height of three feet above floor level. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring labor and materials in the locality, and the rates provided being insufficient, the progress on the work was not, however, as rapid as desired.

483. A new office for the District Superintendent of Police at Umballa was commenced and nearly completed. The quarters for the residence of a European Deputy Inspector of Police were also put in hand and about half finished.

484. Two of the constables' barracks and sergeants' quarters in the police station at Kartárpur in the Jullundur district were reroofed and newly fitted with doors. Additional record-racks were provided to the police office at Jullundur. The remodelling and reroofing of the police station at Unah in the Hoshiárpur District were completed. Iron-grated doors were provided to 12 police lock-ups in the Kángra District.

485. The constables' barracks at Amritsar were reroofed during the year. The 1st class police station at Dera Bába Nának in the Gurdáspur District, which was in progress last year, was completed. A police post was built at Rangpura in the Siálkot District, and a cook-room for the police in fort at Siálkot.

486. The police hospital at Jhelum was completed, and the municipal police station commenced during the year under review was also finished.

487. A new municipal police post was constructed at Haripur in the Hazára district. The new constables' barracks and quarters for Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Police proposed to be erected at Pesháwar, not being considered imperative, were postponed. Certain minor police works at various places in the Pesháwar District, taken in hand by the civil authorities for the better control of administration, were finished.

488. A new lock-up in the Kotwáli compound at Bannu was commenced and completed during the year.

489. *Educational.*—The boarding-school at Rewári in the Gurgáon District was enlarged, and those portions of the building considered unsafe were rebuilt. The new school-houses at Nuh and Ghaisíra were completed, and that at Pirthala partially finished.

490. The middle school-house at Morinda in the Umballa District was finished. Certain additions were made to the school-house at Rái Kôt in the Ludhiána District. An iron roof was provided to the buildings occupied by the Monitor and Band Master of the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, and other general necessary repairs were carried out.

491. The construction of the School of Art at Lahore was commenced during the year and completed to plinth. A large quantity of building materials necessary to ensure rapid progress was collected at the site.

492. The old McLeod Ganj school at Dharmsála in the Kángra District being required for the Telegraph Department, a new school was erected in its place. Additions to the boarding-house at Gurdáspur were nearly finished. Two new school-houses in the Amritsar District commenced during the year were completed, and additions were made to another school-house.

493. The additional work required to the school-house at Jhelum was completed, and the Kallar school in the Rawalpindi District was far advanced in progress.

494. *Medical.*—Certain additions and alterations to the dispensary buildings at Firozpur in the Gurgáon District were all but completed, and satisfactory progress was made with the dispensary building at Kaithal in the Karnál District.

495. Additions were made to the dispensary building at Sujánpur in the Gurdáspur District.

496. The hospital at Chúnian in the Lahore and the dispensary at Rámnagar in the Gujránwála District approached completion.

497. The dispensary at Shabkadar in the Pesháwar District, commenced late in the year, progressed favorably.

498. *Miscellaneous.*—A Public Works godown and rest-house were constructed at Gurgáon. Certain required additions and alterations were made to Nagar Castle in the Kulu pargana of the Kángra District, to render it suitable as a place of residence for the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, owing to the building previously occupied by that officer having been accidentally burnt.

499. A shed for storing the Artesian boring apparatus was erected at Rájanpur.

500. *Communications.—Metalled Roads.*—The portion of Delhi and Muttra road (58 miles) lying within the boundaries of the Punjab was properly maintained in a state of repair, but owing to the scarcity of funds it was not found practicable to lay down a new coat of metal.

501. The usual petty and annual repairs necessary to keep the Delhi and Gurgáon road *viâ* Kutab (16 miles) in fair order were carried out efficiently. The inspection-bungalows were properly maintained.

502. Necessary repairs were executed to the portion of the Delhi and Sirsa road between Delhi and Bahádurgarh (18 miles), but no new metal was laid down for want of funds. As stated in last year's report, the road from Delhi to Sirsa is not metalled throughout its entire length, but as funds become available from time to time the metalling is extended. Additional trees were planted on the first 6 miles of this road.

503. Two miles of the Grand Trunk road from Delhi to Pipli (95 miles) received a new coat of metal, and the remaining portion was maintained in a fair state of repair. The plantation of trees was also maintained, and fresh fruit-trees were planted on the first 4 miles and on the 75th and 76th miles.

504. Six miles of the Grand Trunk road from Pipli to the left bank of the river Sutlej (102½ miles) were remetalled, and the whole of the road was kept in efficient state of repair. The nurseries for roadside trees were also carefully maintained.

505. A new coat of metal was laid upon 11 miles of the Ludhiána and Ferozepore road (26 miles) in the Ludhiána District, and the remaining portion was maintained and kept in efficient repair, together with the inspection-bungalows.

506. Metal was collected and consolidated along 11 miles of the Umballa and Kálka road, 35 miles, and the usual petty and annual repairs required were executed and the road maintained in fair order. The road in the bed of the Ghaggar river was also maintained in passable order.

507. Nearly 3 miles of the Grand Trunk road from Phillour to the left bank of the Beas (52¼ miles) received a new coat of metal, the whole length was kept in efficient repair, and the plantation of trees maintained. Certain petty work required to complete the gaps constructed along the Grand Trunk road in the Beas Valley from mile 241 to 247 was also carried out. The gaps opened in the Miáni and Naushahra road embankment were closed, and the surface of the road was raised 2 feet above the flood level of 1879.

508. The roads from Jullundur and Kartárpur to Kapurthala (10 miles) were maintained in an efficient state of repair, and the metalling of 1 mile was renewed.

509. The metalling of 2 miles of the road from Jullundur to Hoshiárpur (25 miles) was renewed, and the remainder of the road maintained in proper order.

510. A new coat of metal was laid down and consolidated on a length of 2 miles upon the Grand Trunk Road from the Beas to Atári, 42 miles, and the remaining portion was maintained in a state of thorough repair.

511. Four miles of the road from Amritsar to Pathánkot (68 miles) were remetalled, and the whole road maintained in a state of good repair. The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal to construct a line of railway contiguous to this road, and the necessary preliminaries are under the consideration of Government.

512. Metal sufficient for 2 miles of the Siálkot and Wazirabad road in the Siálkot District (22¾ miles) was collected, and 3 miles were renewed and properly consolidated. The ordinary petty repairs to maintain the road in an efficient state were executed.

513. Metal was collected for renewing 2 miles of the Grand Trunk road from Atári to Lahore (20 miles), and upon 3½ miles of the road a new coat of metal was laid. The requisite petty repairs were executed, and the road maintained in good order.

514. In the station of Lahore a new coat of metal was spread and consolidated on the following roads (maintained from Provincial Funds), *viz.*, the Government House, Jail, Meean Meer and City roads; the Shálimár, Meean Meer, and Sadar Bazár roads; and the requisite ordinary repairs were executed to the remaining roads.

515. Metal was collected on 11 miles of the Ludhiána and Lahore road *viâ* Ferozepore in the Lahore and Ferozepore districts (100 miles), and 15 miles of metalling were consolidated. The entire portion of the road was kept in a state of proper repair, with the exception of 4 miles, which broke up under a largely increased pressure of traffic. A new coat of metal for a length of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles was also consolidated on the embanked road across the bed of the old Sutlej, and metal was collected along a portion of the road for ordinary and current repairs.

516. On the road from Kasúr to Ráewind, branching from the Lahore and Ferozepore road, 8 miles, metal was collected for 3 and consolidated on 5 miles, and the ordinary and petty repairs to maintain the road in good order were executed.

517. The road from Mooltan to Sher Shah (12 miles) was maintained in good order, and metal for ordinary and petty repairs collected and consolidated.

518. On the Grand Trunk road from Lahore to Wazirabad (60 miles) metal was collected for renewal and petty repairs on 5 miles, and 3 miles of the metalling, where the road was badly cut up, were consolidated. The entire portion of the road was kept up in an efficient state of repair, with the exception of some of the older metalling, which gave way under heavy traffic.

519. On the Wazirabad and Siálkot road in the Gujránwála District ($4\frac{1}{4}$ miles) the ordinary and petty repairs required to maintain it in efficient repair were executed. Metal was collected in 2 and consolidated in 3 miles of this road.

520. Of the section of the Grand Trunk road from Wazirabad to the left bank of the river Attock (164 miles) the portion up to the left bank of the river Jhelum was maintained in a good state of repair. The Jhelum section from the right bank of the river to 131st mile was very much injured by the

passage of war and railway materials, and, owing to incessant traffic, very little could be done to keep the road in an efficient state. Good progress was made in the collection of metal, but the consolidation done was not quite satisfactory, owing to the enormous grain traffic, which interfered in a great measure with the work in the Rawalpindi District from mile 131 to the left bank of the river Attock. Good progress was made in the collection of kunkur, and also in the ordinary maintenance and repair of the road. The war and railway material traffic also told heavily on this section of the road, but not to such an extent as on the Jhelum section.

521. On the Rawalpindi and Murree road (39 miles) in the portion from Rawalpindi to Báràcow part of mile 3 and mile 8 were consolidated, and metal was collected for miles 4 and 6. The road was kept up in a good state of repair, and the filling of Upper Ogri spur completed. The section from Báràcow to Murree was maintained in good order for traffic.

522. The Grand Trunk road from Attock to Pesháwar (46 miles) was much cut up during the war, the lower layer of metal being in many places destroyed, and the upper almost so throughout the entire mileage. Every effort is being made to renew the metalling of the road, but the rates have increased very much owing to the railway works in progress, so that contractors do not come forward to undertake work at the specified rates. About 11¼ miles of metal for new coat, and 12 miles for petty repairs, was collected, and 9¾ miles of road were consolidated. In the worst portions, and where much cut up, the road was put in a fair state of repair.

523. *Unmetalled Roads.*—The road from Umballa to Jagádhri (34½ miles) was maintained in good order throughout the year, and the usual ordinary and petty repairs were executed. The roadside trees were watched and tended.

524. The Delhi and Sirsá road (236 miles) was maintained in a fair state of repair to the extent of funds available. Arrangements are being made to metal the portion of the road from Bahádurgarh to Hissár.

525. The road from Kálka to Simla (58 miles) was maintained in fair order throughout the year, and retaining walls constructed where necessary ; 20 miles of metalling were consolidated, and materials collected for metalling the bad portions of the road. A good deal of work was done in the way of clearing landslips and repairing side-drains and bridges.

526. The Hindustán and *Tibet* road (175 miles) was maintained and kept in a fair state of repair throughout the year, and all damage to the retaining-walls and side-drains was made good.

527. The Hoshiárpur and Dharmsála road (80 miles) was kept in a state of good repair, and petty improvements, where necessary, were carried out.

528. The Kángra Valley cart road (71 miles) was maintained in a fit state for traffic, and the usual ordinary repairs to side-drains and retaining-walls were executed.

529. The usual annual and petty repairs were executed to the Gurdáspur and Siálkot road (63 miles), and the road was kept in a good state of repair throughout the year.

530. On the Pathánkot-to-Dalhousie road (50 miles) 4 miles of metal were renewed, and several retaining-walls were constructed in certain miles where essential. The road was kept in a fair state of repair.

531. The earth-work of the Lahore and Shahpur road (70 miles) was maintained in good order, and all the buildings on it were kept in efficient state. The metalled gaps were repaired and improved.

532. The improvement of the road from Chíchláwatni to Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan (170 miles), under the charge of the Civil Officers, progressed satisfactorily. Parts of the road have been grassed, and metal has been laid over certain heavy and sandy portions. The mail-cart now runs over the entire length of this road, and is a source of very great comfort and convenience to travellers. The work as originally estimated has been all completed, and a supplementary estimate is under preparation to carry out the further improvements required.

533. The Mooltan and Dera Ghází Khan road (36 miles), which is partly metalled, was kept up in a fair state of repair during the year, but want of funds has precluded the carrying out of the extensive improvements required on it.

534. The usual ordinary and petty repairs to the Salt roads, in the Gujrát, Jhelum and Shahpur districts, which are maintained from provincial funds, were executed during the year to keep them in an efficient state for traffic.

535. The Murree and Kohála road (20 miles) was maintained in good order. Many temporary bridges upon it were renewed, and urgent repairs to protective works at the Kohála bridge over the Jhelum river were carried out. An estimate for special repairs required for the protective works of this bridge is under preparation, and arrangements have been made with the Kashmir authorities to pay a moiety of the cost.

536. The following principal roads in the Hazára District, *viz.*, Abbott-abad to Murree, Mansahra to Ughi, Darband to Haripur *viá* Kirplián, Haripur to Hasan Abdál and Kála-ki-Sarai and Haripur to Turbela, were maintained in a fair state of repair. Side-drains were repaired and cuttings made in several places to reduce the gradients.

537. The main lines of roads in the Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghází Khan districts, maintained from provincial funds, were kept in fair order to the extent of funds available.

538. *Roads maintained from District Funds.*—In the Delhi District the metalling of the road from Sonepat to Mírthal, on which the earth-work and bridges were finished last year, was completed during the year under review. The improvement needed to the road from Mahrauli to Tughlakabad made good progress. About 3 miles of the earth-work was done; and 3 out of the 5 bridges required were constructed. The metalling of the 3rd, 4th and 5th miles of the Sonepat and Bahálgarh road was consolidated, and the renewal of the earth-work and the berms was in hand. The necessary improvements required to the road between Hamáyún and Safdar Jang's Tomb were carried out, and the bajri metalling from Badarpur to Tughlakabad was finished.

539. In the Gurgáon District the metalling of a portion of the Gurgáon and Sohna road, near the latter place, a mile in length, was completed. Improvements were effected to the road from Nuh to Bewan, and the road from Nuh to Firozpur was raised and embanked where it was liable to inundation during the rains. Six miles of the road from Sukráwa to Bhadas, which provides a long-felt want by traffic from Firozpur to Muttra *viâ* Bhadas and the hill-pass near Sukráwa, were completed. Work on the road from Rewári to Jhajjar, consisting of the improvement of the 12 miles of the existing and the construction of 4 miles of new road, was finished. The metalling and improvement of the Sohna hill

road, and of the road from Sohna to Nuh, which provides the missing link in the present main line of communication from Gurgáon to Firozpur, were put in hand late in the year.

540. The raising of the Kaithal and Pihewa and Púndri and Rájaund roads, in the Karnál District, was completed, and 5 bridges were constructed on the latter road. The work on embanking and raising the Pánipat and Sewan road continued in progress, and 12 miles of the road were completed during the year. Extensive repairs were executed to the other roads in the district, 1 mile of metal was renewed, and 93 bridges were repaired.

541. In the Rohtak District work was completed during the year on the raising and on improving the alignment of a portion of the Rohtak-Kharkhauda road from Kansala to Kharkhauda, and some bridges were constructed on it. A new coat of metal was laid on 2½ miles of the road from Rohtak to Mahm—a very important line of communication carrying a considerable amount of traffic. The total length of the road is 19 miles.

542. On the road from Delhi to Hissár, in the Hissár District, metal was collected on 3 miles on the portion between Hánsi and Rohtak.

543. The roads in the Sirsa District were kept in repair, and petty improvements where necessary were carried out.

544. In the Umballa District the metalling of a portion of the Delhi and Umballa old road was completed, and the other roads in the district were kept in efficient order.

545. The metalled road from Ráekot to Dháka, in the Ludhiána District, was completed, as also the metalled gaps on the Samrála and Khanna Road. The other roads in the district were maintained in a state of proper repair.

546. In the Jullundur District work on the metalling of the Nakodar and Basti road was completed, and 8 miles of metal on the Tánda Road were renewed during the year. The other roads in the district were repaired, and petty improvements where necessary were carried out.

547. In the Hoshiárpur District the metalling of the road from the boundary of the Jullundur District to Naushahra ferry was in progress. Nine miles of metalling on this road were completed. The improvements of the district road from

Mandi to Phagwára were well advanced; 8½ miles of this road have been finished, leaving only 1½ miles more to be constructed. A small expenditure was also incurred on the section of the road in the hills known as the Budhera road, but work had to be suspended on account of certain claims for compensation which had to be settled. The other roads in the district were maintained in a proper state.

548. The construction of the Mandi and Phagwára road, in the Kángra District, continued to advance satisfactorily. Eleven miles of the road have been completed, and it is anticipated that the remaining 11 miles will be completed by October 1881. This road, towards which the Rája of Mandi has contributed Rs. 10,000, is much appreciated, and considered of great importance, as it renders the communication easy for camels and mules between Kulu and the plains, and touches the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway at Phagwára. Some minor improvements were effected to the Saidpur road, and pacca drains were constructed on the Dádli and Baijnáth road.

549. In the Amritsar District the metalling of the first 5 miles of the Amritsar and Tarn Táran Road was nearly completed, and that of the remaining 7 miles was still in progress. Three miles of the Amritsar and Majítha road are in course of being metalled, and arrangements have been made to take in hand the metalling of the branch road from Jandiála to the Gheri railway station, the surface of which has been raised to prevent its being inundated. This road connects the Gheri railway station with the Grand Trunk road, and is an important line of communication. Improvements were also effected to the road leading to Srígovindpur, and the other roads in the district were kept in repair.

550. In the Gurdáspur District the improvement of the Naushahra and Trimmu road *viâ* Gurdáspur progressed favorably. This road is 20 miles in length, of which 18 have been metalled. The proposals for metalling the remaining 2 miles of the road have been abandoned owing to the encroachment of the rivers Ravi and Beas. The metalling of the branch line from Naushahra and Trimmu road to the bazár at Gurdáspur was completed, and the raising of the 3 miles of the Srígovindpur and Amritsar road, which is an important line of traffic, was also finished. All the other roads in the district were maintained in good order.

551. In the Siálkot District the construction of metalled gaps on the Siálkot and Kullowál road was completed, and necessary improvements were carried out to the roads from Sambriál to Daska and Daska to Pasrúr. The remaining roads in the district were kept in efficient order.

552. No new roads were taken in hand during the year in the Lahore District; but petty improvements and repairs required to the various roads were carried out.

553. The roads in the Gujránwála District were kept in repair. Two miles of metalling were renewed, and the gap on the Eminabad road, taken in hand during the year, was completed.

554. Ordinary repairs were executed to the various roads in the Ferozepore District, and petty improvements where necessary were carried out.

555. In the Mooltan District the metalling of the last mile of the Mooltan and Bandarghát road was completed. This work was very necessary owing to the heavy traffic carried by the road.

556. The roads in the Jhang District were maintained in proper order.

557. Ordinary repairs were executed to the roads in the Montgomery District to keep them in a fair state for traffic.

558. Mile-stones were erected on the Muzaffargarh and Alípur road in the Muzaffargarh District.

559. In the Gujrát District the metalled gaps on the Gujrát and Jalálpur road were completed, and the feeder road from the Grand Trunk road to the Gujrát railway station was almost finished. Annual repairs were executed to all the roads in the district.

560. The roads in the Jhelum District were kept in repair, and petty improvements were effected where found necessary.

561. The roads in the Shahpur District were maintained and kept in good order.

562. Ordinary and petty repairs were executed to the lines of roads in the Ráwalpindi District.

563. The work on the raising of the Choti road was completed, and all the roads in the Dera Gházi Khan District were repaired.

564. A road was constructed from Dera Ismail Khan to Yárak, and the other roads in the Dera Ismail Khan District had ordinary and petty repairs executed to them.

565. With the exception of the repairs and improvement of the existing roads in the Bannu District, no new road was taken in hand during the year.

566. The work on the construction of the Yusafzai road continued in progress, and the roads in the Pesháwar District were kept in a state of repair.

567. *Bridges.*—The bridges on the district road near the old fort outside the city of Delhi were completed.

568. In the Gurgáon District two small bridges were constructed on the district roads.

569. The bridges on the Rohtak and Kharkhauda and Jhajjar and Farrukhnagar roads, left unfinished last year, were completed during the year under review.

570. In the Hoshiárpur District some expenditure was incurred on the Karála bridge on the road from the boundary of the Jullundur District to Naushahra ferry, but necessity arising for the preparation of a revised estimate put a stop to any further progress on this work.

571. Some little work required to finally complete the two bridges constructed at miles 231 and 232 of the Grand Trunk road between Jullundur and the river Beas over the new flood-escapes was finished during the year under review.

572. In the Kángra District the Samsi suspension bridge across the river Beas in Kulu, for which a contribution of R 10,000 was made during the year from provincial funds, and for which some grants were provided for from district funds, was completed. The construction of pacca drains and culverts on the Dádli and Baijnáth road, in hand last year, continued in progress. The timber bows of the Dehri river bridge near Kotla, which had assumed a distorted form, were straightened back, and cross overhead bracing with iron tie-rods was introduced to keep the bridge in its original shape.

573. Special repairs were executed to the Mánawál bridge at mile 271 of the Grand Trunk road in the Amritsar District, and the two bridges on the Gujránwála road, taken in hand last year, were completed. Twenty-five small bridges and culverts, 4 metalled gaps and 18 syphons were constructed during the year, and a commencement was made with the bridge on the road to the Butári railway station.

574. In the Gurdáspur District the bridges on Mandi Khel and Trimmu road, as also the large bridge at Nárowál consisting of an iron-superstructure, continued in progress. The bridges at Ganipur on Naushahra and Kahnowán road, and at Doday and Bhíku Chak, commenced during the year, were completed.

575. In the Siálkot District the Aik nallah bridge near Bhopalwála on the road from Sambriál to Daska, in progress last year, was completed. The bridge over the Hasri nallah on the road leading from Pasrúr to Wazírabad *viá* Daska, for which materials were collected in 1879-80, was far advanced. Some little work required to finally complete the bridge over the Dhan nallah on the Chaprár and Baijnáth Road, near the town of Chaprár, was finished. The arching of the bridge on the Siálkot and Gurdáspur road remained in hand, and work on the Kullowál bridge was brought to a close.

576. A commencement was made with the construction of a bridge over the Gujránwála and Háfizábád road. This bridge was urgently necessary to meet the full requirements of traffic, which was impeded during the floods.

577. Two bridges on the Sadar Bazár road in Anárkali, Lahore, were remodelled, and increased water-way was provided.

578. A commencement was made with the construction of a bridge at Ludhwála in the Ferozepore District, and the work made satisfactory progress.

579. The construction of the wooden pile-bridge over the Bhimbar nallah on the Gujrát and Kunjáh road in the Gujrát District was well advanced.

580. The reconstruction of the Leh bridge over the Rawalpindi and Murree road remained in hand. The piers of the bridge were protected and brought up to girder level. The iron girders are in course of construction in the Roorkee

Workshops, and, as soon as they are ready, requisite steps will be taken to complete the work.

581. A temporary bridge with protective railing has been erected over the Leh stream, and temporary approaches, 22 feet wide with centre portion metalled, have been provided for the convenience of traffic.

582. In the Mooltan District a new bridge was taken in hand during the year on the road leading to Rájghát *viâ* Sura Miáni, and about half of the work was done. This bridge is on the Sikandarábád canal, which crosses the road at right angles, and the want of it was very much felt. Work was also in progress on the bridge over the Bakhtowál canal in the Shujábád tahsíl, and on the bridges at Baháwalwah and Mobárikwah canals on the Jalálpur and Lodhrán road. The bridge over the Shorkot road was about half completed. The reconstruction of the bridge on the 15th mile of the Mooltan and Dera Ghází Khan road was deferred for want of funds, and a metalled gap was substituted.

583. Four small bridges on the road from Sayadwála to Gugera in the Montgomery District were completed.

584. Some culverts and bridges at various localities on roads and canals in the Muzaffargarh District were taken in hand and continued in progress during the year under review.

585. The construction of a bridge at Gilot in the Dera Ismail Khan District was commenced, and about half of the work was completed. The Potah Nallah bridge, on the Dera Ismail Khan and Tánk road, in progress last year, was finally completed during the current year.

586. The Bára bridge, on the Grand Trunk road at mile 261, in the Pesháwar District, was tarred and repainted.

587. *Boat-bridges.*—Two small boat-bridges were maintained over the ferries at Mamarpur and Chhaunsa on the river Jumna in the Delhi District. They were both dismantled on the 15th June, and re-opened for traffic on the 16th October 1880. The bridge at Mamarpur is 120 feet in length, and consists of 13 Government and hired boats, and that at Chhaunsa is 150 feet long, with 15 Government and hired boats. Both these bridges were kept under direct management.

588. In the Karnál District 2 boat-bridges were kept up on the river Jumna on the ferries at Sanauli and Mirghoma.

The average length of the bridge roadway is 180 feet, and the maximum length of approaches in the sandy bed of the river 1 mile. There being no Government boats on these ferries, hired ones are employed for the purpose. The boat-bridges at Sanauli and Mirghoma were broken up on the 15th June 1880, and reconstructed on 20th December and 1st November 1880 respectively. The Mirghoma ferry was leased out during the year; but that at Sanauli was kept under direct management. The average number of hired boats at each boat-bridge is 9.

589. The boat-bridge over the river Jumna at the Jagádhri ferry in the Umballa District was maintained as usual.

590. The boat-bridge over the river Sutlej at Phillour in the Ludhiána District was dismantled on 7th May, and re-opened for traffic on 7th October 1880. The length of the bridge is 1,610 feet, and is made up of 33 Government and 13 hired boats. The bridge was kept under direct management during the year, and certain articles of bridge superstructure, required to complete the equipment, were replaced.

591. The boat-bridge at Dehra over the Beas river in the Kángra District, on the Hoshiárpur and Dharmsála road, was broken up on 3rd May, and again opened for traffic on 2nd October 1880. The length of the bridge is 375 feet, with 14 hired boats. This bridge was under direct management. The construction of Government boats to keep up this bridge in lieu of hiring them and paying a large sum annually, as is usually done, was taken in hand during the year, and 4 out of the 14 boats sanctioned were completed, and for the remaining materials collected.

592. The single roadway bridge over the divided streams of the river Sutlej at Ferozepore was dismantled on 25th May, and re-established for traffic on 10th October 1880. The bridge was 3,150 running feet in length, with 55 Government and 24 hired boats anchored up and down stream. About 300 roadway planks to complete the equipment were provided.

593. The bridge-of-boats over the river Ravi at Shahdara near Lahore was maintained as usual throughout the year. Its length is 1,100 running feet, with 23 Government boats. This bridge is supported on a 1-inch chain, the ends of which are secured to concrete blocks on either side

of the river. A $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch stud chain has now been sanctioned for this bridge, and when it is procured, the 1-inch chain will be used on the down-stream side. The bridge has no anchors or cables on the up-stream side.

594. In the Gujránwála District the boat-bridge over the river Chenab at Kádirabad was dismantled on 5th April, and re-opened for traffic on 11th October 1880. Its length is 710 running feet, and is made up of 16 Government and 9 hired boats.

595. The boat-bridge at Pind Dádan Khán over the river Jhelum in the Jhelum District was dismantled at the commencement of May, and re-opened for traffic on 15th September 1880. Its length is 2,400 feet, and it is kept under direct management.

596. The bridge-of-boats over the river Chenab at Wázirabád in the Gujrát District was maintained as usual. It was dismantled when the river began to rise, and re-opened for traffic after the close of the rains. Certain articles required to complete the superstructure of the bridge were supplied.

597. The boat-bridge over the river Chenab at Trimmu Ghát in the Jhang District was dismantled on 7th April, and set up again on 13th October 1880. The length of the bridge is 2,099 running feet, and is composed of 21 Government and 31 hired boats. The bridge was kept under direct management during the year.

598. The Chícháwatni boat-bridge over the river Ravi in the Montgomery District was maintained throughout the year. The length of this bridge is 642 running feet, and is made up of 23 Government boats. It is constructed on the same principle as the bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara near Lahore, and is moored to 1-inch iron-chain cable.

599. The bridge-of-boats over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan, divided into several streams, was dismantled on 16th April, and re-opened for traffic on 6th October 1880. It was composed of 32 Government and 43 hired boats, and its length was 3,280 running feet.

600. The bridge-of-boats over the river Indus at Attock in the Peshávar District was kept up to 2nd July 1880, on which date it failed owing to a heavy flood and the breaking of the iron chain to which it was fastened. The boats and

superstructure of the bridge, notwithstanding the efforts of the officer in charge and the boat-bridge establishment to secure them, were carried away by the velocity of the current. This accident occasioned a serious loss, and a very considerable expenditure was incurred in recovering the lost superstructure and boats of the bridge thus swept away, in reforming the bridge, and in the replacement and renewal of the articles of bridge equipment. The bridge was re-established and opened for traffic on the 20th September 1880. The exertions of the entire staff concerned in the maintenance of this important ferry were most energetic and continuous, especially in the crossing of troops returning from Kabul, and were highly commended by the military authorities. The length of the bridge at a level of 30 feet above zero at gauge was 1,200 feet, and at low-water level 520 feet, and the number of Government boats used in the bridge was 44. It was originally arranged to maintain the bridge till the floods rose to a level of 40 feet, but was subsequently decided to keep it up to a level of 30 feet only. The work on new masonry piers and raising the old piers for mooring anchorages was commenced during the year and made satisfactory progress.

601. The bridge-of-boats over the Kabul river at Naushahra, which was broken in April 1880, was again put up and opened for traffic in May 1881. The necessary articles of equipment required for the proper maintenance of the bridge were made up, and the bridge was kept up continuously throughout the remaining portion of the year. The length of the bridge at low water was 640 feet, and there were 15 Government and hired boats employed on it.

602. The boat-bridge at Adozai on the Kabul river was broken during the flood season, and re-opened for traffic on the 27th November 1880, and was maintained to the close of the year.

603. *Minor Ferries.*—The following is a memo. of the number of minor ferries maintained during the year in the several districts of the Punjab :—

Delhi	11. All leased, except 1, which is managed by the Meerut authorities.
Gurgáon ...	8. One under direct management and 7 leased.
Karnál ...	9. All leased.
Rohtak ...	Not stated.
Hissár ...	Ditto.

Sirsa	6.	All leased.
Umballa	4.	Under direct management.
Simla	*Nil.*	
Ludhiána	12.	All leased.
Jullundur	11.	1 under direct management and 10 leased.
Kángra	6.	4 under direct management and 2 leased.
Hoshiárpur	14.	7 under direct management and 7 leased.
Amritsar	11.	All leased.
Gurdáspur	15.	13 under direct management and 2 leased.
Siálkot	7.	All leased.
Lahore	22.	Ditto.
Ferozepore	16.	Ditto.
Gujránwála	10.	8 under direct management and 2 leased.
Montgomery	24.	All leased.
Mooltan	54.	Ditto.
Jhang	27.	All leased, except 1, which is in connection with the Trimmu boat-bridge, and is kept under direct management.
Muzaffargarh	21.	All leased.
Gujrát		Not stated.
Shahpur	15.	All leased.
Jhelum	13.	Not stated.
Rawalpindi		Ditto.
Dera Gházi Khan	27.	6 under direct management and 21 leased.
Dera Ismail Khan	9.	All leased.
Bannu	4.	Ditto.
Hazára	1.	Ditto.
Kohát		Not stated.
Pesháwar	13.	11 leased, and the income of 2 is enjoyed by the boatmen.

604. *Accommodation for Travellers.*–New ceiling-cloth was provided to the roofs of the front rooms of the dâk bungalow at Delhi, and louvres were fixed in the openings of the front verandah to keep off the glare of the sun and to prevent the rain beating inside the verandah.

605. A new sarai was built at Abohar in the Sirsa District.

606. Two new rooms were added to the Fágu dâk bungalow on the Hindustán and Tibet road in the Simla District, and the whole of the building was re-roofed and put in a state of thorough repair.

607. The work on the halting-places for carts, camels and baggage animals at Barhai Ghát, Shoji, Kiári Ghát, Kandah Ghát, Solon, Nigate, Dharmpur and Jabli on the Kalka and

Simla road, remaining unfinished last year, was completed this year.

608. The encamping-ground at Kotla in the Kángra district was completed, and work on the sarai at Haripur continued in progress.

609. In the Siálkot district two wells for the convenience of travellers on the district roads were taken in hand and completed during the year.

610. The work on the well in the encamping-ground at Sultánpur in the Rawalpindi District remained in hand, but the platforms and drinking-troughs for wells at the encamping-grounds at Jhund and Gagan were completed.

611. The reconstruction and restoration of the large sarai in the city of Dera Gházi Khan destroyed during the floods of 1878, and in progress last year, was completed.

612. Additional servants' houses were provided to the staging-bungalow at Edwardes-abad in the Bannu District.

613. The dry-stone walling of the staging-bungalow at Chánglagali in the Hazára District was replaced by a pacca masonry stone wall.

614. *Arboriculture.*—The trees and nurseries on the several roads in the Province were maintained in fair order. Young trees were carefully watched and tended, and some additions to the roadside trees were made in certain districts.

615. *Railways.*—The first section of the Kandahar line, the construction of which had been only begun in October 1879, was opened for public traffic for a length of 133 miles in May 1880. This line from Ruk Junction (15 miles from Sukkur) passed by Shikarpur and Jacobabad to Sibi, 19 miles from the mouth of the Bolan Pass, to which a branch line has been subsequently constructed. The main line was continued 8 miles further to the Nari Gorge, whence the Upper Section of the Kandahar line, *viâ* Hurnai Sharagh, &c., was laid out as far as Gulistan Kárez; but the works on the Upper Section have since been suspended by order of the Government of India. The works on the Lower Section had been hastily made, and were naturally of a temporary character in the first instance; but the line proved of the greatest service after the disaster of Maiwind, when troops

of all arms, stores and transport animals were sent in large numbers over the rail during the month of August, their transit across this once formidable, waterless desert being safely accomplished without a check. Other troops and stores have since been sent over the line in both directions regularly in considerable numbers, as well as a fair quantity of general merchandize. No trouble was experienced from the engineering difficulties of the line, but the country traversed for a distance of 90 miles being an absolutely waterless and barren desert, elaborate arrangements had to be made for the supply of food and water to the numbers of workmen employed, and considerable trouble and expense have since arisen from the same cause in the actual working of the line. The shelter, too, hastily improvised for the staff during the hot weather, was necessarily very inadequate, and the risk to health and life was proportionally great. Much has been done during the past cold season towards supplying deficiencies, substituting a permanent roadway and bridging for the temporary works first devised; but another year's work still remains before the line will be brought up to the standard of the main line. As the line hitherto has been almost entirely used for military purposes, it is impossible to say at present how far the non-military traffic is likely to develop and prove remunerative; but the trade between Kandahar and India *viâ* the Bolan Pass will naturally seek this line.

616. *Indus Valley State Railway.*—The main line of the Indus Valley Railway (Mooltan to Kotri) has been greatly improved, and the traffic on it has continued to develop satisfactorily. The break at Sukkur still remains unbridged, but the traffic has been fairly met by a well-organized steam ferry.

617. *Punjab Northern State Railway.*—As a consequence of the Afghan War, the works on the Punjab Northern Line between Ratiál (the end of the open line) and Attock were urged on with great vigour, large gangs in many cases working by night by the aid of the electric light. The country between Ratiál and Rawalpindi presented extraordinary difficulties from the ruggedness of the service which necessitated cuttings and banks of great magnitude, and from the formidable size of several of the bridges. By the 1st October, however, these difficulties were so far over-

come that the Ratiál-Pindi section was opened for traffic, though in a very unfinished state, and the Pindi-Attock section, of about the same length (58 miles), was subsequently opened on the 1st January. The incompleteness of the works, the severity of the gradients, and the want of certain means and appliances, all combined to make the working of these new sections exceedingly difficult, and were the cause of numerous accidents too of a very dangerous character, but fortunately all attended with very slight loss of life or limb, and the lines have since been gradually brought into good working order. The branch line 70 miles long from Rawalpindi to the Khushálgarh ferry on the Indus, on the road to Kohát, was opened on the 1st April. The above lines altogether make a total of 333 miles of new line completed and opened for traffic during the year. It is anticipated that the 45 miles of line from Attock to Pesháwar will be opened by the 1st November next, but the bridge over the Indus cannot be completed for at least 2 years.

618. *Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—The Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway was worked as usual throughout the year, and that line (like the two State lines) carried a heavy military traffic in troops and stores, as well as the rapidly-increasing ordinary traffic of the country. Several new stations were opened, and additional conveniences were given to travellers and traders in many ways, especially in convenient local train services, by which the local traffic was greatly stimulated.

619. At the close of the war the special thanks of Government were accorded to the officials of all three lines for their arduous exertions in facilitating the transport of troops and supplies.

620. The completion of the Indus Valley Railway and the development of the traffic thereon have practically superseded the utility of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which, after doing valuable work for many years past in completing the communication between Lahore and the sea-board at Kurrachee, has now ceased to run.

621. The following table shows the mileage and working of the open lines of Railway in the Punjab:—

Statement showing the progress made in construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

Names of Railways.	1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Passengers during the year.												
	Mileage open during the year.	Total mileage open.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profit.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Punjab and Delhi ...	554	554	21,794½	71,208	4,098,204	9,982½	4,201,189	40,08,791	57,77.100	97,85,891	52,56,225	45,20,666	505	12,943	11,05,85,552 (Punjab and Delhi and Sind together)
Sind	109½	109½	2,674	12,724	195,746	664½	211,808½	2,87,434	17,72,155	20,59,589	11,00,240	9,59,349	137	1,864	
Indus Steam Flotilla	575	575	1	...	34	...	35	160	2,56,797	2,56,957	5,20,212	2,63,255	141	443	48,98,453
Total ...	1,243	1,243	24,469½	83,932	4,293,984	10,647	4,413,032½	42,96,385	78,06,052	1,21,02,437	68,76,677	52,25,760	683	15,250	11,54,84,005
Indus Valley and open Section, Kandahar State Railways ...	630·433	653·198	4,602	26,405	...	1,459,801	1,490,808	19,20,439	50,23,640	69,44,079	50,05,367	19,38,712	280	5,356	(A) 6,38,60,018
Punjab Northern State Railway	129·25	285·75	5,846	26,166	...	2,025,939	2,057,951	9,84,306	28,05,700	37,90,000	30,58,000	7,32,000	284	1,078	Approximate 5,74,89,987

(A).—This is the expenditure on the Indus Valley State Railway. On the open section of the Kandahar Railway, which is being worked as a portion of the Indus Valley State Railway, an outlay of Rs. 1,10,70,508 was incurred up to end of March 1881.

622. *Canals.*—The irrigating canals in operation in this Province under the control of the Irrigation Department are—the Bári Doab Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals in the Lahore and Montgomery districts, known as the "Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals," the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals in the Mooltan District, the Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals (from the Chenab and Indus), and the Dera Ghází Khan Inundation Canals (from the Indus).

The Sirhind and Swát River Canals are still under construction, and the re-alignment of a portion of the Western Jumna Canal is not yet completed.

623. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—Although the rain-fall for the whole year was considerably below the average, that for the month of July 1880 was quite abnormal, and was more than eight inches in excess of the average to that date.

This heavy rain-fall caused the heaviest flood that has been as yet recorded on the gauge erected at Tain, where the river debouches from the hills. This flood, which was not only notable for its height, but for the length of time it lasted, swept away all the training works and severely damaged the weir, the river unfortunately taking to the right bank in the old spill channel referred to in last year's report. The damages sustained from this flood have been thoroughly repaired, and an effort has been made to turn the river towards the left bank by means of crate bars. The volume of water in the Ravi during the winter was less than has been known since 1874, the discharge on the 19th January 1881 having been only 1,482 cubic feet per second. Owing to the want of rain during the cold weather, and consequent great demand for water, it was impossible to close the canal for more than three days each on two occasions (April 1880, January 1881). The works were found to be in excellent order, and to have withstood admirably the heavy kharif supplies that had been sent down.

Throughout the canal the ordinary work of maintenance and repair, as well as plantation operations, were successfully carried out, and call for no special remarks.

On the New Kasúr and Sobráon Branches irrigation had considerably developed, and 265 new pipe outlets were constructed. Flour-mills at Alahdinpur were erected during

the year, and were let at a rental which will return 50 per cent. on their cost.

624. *Western Jumna Canal.*—The ordinary repairs and maintena nce call for no remarks.

625. *Remodelling Works.*—The *New Main Line* was so far complete that a small supply was sent down for the purpose of consolidating the banks and works. The rájbahás are in progress.

626. *New Delhi Branch* is in rapid progress.

Two syphons have not yet been commenced; 19 bridges are finished or well advanced towards completion; eight not commenced.

Four locks are nearly finished. Three have been commenced. The earth-work is complete, with the exception of various crossings, which must remain until the channel is nearly ready to receive water.

The projects for distributaries and drainage are under consideration.

The estimates for the Jind rájbahás and the Okla Navigation Channel were submitted at the end of the year.

627. *Inundation Canals.*—On the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals the inspection houses at Lola and Gudar Malkána were washed away by the floods of July 1880, and will be rebuilt during the present year. On the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals new heads were dug for the Bakhtowah, Muhammadwah, Jámwah and Bahishti branch of the Sirdárwah. A temporary head for the Háfizwah was also dug in August 1880, as the old one had failed. On the Muzaffargarh Canals, the most important work undertaken consisted in the organization of establishments, &c., this being the first year in which these canals have come under the Irrigation Department. On the Dera Gházi Khan Canals new heads were dug for eight canals.

Throughout these divisions the ordinary repairs and maintenance, both of the canals and of the embankments, were carried out as usual, and call for no special remarks. The season was not on the whole favorable to Inundation Canals, the rivers being lower than the average throughout the season.

628. *Sirhind Canal.*—The whole length of the weir was completed up to crest line, with the exception of a gap, 237 feet long, which was left at a height of 2 feet below crest level for the purpose of directing the current on to the silt heaps in the river.

The Budhki and Síswán superpassages were completed, with the exception of the parapets, and floods will be passed over them during the rains, the work done on them, as indeed throughout the Main Line Division, having been very satisfactory. The working of the railway and workshops also deserves high praise. In addition to work for the Sirhind Canal, lock-gates, quoins, &c., for the Western Jumna Canal are being constructed in the Rúpar shops.

Work has been vigorously pushed on both on the Sutlej Navigation Channel and the Abohar Branch, which has now been finally aligned to its tail, the total length being nearly 126 miles.

Projects for distributaries from the canal continued to occupy attention.

629. *Swat River Canal.*—Fair progress has been made with the masonry works, many of which are now completed, and almost all of the really difficult portions of the earth-work, such as the heavy embankments at Ziám and Narrai, are nearly finished; but, owing to the great demand for labour on the Punjab Northern State Railway and the Khyber Road, and the high wages obtainable on those works, it has been difficult to keep the petty contractors on the excavation of the Swát Canal.

630. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.—Town Buildings, City Walls, Gates, &c.*—The reroofing of the honorary magistrates' court at Delhi was completed, and a commencement made during the year under review with the reconstruction and improvement of the walls of the town of Sonepat in the Delhi district.

631. The work on the construction of the new gate to the town of Gohána in the Rohtak district continued in progress.

632. The new well in the committee-office compound in the town of Umballa was completed.

633. An additional room for the Town Hall buildings was completed, and some further expenditure was incurred

during the year on the survey of the town of Ludhiána in connection with the carrying out of an improved scheme for its drainage.

634. The necessary improvements to the Kotwáli in Committee Ganj at the town of Hoshiárpur were finished. The progress of work on the Town Hall buildings was suspended, as it was found necessary to change the site and prepare proper design and estimate.

635. The work on the Clock Tower finials of the city of Amritsar was almost completed.

636. The reconstruction of the wall around the city of Batála, in the Gurdáspur District, continued in progress. It has been decided to confine the work for the present to the restoration of such portions as are urgently needed for the protection of octroi duties and for police purposes at a cost of Rs. 7,500 in lieu of the original project amounting to Rs. 27,714.

637. The work on the reconstruction of the Masti gate of the city of Lahore was entirely completed. Special repairs were executed to the walls of the city, and several other minor improvements required were also effected.

638. An octroi office at Gujránwála to supply a long-felt want was taken in hand during the year, and, with the exception of the roofing, was very nearly completed.

639. The masonry wall and embankment along the river-bank, to protect the city of Jhelum from the encroachment of the river, continued in progress. The gateway of the public gardens was completed.

640. Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of new gates to the town of Hazro in the Rawalpindi District, and the work was approaching completion.

641 The work on the extension of the bund at Jalálpur, in the Mooltan District, to prevent the annual inundation of that town, was carried out to the full extent of the estimate sanctioned for the purpose.

642. A library room was erected for the municipal committee in the town of Dera Ghází Khan.

643. The construction of the three new gateways of the town of Dera Ismail Khan was completed, and other necessary and petty improvements needed were executed.

644. The reconstruction of the Míríán gateway of the town of Edwardes-abad in the Bannu District was completed.

645. The raising of the enclosure-wall and the construction of the gate of the town of Kohát continued in progress.

646. The committee-house at Haripur in the Hazára District was almost completed, the finishing of the roofing only remaining in hand. This is a double-storeyed building, the upper storey being intended as a committee-room for the municipality and the lower as an octroi collection office.

647. The Rám Dás gate of the city of Pesháwar was completed, and work on the Bajori gate was well advanced. Various other minor improvements required to the city were carried out.

648. *Markets.*—The construction of a compound for the Mandi at Jhelum was put in hand during the year.

649. In the city of Pesháwar new shops for the sale of vegetables, improvements to the protective walls on the north and south sides of the market, and a number of shops in the Mackeson Mandi, were completed during the year.

650. *Paving Streets and Lanes and Metalling Station Roads.*—The station roads of Delhi were maintained and kept in a thorough state of repair. The widening of streets in the town of Najafgarh was completed, and the further metalling of the Faiz bazár road in the town of Sonepat was well advanced.

651. In the Gurgáon District the paving of the Náj Mandi bazár in the town of Rewári was finished, and considerable improvements were effected to the Gokal bazár and circular roads. A portion of the road from the station of Rewári towards Jhajjar was metalled. The pavement of the streets in the town of Sodhi was completed, and that of the bazár at Farukhnagar was approaching completion.

652. In the Karnál District the metalling of the Hansarián and Sálárjang bazárs in the town of Pánipat was nearly completed, while the metalling of the Jandla, Ghazni and Diálpura gate bazárs in the city of Karnál was entirely finished.

653. In the town of Gohána in the Rohtak District the metalling of the main street was completed, and minor improvements were effected to the pavements of streets and bazárs in other towns in the district.

654. The metalling of the Narra bazár street in the town of Hissár was completed.

655. The station roads of Sirsa were metalled and kept in a proper state of repair; and at Fázilka the construction of the road from the dâk bungalow to Firozpur gate was well advanced.

656. In the town of Umballa special repairs were executed to the road from Mandi to Kaithal gate, and the road from Punjabi gate to Abdulpur road in the town of Jagádhri was improved.

657. Improvements were made to the paving of streets and bazárs at various towns in the Jullundur District.

658. The road leading to the Zárián gate in the town of Hoshiárpur was put in efficient order.

659. The station roads of Amritsar were remetalled, and a large expenditure was incurred in paying compensation for certain houses demolished for the improvement of roads. The fencing of certain roads continued in progress.

660. The metalling of the circular road round the town of Batála in the Gurdáspur District was in progress. The Dalhousie station roads were put in an efficient state of repair, and three bridges were constructed at Nirot.

661. The metalling of the road from Tibba Saidán to Kulu's garden at Siálkot was finished.

662. The roads in the station of Lahore were maintained in a proper state of repair, and the metalling of several of them was renewed.

663. The road leading from the school to the jail at Ferozepore was remetalled.

664. The paving of some of the streets at Wazirabad in the Gujránwála District was completed.

665. The station roads at Gujrát were maintained in a proper state of repair.

666. In the Shahpur District considerable progress was made in the paving of streets at Khusháb. The work on the pavement of streets at Bhera was completed. The metalling of the road at Miáni was in hand.

667. In the Jhelum District the improvements to the circular road at Pind Dádan Khan were carried out during the year.

668. A large amount of money was expended in paving streets and improving lanes in the city of Mooltan. The paving of the streets at Jalálpur in the Mooltan District was completed.

669. Minor improvements were effected to the roads at the station of Maghiána near the city of Jhang.

670. The circular road at Muzaffargarh continued in progress, and the paving of the bazár at Khairpur and Shahr Sultán in the Muzaffargarh District was completed.

671. The circular road round the town of Dera Ghází Khan was improved, and the pacca pavements of bazárs and streets were completed.

672. The paving of the streets at Leiah, Kuláchi and Kahror in the Dera Ismail Khan District was finished.

673. The pacca pavements of certain bazárs at Edwardesabad in the Bannu District were almost completed.

674. The metalling of the public garden roads and of portions of the circular road at Ráwalpindi was completed. The circular road at Hazro was also finished.

675. The culvert in the market road at the station of Kohát was renewed.

676. The Taxáli gate road and other roads in the city of Peshávar were improved. The bridge near the Mission School was completed.

677. *Water Supply.*—In connection with the water-supply scheme at Delhi, the site now decided on for the supply-wells is at the village of Chandráwal, and has been approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner.

678. The question of entirely vacating Chandráwal, and providing its inhabitants with land elsewhere in lieu of money compensation, is at present under consideration. Samples of

water obtained from the newly-selected site have been tested both at Lahore and Calcutta, and pronounced excellent in quality.

679. The site now selected for the reservoir is behind Hindu Ráo's house, which is preferable to that originally fixed upon at the I'dgah, as it will save about two miles of pumping main. Trial-pits have been sunk on this site to find the depth to which foundations will have to be carried, and, though their cost is likely to be somewhat enhanced owing to the presence of made ground, the saving of two miles of pumping main sufficiently counterbalances the proposed extra outlay.

680. The tanks for water-supply in 14 villages of the Gurgáon District were cleared out and improved.

681. The work on sinking a pacca well at Bahádur gate of the town of Sirsa continued in progress at the close of the year.

682. Three ghâts to the tank at Ladwála in the Rohtak District were in course of construction.

683. Good progress was made during the year with the water-supply works at Simla, and by the end of December 1880 they were practically completed, with the exception of the Sanjauli reservoir, the work on which was stopped owing to the cost of other portions having very largely exceeded the estimate.

The scheme was originally estimated to cost Rs. 7,00,000, and this amount was advanced by the Supreme Government to the Simla municipality at 4½ per cent. interest, to be repaid in 30 years.

Exclusive of the amount required to complete the Sanjauli Reservoir, viz., Rs. 74,085, the cost of the work has been Rs. 8,07,301, or Rs. 1,07,301 in excess of the first estimate, which was only approximate.

The principal works carried out during the year in connection with these water-works were :—

Head-works.—Completed, including tanks, filter-beds, valve-wells, weirs, &c.

Sanjauli reservoir.—The work on this reservoir was suspended in July 1879.

Church reservoir.—Completed, including floor, main and cross walls, archings, &c.

Pipe-work.—All pipe-work was finished during the year and all stand-posts erected and air-cocks fixed.

This work is considered finished, but it comprises stowage of 12½ days' supply only instead of 24 days' supply as at first intended. When funds admit, the Sanjauli stowage reservoir can be added.

684. A well for drinking purposes was sunk in the rukh near Ludhiána.

685. A commencement was made during the year with the well at Sabangri in the Hoshiárpur District.

686. The tank at Narot and wells at Chikkar and Chúla in the Gurdáspur District were finished. Fair progress was made in providing steps and making other improvements to the Shamsher Khánwála tank at Batála. The tank at Shahpur continued in progress. Improvements to the water-course at Dalhousie and the well at Sukhu Chak remained in hand at the close of the year.

687. The Rájbaha from the canal to the village of Sultánwind in the Amritsar District was completed.

688. Satisfactory progress was made with the Lahore water-works during the year, and but little remains to complete the scheme. The condition of the works at the close of 1880-81 may be briefly described as follows :—

(1). Supply-wells and junction pipes.—Four wells completed, except the covering, which is in hand. The pump well and its connecting trench and timber covering completed. Nos. 1 and 2 trenches completed. No. 3 trench built 15 feet and sunk 8 feet. The brick covering of the pump well trench and trenches Nos. 1 and 2 in progress. Fitting flanged pipes in trench No. 2 in hand.

(2). Engine and boiler-house and smoke-stack.—The engines have been set up, and are in working order, and boiler-house and smoke-stack completed.

(3). Reservoir in city completed, except discharge for sludge-gutter and platform round reservoir, which is being metalled. The high pressure service also completed.

(4). Pipe-work.—80,062 lineal feet of piping was laid and supplied with 140 sluices and 182 hydrants, and 300 street stand-posts fixed.

(5). The house for the Superintendent of Works was completed, as also a road for rising main from pump well to reservoir. Some difficulty was experienced at first in arranging for taking over, demolishing and clearing away the houses in the city, in order to make way for the supply-pipes and for re-aligning the streets; but with the aid of the Civil Officer specially appointed for the purpose by Government the difficulty was overcome.

689. No work was done on the outfall sewer during the year, as it was completed in August 1879.

690. The total outlay on the Lahore water-works to the end of March 1881 was Rs. 12,81,746, and the balance still required to complete the scheme is Rs. 2,40,500.

691. In the interior of the Lahore District the tank at Sadar Díwán continued in progress, while the work on the tank at Kasúr and the well at Baroli was completed.

692. The bunds over the Deg nallah at Pindi Ratan Singh and Kila Dharm Singh were also finished.

693. The kacha tank near the tahsíl and dâk bungalow at Gujránwála was finished during the year.

694. In the Ferozepore District the little work required to the masonry tanks at Dharmkot and Zíra was finally completed, and a cut was made from the Ghazanfarwah to the Mall gardens at Ferozepore.

695. The well at Badla Saint in the Mooltan District continued in progress.

696. Five sluice-gates over the Niki canal in the Montgomery District were finished.

697. The Jundiwála tank at Maghiána near the city of Jhang continued in progress.

698. The work on the Fullerwah canal regulator in the Muzaffargarh District continued in progress for some time, but was afterwards stopped, owing to objection raised to the sites.

699. The well in the public garden at Dera Gházi Khan was finished. The bund at Ghauspur in the Dera Gházi Khan District was also completed.

700. The improvements to the Neknám tank at Edwardes-abad in the Bannu District were completed during the year.

701. Good progress was made with the cut for bringing the water from the Corbynwah Canal to the town of Khusháb in the Shahpur District.

702. The excavation of the experimental well at Ráwalpindi, put in hand last year, was completed, and the work on new wells in the city of Rawalpindi was well advanced.

703. The improvement to the Kutta canal at Pesháwar and the excavation of a canal from the Nagoman branch of the Kabul river were finished. Two filter tanks were constructed, and the wells at Lakkar Mandi, Mohalla Jagan Shah and in the slaughter-yard were completed.

704. *Drainage and Sewerage.*—In addition to, and in connection with, the Delhi water-works scheme, it has been decided to supply a long-felt want by laying down a complete system of sewerage for the city. Various proposals have been made on the subject, and a scheme for sewerage by means of pipes is now being elaborated. This scheme may be said to be still in embryo, as merely the preliminaries are at present under discussion ; but pending the adoption of a definite plan as to the nature and extent of sewerage, efforts are being made to carry out such improvements in the present drainage of the city as are most urgently necessary on sanitary grounds.

705. In the Karnál District the drain near the tahsíl building at Kaithal was finished.

706. The drainage works at Ludhiána were in hand; levels have been taken, and the estimate is under preparation.

707. The work on the internal drainage of the city of Jullundur was in progress. The Sundarpur drain was deepened and widened, in order to divert the hill floods from the city of Jullundur and certain neighbouring villages into the Eastern Beyn river. One out of the three wells in the city for flushing drains was sunk, and work on the second was in progress.

708. The drain at Mauzah Rái in the Hoshiárpur District was completed. The extensive jhíl near the Civil buildings and the town of Dasúya was drained by a cut leading into an adjacent nallah.

709. The scheme for a combined drainage and sewerage of the city of Amritsar is entirely in the hands of the Municipality. The condition of the works at the close of March 1881 is reported by the Secretary to be as follows:—

Main drains.—10,187 feet out of a total length of 12,220 feet are completed, and the inner surface plastered with Portland cement to a length of 8,600 feet. The small bridges over the drain in front of the city gates and police barracks have been completed.

Escape channel.—This is 28,010 feet in length, of which 24,700 feet have been finished, 2,950 feet are in progress, and 350 feet still untouched. The bridges over this channel have been completed, as also the bridges over the city ditch at the Gilwáli and Sultánwind gates.

Waste weirs.—Two out of the three estimated for have been constructed. Several of the old city drain outfalls have been utilized as waste weirs without much extra cost.

Road round east side of city.—This follows the line of the main drain. Earth-work and metal consolidation for a length of 8,500 feet have been completed, and the earth-work and collection of metal for the remaining length are in progress.

Hasli works.—The masonry aqueduct and the two regulators have been completed, and the embankment and raising of the bed of the channel are nearly so.

Minor works connected with the drainage scheme, though not included in the estimate, have also shown good progress. These comprise the adjustment of internal with main drains at Gilwáli, Bhagtánwála, Sultánwind and Chattarwind gates, the Chháwni Nihangán and Chauk Karauri.

A rájbaha to convey canal-water through two public bathing-tanks to main drain has also been completed. The main drain will be flushed from these tanks when the canal is annually closed for repairs.

710. The filling up of the pool at Wazirabad with earth continued in progress. The work when carried out will prove

an important sanitary improvement, as the pool where water stagnated was a source of unhealthiness to the city.

711. The drain from the road to the west of the Mandi at Jhelum was completed; also the drain near Morád Bakhsh's well.

712. Some further work required on the main drain in the city of Rawalpindi was completed during the year under review.

713. Further work on the saucer drains on both sides of the main streets at Dera Ismail Khan was in progress during the year.

714. The work on the new drain at Kohát continued in progress.

715. The drainage works of the city of Peshávar were completed, and well answer their purpose.

716. *General Miscellaneous Buildings.*—Crematories were constructed at Rewári in the Gurgáon District during the year.

717. Additions to stables for stallions, as well as the menagerie and connected buildings in the rukh near Ludhiána, were completed.

718. Certain flood-gaps originally left open in the embankment of the Miáni and Naushahra road were closed, and the entire embankment was raised two feet above flood level.

719. The burning place for Hindús at Wazirabad in the Gujránwála District continued in progress at the close of the year.

720. The erection of the Memorial Monument at Chilliánwála in the Gujrát District was in progress; the cross has been brought to the site.

721. The dam or bund over the Deg nallah in the Gugera tahsíl of the Montgomery District was in hand.

722. Good progress was made during the year on the ice machine-house at Peshávar.

723. *Conserv ncy.*—Three latrines for females and four for males were completed at Rewári in the Gurgáon District.

724. The latrines to the north and south of the town of Fázilka in the Sirsa District were completed.

725. The new latrines at Amritsar were finished.

726. The latrines outside Sultán-ki-Sarai and Akbari gate of the city of Lahore were completed.

727. Three sets of latrines were finished during the year at Montgomery.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1880-81.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.			
MILITARY WORKS.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	22,116	1,019	23,135
Ditto of Native Troops	52,540	37,628	90,168
Ordnance Works	278	858	1,136
Commissariat Buildings	1,285	7,432	8,717
Staff and Miscellaneous	146	388	534
Roads to Hill Stations or Lines of Military Communications	37,850 *2,35,493	52,768 *1,16,652	90,618 *3,52,145
General Cantonment Works	1,241	22,416	23,657
Fortifications	24,456	15,726	40,182
Total	1,39,912 *2,35,493	1,38,235 *1,16,652	2,78,147 *3,52,145
Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	7,990	2,907	10,897
OTHER SERVICES.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Salt Buildings	152	1,909	2,061
Post Offices	22,168	10,098	32,266
Telegraph Buildings	40,740	4,389	45,129
Administration	1,46,097	32,532	1,78,629
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	111	...	111
Total Other Services	2,09,268	48,928	2,58,196
Total Imperial Works and Repairs	3,57,170 *2,35,493	1,90,070 *1,16,652	5,47,240 *3,52,145

NOTE.—*Figures marked thus * denote expenditure from local loans and contributions.*

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1880-81—continued.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs
PROVINCIAL.			
CIVIL BUILDINGS.			
Land Revenue Buildings	5,166	...	5,166
Residencies for Local Government	13,136	9,562	22,698
Secretariat Offices	8,154	2,330	10,484
Administration	39,379	51,564	90,943
Monuments and Antiquities	666	5,233	5,899
Law and Justice — High Court Buildings	48,468	...	48,468
Law and Justice — District ditto	760	7,832	8,592
Ecclesiastical — Churches	...	6,711	14,015
Ecclesiastical — Burial-grounds	4,356	2,948	
Jails	97,735	47,662	1,45,397
Police Buildings	53,385	55,599	1,08,984
	...	*2,265	*2,265
Educational Buildings	3,031	13,012	16,043
	*16,256	*82	*16,338
Medical Buildings	584	6,600	7,184
Miscellaneous or General (including Cattle-pounds)	1,756	12,266	14,022
Total	2,76,576	2,21,319	4,97,895
	*16,256	*2,347	*18,603
COMMUNICATIONS.			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	29,272	5,56,951	5,86,223
	*4,000	*2,107	*6,107
Raised and Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	33,981	89,757	1,23,738
District Roads not raised	...	413	413
	*2,887	...	*2,887
Boat-Bridges and Ferries	76,712	1,89,117	2,65,829
River Improvements	2,344	2,530	4,874
Accommodation for Travellers (including Camping-grounds)	6,801	23,807	30,608
	...	*492	*492
Total	1,49,110	8,62,575	10,11,685
	*6,887	*2,599	*9,486

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure from local loans and contributions.

Statement showing Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways), during the year 1880-81—concluded.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Town Buildings	...	1,044	1,044
Paving Streets	*4,08,776	...	*4,08,776
Water-supply	1,041	3	1,044
Sewerage, including Drainage	2,008 *1,596	273 ...	2,281 *1,596
Station Roads	2,173	38,137	40,310
Total	5,222 *4,10,372	39,457 ...	44,679 *4,10,372
TOTAL PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	4,30,908 *4,60,184	11,23,351 *4,946	15,54,259 *4,65,130
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	... ...	... ...	21,01,499 *7,90,606
Establishment, Imperial (including Barrack Department)	1,44,548 1,090	... 1,45,638	... ...
Ditto Provincial	4,41,181 ...	4,41,181 *26,626	5,86,819 *26,626
Tools and Plant, Imperial	...	7,040	...
Ditto Provincial	... ...	30,294 *43	37,334 *43
Profit and Loss, Provincial	...	...	464
Total	... ...	... ...	27,26,116 *8,17,275
Deduct Net Decrease in Balance of Suspense Accounts chargeable to Budget-grant, Provincial	...	72,817	72,817
Total	... ...	... ...	26,53,299 *8,17,275
Total Expenditure—			
From Imperial Funds	...	...	6,99,918
Ditto chargeable to Military Dept.	...	...	3,52,145
Ditto Provincial Funds (including General Local)	...	...	19,53,381
Local Loans—Lahore Municipal Works	...	...	4,35,445
Contributions	...	...	29,685
GRAND TOTAL, EXPENDITURE	...	...	34,70,571

NOTE.—Figures marked thus * denote expenditure from local loans and contributions.

728. *Special improvements effected at Simla.*—On the recommendation of a Special Committee convened at Simla in 1877, the Government of India sanctioned a free grant of Rs 5,00,000 to the Simla Municipality for the purpose of carrying out certain improvements at Simla in accordance with the programme laid down by that Committee.

729. The works and the allotment for each proposed by the Committee were—

		Rs
(1).	Public Markets	80,000
(2).	Bazár Improvements	1,00,000
(3).	Demolitions in Bazár	50,000
(4).	Improvements to Station Roads ..	1,00,000
(5).	Conservancy	1,70,000
		5,00,000

In addition to the above grant, a loan of Rs 7,00,000 was also sanctioned by the Supreme Government to the Municipality for the Simla water-works, the construction of which, with the exception of the Sanjauli reservoir (which is in hand), has been successfully brought to a close under the direct supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department.

730. The following is a brief review of the special improvements under each of the above five heads carried out by the Simla municipality :—

731. *Public markets.*—The estates of "Fountain Hall," "Pentonville," "Racquet Court," "Assembly Rooms" and "Bothie," were purchased with the object of providing the accommodation required. Alterations were made to the Racquet Court to adapt it to a general market, and an addition was made to it on the east side for a beef market. A bakery was constructed, and a large range of dwelling-houses erected to provide for the residence close at hand of those persons who were to exercise their trades in the market, as nothing short of this arrangement would make the place popular with them.

732. A market was provided for the sale of food to the European community under those conditions of cleanliness and health which while long wanting were none the less necessary,

and are now highly appreciated and cordially approved by all the residents of, and visitors to, Simla.

733. Water has been led in iron service pipes from a large reservoir constructed to hold 30,000 gallons at Combermere bridge to the market, and is there delivered from stand-posts furnished with patent tops.

734. The market is an unpretentious building at present; but if hereafter the Municipality find it possible to build on the site of the Assembly Rooms a large wing similar in design to that on the east side, the accommodation (which till that is done must be rather cramped) will then be such as to make the Simla market a handsome edifice worthy of the town.

735. Several other minor improvements, too numerous to mention in this brief review, and which are detailed in the subjoined statement, were taken in hand and carried out satisfactorily.

736. *Bazár improvements.*—The bazár was almost entirely remodelled. Several estates were purchased at a very high cost to carry out the improvements required. A new grain-market was built, and, the shops being eagerly sought after, it was occupied in a remarkably short space of time. Slaughter-houses were erected both for mutton and beef butchers. They are in the vicinity of, and have a direct road to, the new market. A travellers' sarai has been completed, which will supply a long-felt want. To prevent the sarai being turned into a stable by the numerous horse-dealers who come to Simla in the summer, and to avoid a collection of animals and dirt in the middle of the town, a range of stables has been erected in a more suitable locality at Boileau-ganj, which has always been full since its opening. Great attention is now paid to erecting houses of a really good class and better design in the bazár, and the people seem quite willing to do it. The sanitary arrangements of the bazár are carefully attended to.

737. *Demolitions in Bazár.*—This very essential work was unfortunately very unpopular; but it has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and with great tact, moderation and judgment, by the Deputy Commissioner of Simla. The houses on the ridge on the north side of the bazár, a mass of poor unsightly tenements, crowded one over the other, have been demolished and removed to the improvement of the health and appearance of the station. Instead of a close, confined

street running between two lines of houses, the space on the north side is now entirely open, airy and pleasant. On the south side a number of houses on the main street immediately below the Church were removed. These houses were piled tier upon tier from the lower bazár and formed the most unwholesome "rookery" in Simla. Their demolition has opened out new channels of communication on the lower side of the bazár, and has afforded ventilation to the main road of the station. The demolition of the houses has cost a considerable sum of money, but the advantages secured are fully commensurate with the high outlay incurred.

738. *Improvements to station roads.*—The work of reconstructing, widening and extending the main thoroughfares of the station has been carried out in accordance with the programme of the Committee. No small amount of work has been done, and much difficulty was experienced in carrying out the desired improvements. The width of the roads was increased principally by building massive retaining-walls at the sides. The gradients of almost all the roads have been made easy, and wire and wooden fencings have been provided where found necessary. The widening of the roads at Simla is a very great sanitary improvement, and adds in no small degree to the comforts and convenience of the residents of the station. A detail of the roads on which work was done is given in the subjoined list, but the principal roads on which large sums of money were expended are noted below :—

	Rs.
Gorton Castle Road ...	16,215
Road from 1st mile-post to Sanjauli ...	13,135
Road from Sanjauli to Convent ...	28,614
Peterhoff to Dâk Lodge ...	9,156
Library to Gorton Castle ...	15,381
Improvements to Mall ...	2,312

739. *Conservancy.*-The measures advocated for the improved conservancy of Simla were carried out to the fullest possible extent by the Municipality. In making extensive arrangements for disposing of night-soil at Barhai Ghát, where 50

acres of land have been rented for a number of years, in erecting many new latrines for the use of natives in various localities on an approved design, in largely increasing the number of bullocks, carts and the conservancy establishment, the Municipality has spared no expense or trouble to improve the previous conservancy arrangements, and to make them as effective as the peculiar situation of Simla admits. Out of the sum of Rs 1,70,000 allotted for the purpose, a sum of Rs 1,30,000 has been reserved by the Municipality for carrying out a complete drainage and conservancy project required for the Simla bazár and connections with the main and outlying depôts in different parts of the station. The preparation of this project has been entrusted by the Local Government to Mr. Parkes, Executive Engineer Simla Provincial Division, acting under the direct advice and instructions of the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.

740. The President of the Simla Municipality reports that the Committee's proposals have been carried out in their integrity, and where they could not be completed for the sums allotted, additional funds have, during the last three years, been provided from the current income of the Municipality to secure the object in view.

741. The expenditure on the several works above mentioned has been Rs 4,00,061, as shown in detail in the subjoined statement, and of this sum Rs 3,70,000 has been spent from the special grant of five lakhs, and the balance from ordinary municipal income.

742. To sum up, it will be observed that Simla has, with the help of the liberal gift of the Supreme Government, been provided with new and greatly improved roads protected with substantial railings and fences, new meat, vegetable and grain markets, a new bakery, a new sarai, and new slaughter-houses, new latrines and a remodelled bazár. Many of these works are highly remunerative, particularly the municipal buildings, the annual income from which alone amounts to about Rs. 25,000, giving a fair percentage on the whole outlay on these and other works. The improvements carried out reflect much credit on Major Nisbett and Mr. Goad and his municipal staff employed under the Deputy Commissioner's direct orders.

743. The subjoined is a statement of works executed from special grant of Rs 5,00,000 sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government for improvements at Simla :—

NAMES OF WORKS.		Total amount expended up to 31st March 1881.
Market.		Rs
Construction of beef butcher's market and stall	...	12,208
Purchase of estates	...	43,329
Dwelling-houses for tradesmen at market ...	...	21,561
Iron-sheeting	...	7,078
Cutting, &c., between dwelling-houses ...	...	690
Building bakery	...	6,995
Petty contingencies	...	217
Purchase of tools	...	81
Slaughter-house	...	2,637
Retaining-wall at ravine under Racquet Court	...	149
Putting up galleries in Racquet Court ...	...	2,326
Cost and carriage of iron pipes	...	3,551
Road to market	...	601
Clearing ground at market	...	24
New drain to market	...	1,450
Water-supply to market	...	173
Cost of Portland cement	...	630
Drains to bakery	...	75
Boiler-room at market	...	129
Road to mutton market	...	230
Fire-grate for beef butchers	...	117
Total Market	...	1,04,251
Bazár Improvements.		Rs.
Purchase of estates	...	39,736
Iron-sheeting and perforated zinc	...	6,855
Reconstruction of Ganj shops and shed ...	...	16,945
Purchase and carriage of tools	...	2,995
Compensation for land	...	975
Reconstruction of sarai	...	4,915
Preparing sites for shops at Pentonville ...	...	1,959
Petty contingencies	...	781
Construction of stables at Boileau-ganj ...	...	805
Pay of establishment	...	189

Drain between dwelling-houses	533
Road to new shops	63
Wall and excavation at Edward-ganj	382
Cost of Portland cement	1,030
Retaining-wall under Clarefield	480
Shed for ekkas	227
Total Bazár Improvements ...	78,870

Demolitions.

Purchase of estates	83,913
Sites and building shops	7,052
Petty contingencies	448
Pay of establishment	100
Cost of tools	135
Total Demolitions ...	91,648

Roads.

Improving Mall road	2,312
Widening part of cart-road under Clarefield	1,415
Gorton Castle road	16,215
Mall at Oakover	878
Wall on road to Anthen Cottage	40
Ditto behind Jacko	96
Ditto Chorel Baoli	472
Mall near Cotton and Morris	1,097
Petty contingencies	243
New road to sarai	289
Road from 1st mile-post to Sanjauli	13,135
Compensation for land	500
Pay of establishment	75
Sanjauli to Convent	28,614
Path road over Jacko	41
Peterhoff to Dák Lodge	9,156
Cost of carriage of tools	1,330
Ditto wire-fencing	2,912
Railing behind Jacko	1,113
Library to Gorton Castle	15,381
Raising road to east entrance of Gorton Castle ...	366
Widening road near 1st mile-post	365
Total Roads ...	96,045

Conservancy.

	Rs.
Cost and carriage of asphalte	2,878
Ditto iron-sheeting	1,628
Latrines beyond main bazár	11,844
Filth-pits at Barhai Ghát	1,536
Cost of conservancy carts	1,951
Ditto buckets	2,348
Cost of bitumen	145
Petty contingencies	241
Rubbish shoot at Boileau-ganj	67
Tank at Tára Devi	120
Compensation for land	1,120
Houses for receptacles	103
Urinal at market	89
Iron receptacles and pans	1,185
Sweepers' quarters	2,232
Latrine near sarai	544
Receptacles for urinals	23
Tank and shoot at Barhai Ghát	683
Purchase of tanks	510
Total Conservancy ...	29,247
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,00,061

744. TELEGRAPHS.—The continuance of military operations in Northern and Southern Afghánistán for 6 months of 1880-81 and the withdrawal of the British troops in the autumn from the positions occupied by them in Kabul territory produced an unusual degree of activity in this Department, and a large increase of work between the seat of Government and stations on our north-west frontier. The only addition to the telegraph lines within the Punjab during the year was a line of 2 wires between Tarnaul and Kamilpur, a distance of 48 miles, following the extension of the Kohát

branch of the Punjab Northern State Railway. At the close of each of the last 2 years the line and wire mileage in existence within the Punjab were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Government lines ...	2,264	2,312
Ditto wires ...	4,957	5,053

745. There were 37 telegraph offices at work during the year, 5 having been established to meet temporary requirements, of which 1 at Bukloh near Dalhousie and another at Dharmsála are still maintained : the others were closed by March 1881.

746. The number of messages despatched during the past year was 169,206, a decrease of 2,419 as compared with the number sent in 1879-80. The following statement gives the number of messages despatched during the past 6 years :—

1875-76	63,228
1876-77	80,516
1877-78	91,264
1878-79	148,979
1879-80	171,725
1880-81	169,206

The numbers despatched from the most important offices being for the last three years as follows :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Simla	21,679	30,140	21,761
Lahore	15,372	13,984	14,474
Rawalpindi ...	9,243	15,107	19,600
Umballa	10,975	6,466	9,106
Mooltan	12,464	9,869	8,493
Peshávar ...	6,333	22,426	22,033

747. In the Sind Division telegraphic communication was extended by a second wire from Nowrangh Serai to

Banní, and by a line of a single wire for 40 miles between Dera Ismail Khan and Tánk, the base of the recent operations of the brigade under Brigadier-General T. G. Kennedy against the Mahsúd Wazírs.

748. There were 5 offices at work during the year, against 4 in 1879-80. The number of messages despatched was 8,435, of which 3,202 and 2,327 were sent from Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu respectively. The line and wire mileage at the close of the last two years was as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Government lines ...	648	688
Ditto wires ...	1,275	1,315

749. Postal.—*General.*—During the year the opening of the Punjab Northern State Railway, first up to Rawalpindi and afterwards to Háji Shah, made it possible to forward the mails by rail further north, while the salt branch line to Miáni was connected with Shahpur by a tonga dâk, which now conveys the post to that station. At the viceregal darbár special post-offices were opened in the camps of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and Native Chiefs, and were found very convenient. Six highway robberies of the mails were perpetrated during the year, of which 5 took place in the Hissar Postal Division and 1 in the Rawalpindi. No unsuccessful attempts to rob the post were, however, reported during the year.

750. *Imperial Post.*—The statistics of the Imperial post may be shown as follows :—

	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box peons.
Existing at close of 1879-80 ...	523	257	195	45
Opened or entertained in 1880-81,	10	11	4	5
Closed or discontinued in 1880-81,	18	2	1	...
Existing at close of 1880-81 ...	515	266	198	50

The large falling-off in the number of village postmen, as compared with the figures shown in last year's report, is due to the fact that postmen who perform the combined duties of delivery in towns and in villages have now been

excluded from the returns of village postmen, which now include purely village postmen only. The extent of mileage of the Imperial postal lines in the Punjab is as follows :—

Railways	...	1,089 miles.
Mail Cart	...	1,034 „
Runners	...	2,013 „
Total	...	4,136 miles.

751. The number of covers carried by the Imperial post during the year was 22,165,676, as against 18,855,275 in 1879-80. This increase is, however, largely due to transfers from the operations of the district post. The number of covers received back undelivered was 905,944, or 4·087 per cent., as compared with 4·13 per cent. in the previous year.

752. *District Post.*—The following statement shows the operations of the district post during the year :—

	Post-offices.	Village postmen.	Letter-boxes.	Mileage.	Income from Local Cess.	Imperial Grant.	Total Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 ...	19	371	61	4,404	72,411	45,000	108,983
1880-81 ...	19	368	44	4,449	81,391	45,000	89,653

The expenditure, however, on the mail-cart line from Chíchawatni to Dera Ismail Khan is omitted from the accounts of this year, so that it is not possible to compare the total cost incurred with that of last year. The considerable increase observable in the postal cess is due to its introduction in a number of the recent settlements of the Province now for the first time. The mileage over which the district post runs is distributed thus :—

		Miles.
Post carried by hill cart	...	170
„ „ „ ekka	...	153
„ „ „ runners	...	4,124
Total	...	4,447

753. Owing to the recent departmental order which has amalgamated so large a number of the village postmen with the Imperial establishment, it is not practicable to compare the postal operations effected by this class in the present year with those of 1879-80. 57,233 covers only are separately recorded as having been sent to the district post-offices for delivery, of which 5·8 per cent. were returned as undelivered, and 57,682 covers were collected for despatch as against 57,850 in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The general statement prepared by the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix No. 53. In the present statement are included Local as well as Imperial and Provincial receipts and charges. In the paragraphs immediately following are noticed only such of the services as are more or less under the control of the Local Government.

755. *Land Revenue.*—The following are the receipts and charges for the two years :—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	2,09,01,437	2,04,64,967	+ 4,36,470
Charges	23,13,724	24,68,009	—1,54,285

The increase in receipts is due to arrear collections and revised assessments. The decrease in charges is due to rearrangement and reduction in settlement operations.

756. *Excise.*—The recovery of the Province from agricultural depression and the return of the army from Afghánistán have led to a further increase of the excise revenue, which amounts for the year to Rs. 11,08,880, an increase over the previous year's income of more than a lakh of rupees, or about 10 per cent. This is the largest revenue yet collected in any one year. The charges on the other hand have been reduced from Rs. 61,147 to Rs. 60,248, which is less than 5½ per cent. on the income. The sales for 1881-82 and the present good harvest prospects give reason to expect that the income of the current year will shew a still further increase. According to the returns

prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office the receipts and charges under the different heads for the past two years are as follows :—

Heads of Income.		1879-80.	1880-81.	Difference between 1879-80 and 1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.	
Licenses for sale of country spirits	...	1,94,528	2,27,326	+ 16·8 per cent.
Still-head duty on country liquor	...	2,70,962	3,29,158	+ 21·4 do.
Licenses for sale of rum	...	50,752	59,026	+ 16·3 do.
Licenses for sale of other European liquors	...	11,629	14,061	+ 20·9 do.
Still-head duty on European liquors	...	6,915	12,140	+ 75·5 do.
Opium acreage duty	...	34,390	28,963	— 15·7 do.
Licenses for sale of opium	...	2,80,137	2,92,672	+ 4·4 do.
Licenses for sale of other drugs	...	1,39,577	1,31,574	— 5·7 do.
Fines and fees	...	15,808	8,464	— 46·4 do.
Other items	...	1,029	2,112	+ 105·2 do.
Receipts under head of opium and drugs on account of past years	...	1,446	3,384	+ 134 do.
Total	...	10,07,173	11,08,880	+ 10 do.
Charges ... Spirits	...	59,694	59,681	— ·02 do.
Charges ... Opium and drugs	...	1,453	567	— 60·9 do.
Total	...	61,147	60,248	— 1·4 do.
Net receipts	...	9,46,026	10,48,632	+ 10·8 do.

757. The improvement in the revenue has been almost wholly confined to the income from spirits, which shows an increase under every head. The falling-off of Rs. 10,197 in the receipts from sale of licenses for monopoly of retail vend of country spirits, which was noticed last year and ascribed to the doubtful agricultural prospects at the time of sale, has been much more than recovered during the year under report, when the sales were made under more favourable auspices, and resulted in an increased income from this source of Rs. 32,798. It is satisfactory that almost every district shows an increase, and it seems now certain that the raising of the rates of still-head duty in 1877 has not very much reduced the value of the monopoly of retail vend, though no doubt it has transferred to another head of revenue what would have been an increase in income from sale of licenses had not the change been made. The receipts from still-head duty on country spirits increased by Rs. 58,196 as compared with last year. The income from licenses for sale of rum rose from Rs. 50,752 to Rs. 59,026, and the reported

consumption from 15,148 to 19,190 gallons. There was a similar increase in the income from licenses for sale of other European liquors.

758. The prohibition of import of opium from Nepal, the duty imposed on Malwa opium, and the stoppage of the supply from Ghazipur have caused a great rise in the selling price of opium, and have prevented the income under the head of opium from increasing in the same degree as that from spirits. Yet the receipts from licenses for sale of opium have increased by Rs. 12,535 or 4 per cent., while the income from opium acreage duty fell off from Rs. 34,390 to Rs. 28,963, or by 16 per cent. The decrease is ascribed partly to the prevailing high prices of food-grains, which made the cultivation of the poppy but little more profitable than that of cereals, and partly to the rigorous enforcement of the rule against home consumption. There is also a falling-off of 6 per cent. in the income from licenses for sale of other drugs.

759. *Stamps.*—During the year there was an increase in income of Rs. 2,39,740, namely, from Rs. 29,99,546 in 1879-80 to Rs. 32,39,286. Taking refunds into calculation, the net increase was Rs. 2,43,400, as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	29,99,546	32,39,286
Discount on sales	64,492	70,105
Refunds	2,00,543	1,91,270
Total Charges	2,65,035	2,61,375
Net Receipts	27,34,511	29,77,911

The figures of last year showed that the income had been fast increasing of late years, and gave hope of continued advancement in the future. These anticipations have been more than realized, the income having reached the large figure of Rs. 32,39,286, the largest yet attained.

760. The following is a comparative detail of receipts under sub-heads:—

	1879-80.	1880 81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bills of exchange	54,233	58,547
Sale of General Stamps { General	7,69,683	8,53,652
Sale of General Stamps { Adhesive	82,659	86,402
Sale of Court-fee Stamps	20,69,743	22,19,912
Duty on impressing documents	12,804	9,542
Fines and penalties	7,715	9,357
Miscellaneous	2,709	1,874
Total ...	29,99,546	32,39,286

761. The sales of court-fee stamps it will be seen largely contributed to the favorable result.

762. The sales of Foreign bill stamps were confined to 8 districts. The realizations were Rs. 6,062 against Rs. 5,130 in 1879-80. The income from one-anna or receipt stamps has been progressively increasing for several years past. It has risen from Rs. 55,038 in 1876-77 to Rs. 86,402 in 1880-81. The sales of the ordinary stamped sheets reached the extraordinary total of Rs. 8,53,652, or Rs. 83,969 more than in 1879-80. This increase is attributable to general prosperity of the country, the impetus given to trade by extension of railways, and the late Kabul war.

763. The charges of the department aggregated Rs. 2,77,624, being Rs. 12,589 more than in the previous year. The bulk of the excess of expenditure over previous year was for carriage of stamps from Calcutta and discount on sales, both resulting from the largely increased sales of stamps.

764. During the course of the year the Superintendent of Stamps marched through 20 districts and examined the stocks of stamps, the custody and vend arrangements, and the accounts.

765. *Minor Departments.*—There was an increase in income of Rs. 10,649 over 1879-80 and 21,203 over 1878-79. This increased income is from cattle fairs, which were more numerous and on a larger scale than in previous years. The increased expenditure of Rs. 46,730 over 1879-80 is owing to census charges.

766. *Law and Justice.*—The increase of Rs. 61,431 in receipts is due to increase in magisterial fines. The decrease of Rs. 74,425 in expenditure is due to decrease in jail charges and expenditure on criminal courts.

767. *Police.*—The decrease of Rs. 9,083 in income is due to the fact that in 1879-80 the receipts for police supplied to other departments were larger. The increase of Rs. 68,637 in charges is due to compensation allowed for dearness of provisions and to the Railway police.

768. *Political Agencies.*—The increase of Rs. 1,88,404 in expenditure is chiefly due to the Khyber arrangements and to charges on account of Kabul refugees.

769. A notice generally of the provincial properties formerly appertaining to the General Local Fund (now amalgamated with the Provincial Services) is hereto subjoined. The following is a state of the income and expenditure during the two years :—

	1880-81.		1879-80.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges ...	1,97,479	2,20,355	1,98,631	1,80,801
Ditto without ditto ...	2,64,765	56,819	2,43,355	33,053
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	39,129	35,284	43,320	39,852
Encamping-grounds ...	19,593	12,792	15,055	13,611
Nazul properties ...	41,745	12,046	44,167	12,020
Cattle pounds ...	1,00,195	34,587	1,03,939	34,926
TOTAL ...	6,62,906	3,71,883	6,48,467	3,14,263

770. *Ferries with boat-bridges*—The expenditure was Rs. 39,554 in excess of that of 1879-80, and is due chiefly to a large outlay incurred in the reconstruction of the bridge at Attock, which was destroyed by a storm early in the year

under report; also to larger expenditure incurred at some bridges in consequence of the passage of large bodies of troops returning from the Afghán campaign.

771. *Ferries without boat-bridges.*—The tolls were, as heretofore, leased. The realizations for the year amounted to Rs. 2,57,913, against Rs. 2,43,355 in 1879-80. This result is due partly to the procedure which has been enjoined by Government for the realization of instalments in advance. The total realizations in 1880-81, which include payments for arrears of previous years and demands for 1881-82, amounted to Rs. 2,64,765.

772. *Staging-bungalows*, &c.—The income fell from Rs. 43,320 in 1879-80 to Rs. 39,129, and this is due principally to the close of hostilities. The number of travellers on military duty was thus reduced in some localities, and no accession was gained in the number of tourists and pleasure-seekers. The extension of railways has also seriously affected this source of income. The increase in the income from encamping-grounds accrued chiefly in the Hoshiárpur, Gurgaon, Jullundur, Gurdáspur, Gujrát, Rawalpindi and Pesháwar districts. The expenditure during the year was less, the net result being better by nearly Rs. 4,500. Serais continued under the management of District Committees. The total income (without including the sale proceeds of dismantled buildings) exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 1,974, and the total charges were less by Rs. 7,259, the reduction being in the cost of original works.

773. *Nazul properties.*—A sum of Rs. 13,514 was realized by the sale of 40 properties; of this number 15 were remunerative, and 25 unremunerative, properties. During the year, notwithstanding that several properties were sold, there was an increase of 21 in remunerative properties, chiefly in the Lahore District, and of 95 in unremunerative properties, chiefly owing to revision of registers in the Gujránwála and Rawalpindi districts.

774. *Cattle-pounds.*—The decrease in income is due to a smaller number having been impounded than in the preceding year, when there were some exceptional circumstances causing unusual resort to the pounds.

775. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—The receipts from local rates and cesses for the past two years were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs	Rs.
Local rates	14,45,115	15,05,014
Road cess	2,30,935	2,33,596
Educational cess	2,30,786	2,34,309
District dâk	72,411	81,391
Miscellaneous	79,319	77,643

776. The amount allotted to District Committees as the District Fund was Rs. 20,17,000, being about Rs. 296 more than the aggregate of the assignment for 1879-80.

777. The expenditure of the year aggregated Rs. 18,69,959, against Rs. 18,55,942 in 1879-80, as follows :—

	Rs.
Refunds	2,534
Land-revenue	61,152
Provincial rates	1,27,031
District dâk	4,148
Administration	1,116
Minor departments	59,518
Education	4,27,659
Medical	1,89,216
Stationery and Printing	1,554
Miscellaneous	47,126
Public Works	6,56,592
Contributions	2,92,313
Total	18,69,959

778. The total expenditure on arboriculture was Rs. 41,734, against Rs. 35,085 in 1879-80, and includes Rs. 27,232 for planting and maintaining trees. The results of this expenditure are not quite satisfactory, as of 121,493 trees planted 24,090 are reported to have died.

779. Under Public Works Department the total expenditure on roads and communications was Rs. 4,58,751, against Rs. 4,34,423 in 1879-80; 231¼ miles of metalled and 105⅞ miles of unmetalled roads were completed, and 32½ miles of road were in progress; 11,448⅞ miles were repaired, and 167 bridges and culverts were built or in progress, besides 43 metalled gaps and 95 other works. The trees planted on road-sides amounted to 232,377 against 243,124 in 1879-80. The expenditure on tanks,

wells, schools and dispensaries was Rs. 1,40,429 against Rs. 1,35,999 in 1879-80; and 18 schools and 2 dispensaries were completed, besides 11 schools and 3 dispensaries in progress, and 31 other buildings, 14 tanks, 34 wells and 59 other works were completed or improved; 1,031 buildings and 217 tanks and wells were repaired.

780. The District Committees continue to be favorably reported on, the members taking much interest in their duties.

781. The following remarks apply to services which are under the control of the Government of India.

782. CUSTOMS AND SALT.—The receipts and charges for the two years were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.
Mines ...	39,87,766	38,75,845
Delhi Salt Sources ...	19,13,761	15,28,579
Total ...	59,01,527	54,04,424
CHARGES.		
Mines ...	3,12,119	3,02,695
Delhi Salt Sources ...	1,08,675	77,570
Total ...	4,20,794	3,80,265

783. The decrease in receipts is due to all the capital of Miani and Pind Dádan Khan, besides other places in the Punjab, having been invested in grain for the supply of the trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, which had become depleted partly in consequence of the Kabul campaign and partly by the preparations for the Wazíri expedition. For this purpose not only was the capital usually invested in salt diverted from its regular channel, but the owners of carriage also found it more profitable to carry grain into the interior instead of carrying salt to the railway. The opening of the railway has also had the effect of reducing stocks in hands of traders; for the facilities afforded by it have done away with the uncertainty of the road and river traffic, and traders have been disposing of their accumulated stocks. The

result will be a much more uniform demand in the future, and the violent oscillations to which the trade has always been exposed will cease.

784. The quantity of salt delivered from the Mayo Mines and carried by rail increased from 661,561 maunds in 1879-80 to 811,583 maunds in 1880-81.

785. FORESTS.—The working of the Forest Department has been reviewed in a previous chapter (*vide* paragraphs 386 to 396), and it will suffice in this place to show general results:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	6,49,819	4,80,210	+1,69,609
1880-81	6,71,679	4,93,167	+1,78,512

These figures represent the actual transactions of the year. The revenue of the year under report is higher and the expenditure lower than the average of the last five years, and this notwithstanding that the sales have been smaller and the ruling prices below those of the previous year. Under these circumstances the financial results of the year must be considered satisfactory.

786. CANAL REVENUE.—The capital invested in the Punjab canals is as follows:—

	During the year.	*To the end of the year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation	5,10,196	2,44,12,809
Under construction	31,99,539	2,47,87,441
Suspended	...	7,83,525
Total ...	37,09,735	4,99,83,775
Deduct—		
Contributions from Native States for Sirhind Canal	8,96,426	85,90,553
Capital invested by Government ...	28,13,309	4,13,93,222

	Rs.
787. The total income of the permanent canals was ...	33,72,524
Working expenses ...	8,30,972
Balance profit ...	25,41,552

788. The whole of this profit cannot, however, be claimed for the present year, as it includes, besides arrears of owners' rates on the Western Jumna Canal, a sum of Rs. 10,08,765 on account of revenue due in past years on lands held revenue free, and which has now been ordered to be entered as a book credit in the accounts of the Irrigation Department. Deducting this, the percentage of the balance profit on the capital will be for the year:—

Total 2·39,
Bári Doáb Canal 1·71,
Western Jumna Canal 3·74,

as compared with 2·93 per cent. total profit in the previous year.

	Rs.
789. On the Inundation Canals the total receipts were ...	13,82,482
Working expenses ...	8,84,252
Balance profit being 25·93 per cent. on the Capital ...	4,98,230

Deducting interest, the rate of profit was 21·52 per cent. In the previous year there was a loss of 1·52 per cent. The real returns are indeed better than here shown, as the share of the land-revenue due for the Muzaffargarh canals has not yet been credited. But Rs. 2,57,406 are on account of arrears for jagir and well lands: deducting this, the percentage will be reduced to 8·12.

790. Only the Shahpur canals have this year failed to pay the interest charges; this is due to the fact that only

half the amount due on account of water rates had been collected at the close of the year.

791. The areas irrigated were—

	1880-81.	1879-80.	
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Bári Doáb Canal ...	433,080	393,317	+ 39,763
Western Jumna Canal ...	265,533	310,686	— 45,153
Total Perennial Canals...	698,631	704,003	— 5,390

The Bári Doáb Canal again shows an increase, but the Western Jumna a great decrease. This is the worst year on record on this canal since 1861, and the results are due to the fact that the people, encouraged by a good rainfall, determined to try the experiment of cultivating their old canal lands, which, under the system of owners' rates, are no longer charged at irrigated rates except when actually irrigated, without the aid of the canal water :—

Upper Sutlej ...	154,516	99,477	+ 55,039
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	299,139	268,040	+ 31,099
Indus Canals ...	164,385	144,377	+ 20,008
Shahpur Canals ...	9,135	4,487	+ 4,648
Muzaffargarh ...	238,565	180,823	+ 57,742
Total Inundation Canals ...	865,740	697,204	+ 168,536
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,564,353	1,401,207	163,146

792. A comparative statement showing the results of the working of the canals during the two years is subjoined. Owing however to the special reasons above mentioned, the figures would appear to contradict in some measure the facts stated in the text, and the following explanations are necessary to enable the real significance of the statistics to be grasped. In the first place, as regards the Western Jumna Canal, a sum of 7¾ lakhs of rupees is included in the indirect revenue of the present year on account of sums due from revenue-free lands in former years. In the second place, the direct income on the Bári Doáb Canal for 1879-80 was swollen by the crediting of a sum of Rs. 2,23,825 on account of water-advantage rate which should properly

have been entered under indirect revenue. This amount has been written back under that head this year, making with the water-advantage rate of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,76,430, and Rs. 2,03,745 on account of arrears of jagir revenue, a grand total of Rs. 704,000 on account of indirect revenue; while if the sum wrongly credited on account of water-advantage rate in 1879-80 be taken into account in comparing the figures of the present report due to direct revenue with those of the previous year, it will be found that the comparison is in favour of the former:—

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(I) CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of year ...	1879-80 1880-81	70,01,325 75,24,008	1,49,61,778 1,49,67,457	19,39,510 19,21,344	2,39,02,613 2,44,12,809
(II) INCOME realized during the year— Direct, *viz.*, water-rent and miscellaneous receipts	1879-80 1880-81	11,30,860 9,10,128	11,91,291 8,50,781	74,402 90,911	23,96,553 18,50,820
Indirect, *viz.*, land-revenue due to Irrigation Works (including water-advantage revenue)	1879-80 1880-81	2,75,835 9,07,615	... 7,04,000	5,01,096 8,16,522	7,76,931 24,28,137
Total Direct and Indirect ...	1879-80 1880-81	14,06,695 18,17,743	11,91,291 15,54,781	5,75,498 9,16,433	31,73,484 42,88,957
(III) CHARGES of the year— Maintenance, including Establishment	1879-80 1880-81	4,75,632 4,08,254	5,02,288 4,22,718	5,22,266 4,18,203	15,00,186 12,49,175
Interest on Capital Outlay ...	1879-80 1880-81	3,02,134 3,22,554	6,72,616 6,72,840	82,751 84,746	10,57,501 10,80,140
Total ...	1879-80 1880-81	7,77,766 7,30,808	11,74,934 10,95,558	6,05,017 5,02,949	25,57,717 23,29,315
(IV) NET PROFIT OR LOSS— (*a*) Including interest on Capital	1879-80 1880-81	+ 6,28,929 + 10,86,935	+ 16,357 + 4,59,223	− 29,519 + 4,13,484	+ 6,15,767 + 19,59,313
(*b*) Excluding interest on Capital — On Direct Income only — Amount	1879-80 1880-81	+ 6,55,228 + 5,01,874	+ 6,89,003 + 4,28,063	− 4,47,864 − 3,18,292	+ 8,96,367 + 6,11,645
On Direct Income only — Percentage on Capital Outlay.	1879-80 1880-81	+ 9·36 + 6·67	+ 4·60 + 2·86	− 23·13 − 16·56	+ 3·75 + 2·51
On Total Income both Direct and Indirct. — Amount	1879-80 1880-81	+ 9,31,063 + 14,09,489	+ 6,89,003 + 11,32,063	+ 53,232 + 4,98,230	+ 16,73,298 + 30,39,782
On Total Income both Direct and Indirct. — Percentage on Capital Outlay	1879-80 1880-81	+ 13·29 + 18·73	+ 4·60 + 7·56	+ 2·75 + 25·99	+ 7·09 + 12·49

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.—As remarked in last year's report, it is not practicable to state definitely what progress has been made in the sanitary improvement of the Province, but it is gratifying to notice that the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner for the improvement of town and village conservancy have almost everywhere been well received by municipal committees and village headmen; and, though there is still much to be done and many difficulties to be overcome before anything like a satisfactory state of sanitation in the Province generally can be arrived at, the careful attention which is now given to the subject inspires hope of some general practical results being attained before long.

794. Through the medium of tahsíldárs and other influential official and non-official members of the community, the people are being instructed by vernacular-written instruction how to proceed and act upon the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions, and a marked improvement has already been effected in many of the towns and villages. Dr. J. M. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer has been translated into Urdu and freely distributed in all the districts of the Province, and arrangements have also been made to introduce the study of the Primer in all the Punjab schools, and it is hoped that it will be the means of inducing the people to recognise and prevent the evils in homes which are beyond the interference of local authority or the reach of the sanitary officer.

795. In the more important towns, where signs of improvement are naturally first looked for, it is gratifying to notice that good progress has been made, and that the improvement of streets, drainage works and conservancy arrangements are receiving more attention. During the year a sum of Rs. 9,61,872 of the total municipal income was expended upon conservancy establishments, paving of streets, construction of roads, latrines, &c., and improved schemes for drainage and water-supply. The most important works under this head are the water-supply and drainage projects of Lahore, Simla, Amritsar, Delhi, Ludhiána, Kohát and Hansi in the Hissar District. The water-supply projects of Lahore and Simla are in progress, and now in a fair way towards completion, and are already looked upon as a boon by the inhabitants. With the exception of the second

reservoir at Sanjoli the Simla water-supply is complete. The drainage scheme for Amritsar is also well advanced. The Delhi scheme, which has long been delayed owing to difficulties in obtaining suitable sites for the reservoir and wells, will also now be pushed on in earnest, as this difficulty has at last been overcome. The remaining three projects are still under consideration.

796. VITAL STATISTICS.—The new scheme which provides for the registration of births by the agency of the village chaukídárs was brought into effect in all the districts of the Province from the beginning of the year, and the results achieved by the system during the first year of its operation may be considered as fairly satisfactory.

797. *Births.*—The returns of the past year having been prepared under the old system, no comparison of the birth-rate can well be made between the two years. The total number of births registered in the Province during the year was 544,659, of which number 298,229 were males and 246,430 females, the proportion of males to females being 17·05 to 14·09, shewing that for every 100 female there were 121 male births.

798. *Deaths.*—Owing to no severe epidemic disease having prevailed in any part of the Province, the year was comparatively a healthy one. The following statement shews that the total number of deaths registered was 472,731, or 27 per mille of population, of which the male deaths numbered 262,178 and the female 210,553, the death-rate of males being 27 and females 26 per 1,000 of population, the mean ratio for each during the previous five years being respectively 30 and 29 :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com-plaints.	All other causes.	TOTAL.	Death-rate per mille of popula-tion.
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785	15
1869 ..	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821	26
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926	24
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378	21
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608	25
1873 ...	148	25,699	219,909	19,640	91,757	357,153	20
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713	18
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208	26
1876 ...	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844	28
1877 ...	29	12,296	219,281	17,664	101,662	350,932	20
1878 ...	215	40,271	440,492	32,071	115,722	628,771	36
1879 ...	26,135	49,489	472,939	29,612	95,038	673,213	38
1880 ...	274	9,145	327,727	20,736	114,849	472,731	27

799. This statement shews that the rate of mortality in 1880, while it is below that of 1878 and 1879 (two exceptionally unhealthy years) is 5 per 1,000 above the average of the other years of the series recorded; but a great portion of this increase is no doubt due to improved registration, though it may in part be also attributed to the after-effects of the two preceding years of unusual distress and sickness.

800. The cholera epidemic of last year which followed the dispersion of the pilgrims from the Hardwar fair, and which spread through nearly the whole Province, declined in September and completely subsided in the following month. During 1880 it began with a single death in the Umballa District in January, making gradual progress month by month till it culminated in some local outbreaks in October and November in the north-western districts; but over the Province as a whole the disease remained inactive, or only showed itself in sporadic cases in widely-separated localities, clearly showing that it was non-epidemic. There were only 274 deaths from this complaint in the entire Province during the year.

801. The foregoing statement shews that with small-pox, as with cholera, a season of great epidemic violence was followed by one in which the disease was comparatively quiescent, and that there were only 9,145 deaths registered from this disease during the year, and the epidemic which proved so fatal throughout the Province in 1878 and 1879 completely and suddenly subsided in 1880. This decline in small-pox mortality between the years 1879 and 1880 is striking, and is, perhaps, not altogether without relation to the greater abundance in the cold weather rains of 1880, coupled with improvement in the price of food. It is curious that irregularity in the course of small-pox mortality should be coincident with a marked irregularity in the course of rainfall; but statistics show that a minimum rainfall is followed by a maximum small-pox mortality, and a maximum rainfall by a minimum small-pox mortality, or in other words, that rainfall is unfavorable to the prevalence of small-pox and drought favorable to the development of the disease.

802. Similarly rainfall has an effect upon fever mortality, and a comparison between annual fever mortality and aggregate rainfall shows that the years in which there was a diminished monsoon rainfall were invariably healthy years; whilst those in which there was an abundant monsoon rainfall were years of more or less severe epidemic fever. The total fever mortality (327,727 deaths) of this year shows a very considerable decrease compared with the two preceding years; but the figures more or less exceed the total average mortality from the same class of disease in any single year of the last ten, except 1876, which was a very exceptional year. This higher mortality is attributed partly to the marked improvement which has taken place in the registration of deaths since the introduction this year of village chaukídárs' memorandum books, together with the improved supervision exercised over rural-circle death returns by District Surgeons; but the greater portion of this higher mortality is due to the after-effects of the very severe autumnal fever epidemics of the two previous years, coupled with the continued high prices of the principal food-grains.

803. The number of deaths under the head of other causes, which includes the mortality from chest diseases, is considerably in excess of the mortality registered under this head in 1879.

804. MEDICAL RELIEF.-The following statement shows the number of sick and ailing who have availed themselves of the means provided by the various medical institutions in the Province. It will be observed therefrom that, as was to be expected, owing to the season being a comparatively healthy one, the number of patients fell below that of the previous two years, but was considerably in excess of the numbers attending these institutions in any of the former years included in the statement. The table also shows that during the year 1880, 4 dispensaries were added to the number open in the Punjab, 3 of the 3rd and 1 of the 2nd class; and 1 second class dispensary, Shekhupura, was closed, making the total number of institutions in operation at the close of the year, inclusive of the lying-in hospital at Amritsar, 184 against 181 in 1879. In addition to the hospitals and dispensaries shown in the table, in many districts hakims are employed and paid

out of district and municipal funds; but the expenditure incurred on this account is not included in the statement:—

YEAR.	No. of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipal and other Committees.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	150	28,615	1,003,458	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059	3,24,616
1876	163	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151	3,22,814
1877	166	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047	92,658	1,88,270	21,515	3,02,443	2,98,746
1878	172	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956	85,311	2,11,008	25,130	3,21,449	3,22,518
1879	180	39,635	1,349,224	1,388,859	79,093	2,36,429	23,295	3,38,817	3,41,286
1880	184	34,729	1,333,700	1,368,429	75,344	2,44,391	19,723	3,39,458	3,35,913
Difference between 1879 and 1880.	+4	—4,906	—15,524	—20,430	—3,649	+7,962	—3,572	+641	—5,373

805. There was a decrease in the total expenditure in 1880 of Rs. 5,373, which is attributed to the comparatively small sum spent on buildings during the year and to the smaller sums invested.

806. Adopting the classification of last year, and allowing for the additions made during this year, the several institutions stood as follows at the close of 1880:—

1 general hospital—Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
11 civil hospitals.
22 first-class dispensaries.
99 2nd do. do.
56 3rd do. do.
1 lying-in-hospital, Amritsar.

807. Taking the patients by races or classes, there were 1,225 Europeans and 4,156 Eurasians treated during the year, showing an increase of nearly 1,000, or 21 per cent. on the number of the previous year. As the census statements showing the proportions the Hindus, Mussalmans and other classes bear to each other have not yet been published, the numbers of these classes are not given; but, taking the whole Province, the number of Mussalmans treated largely preponderates in districts west of the Beas. The ratios in the attendance of men, women and children were very nearly the same as in the previous year; while the daily average of out and in-patients was 10,019.

808. The number of major operations performed was slightly in excess of those of the previous year, being 3,531 against 3,081 in 1879, and the minor operations also increased from 96,149 in 1879 to 100,803 in 1880. The death-rate among the in-door patients was 8·47, against 13·17 in the previous year.

809. As remarked above, in many districts the medical aid afforded by the established dispensaries is supplemented by the employment of hakims, and during the year 119 of these men were employed in the Province at a cost of Rs. 19,464-11-1, which was met from local funds. These hakims are not attached to dispensaries, nor are they ordinarily supplied with medicines, and, as a rule, they are under little or no supervision, but the employment of them is popular, and in seasons of epidemics they are no doubt useful in distributing medicines.

810. *Leper asylums.*—There were six of these institutions maintained in the Province during the year. The number of patients remaining at the close of 1879 was 423, and 218 were admitted during the year, making a total of 641. Of these, 67 (equal to 10·5 per cent.) died and 150 left of their own accord, leaving 422 at the close of 1880, or 1 less than remained at the close of 1879. The total expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs 20,670, or Rs. 1,383 more than in the previous year; and the increase occurred chiefly in the Tarn Táran Asylum in the Amritsar District, which is the largest of these insti-

tutions, and where a considerable sum was expended in clothing, and the diet expenditure was also somewhat higher.

811. It was stated in last year's report that these asylums are chiefly supported by district funds aided by private donations and subscriptions.

812. *Mayo Hospital.*—The general health of the population having been so much better in 1880, it is satisfactory to find that the number of patients who received medical relief at this institution was in excess of the number of the previous year by 3,181, the figures of 1879 and 1880 being respectively 31,589 and 34,770. The increase was entirely among the out-patients, who numbered 33,191, or 4,439 more than the number in the previous year, which was only 28,752; and this increase was proportionably greatest in the number of Eurasians, while the number of patients registered as Europeans decreased from 1,386 to 759. There was a decrease in the number of in-patients, which is attributed to the absence of the famished Kashmírís who contributed to abnormally swell the number of such patients in the previous year.

813. The number of vaccinations performed during the year on children brought to the hospital was only 128, as difficulty was experienced in establishing vaccinia with imported lymph in the months of October and November.

814. Of the diseases treated there was a decrease in the number of malarial fevers, but a large increase in the number of rheumatic and diarrhœa cases; and this latter disease was more fatal than dysentery, as only the more severe cases were admitted, and many of these were already exhausted from disease and want of food to allow of their recovering under medical treatment.

815. The number of major operations performed during the year was 239, an increase of 67 on the number of the previous year, but 98 below the number performed in 1878. These operations included 43 cases of lithotomy and 3 of lithotrity, 21 amputations, and 63 operations for cataract.

Taking all the major operations, the mortality was only 7·5 per cent. The total number of deaths in the institution during the year was 235, while the admissions were 1,579,—the proportion of deaths to admissions being 15·7 per cent., which was higher than last year.

816. The total expenditure on the hospital during the year was Rs. 19,182, or Rs. 2,223 more than in the previous year, and the increase was principally in clothing and bedding, which was much wanted, and on which very little was expended in 1879. The contributions were from Government Rs. 16,427, district funds Rs. 1,000, municipal funds Rs. 3,500, and subscriptions Rs. 1,571, or a total of Rs. 22,498, so that on the whole the institution was economically and successfully managed.

817. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—As explained in last year's report, the cost of this institution is defrayed entirely by the municipality of Amritsar. The new building which has been provided for this hospital was occupied in March, and was resorted to by 36 in-patients and 168 out-patients during the year, against 56 and 179 respectively in the previous year. In 9 cases operations had to be performed. The institution is proving very useful, and is making good progress; and of the 10 pupils, including the resident nurse, in the midwifery class at the beginning of the year 5 were sent for examination to Lahore in May, out of whom 4 passed and were provided with certificates as qualified midwives, and 1 of these 4 was subsequently retained as resident nurse of the hospital. To fill the vacancies thus caused 4 new pupils—1 Hindu, 2 Muhammadans, and 1 European—were admitted.

818. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The number of these institutions remains the same, *viz.*, one at Delhi and one at Lahore.

819. The number of admissions into the 2 asylums was considerably smaller than in the previous year, amounting to 87 against 119, and the total number under treatment during the year was 405, of whom 310 were in the asylum at Lahore and 95 at Delhi; 80 of the whole number were

females and 325 males. Of the above numbers, 45 males and 13 females, or 58 in all, were discharged cured, and 26 died. The percentage of cured to average strength was at Lahore 21·5 and at Delhi 19·5.

820. The health of the lunatics in both asylums was very much better than in the previous year, and the rate of mortality much lower, the death-rate of the Lahore institution being only 6·5 against 21·6 in 1879, and that of the Delhi institution 11·2 against 19·5.

821. Of the 87 lunatics admitted during the year, 11 were criminal lunatics, of whom 10 were admitted into the Lahore asylum and 1 into the Delhi one; and at the close of the year there were 45 of this class in confinement, 36 being in the Lahore and 9 in the Delhi asylum.

822. The average cost of each lunatic was Rs. 104-13-7 in the Lahore asylum and Rs. 112-10-5 in the one at Delhi,—the higher average at the latter institution being due to the smaller number of lunatics in proportion to the establishment. The average cost, exclusive of establishment, was lower at Delhi than Lahore, being Rs. 51-10-4 against Rs. 57-2-11.

823. At the Lahore asylum, out of a daily average strength of 246, 67, or 27 per cent., were employed in various ways, realizing a profit of Rs. 976, or Rs. 14-9-0 per person employed. At Delhi, out of an average strength of 71, 52, or 73 per cent., were employed, and the profit realized amounted to Rs. 401, or Rs. 7-11-10 per person employed, thus showing that the average earnings of each person employed was less at Delhi, but that a larger number in proportion to the strength were usefully employed. At both institutions the principal employments were gardening, grinding corn and manufactures, such as spinning thread, weaving and basket-making. All the blanketting required in the Lahore asylum during the year, even to the warm clothing worn during the day, was made by the lunatics themselves.

824. LOCK HOSPITALS.—The Contagious Diseases Act (XIV of 1868) has not yet been extended to any part of the Punjab; but rules made under the Cantonment Act to provide for the inspection of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal disorders are in force in nearly all the cantonments occupied by British troops, and the

leading statistics of the operation of these rules for the past four years are given in the following table:—

Cantonments.		Average number of Prostitutes.			Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops.	
		On the Register.	Attending periodical examinations.	In Hospital.			Average strength.	Ratio of admissions per mille from venereal disease.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi	1877	171.71	139.16	8.47	101	2,982	425	37
	1878	158.64	131.84	9.0	76	3,014	390	185
	1879	160.79	140.91	11.59	25	3,074	405	202
	1880	164.48	147.20	10.75	76	3,074	476	204
Umballa	1877	99.87	48.13	9.17	79	2,653	1,255	124
	1878	94.0	90.33	17.42	34	2,771	1,288	201
	1879	98.59	73.75	13.58	77	2,920	1,084	...
	1880	64.70	60.64	21.0	17	3,205	1,329	242
Kasauli	1877	13.07	13.07	0.31	...	455	379	97.62
	1878	14.30	14.30	2.16	...	510	382	164
	1879	14.71	14.71	0.72	...	514	361	111
	1880	13.37	13.28	3.66	55	559	348	192
Subáthu	1877	17.50	17.50	2.77	...	669	779	79
	1878	17.83	17.58	4.25	...	726	650	118
	1879	10.11	10.01	2.48	...	585	...	...
	1880	8.56	8.56	1.58	...	503	...	...
Dagshai	1877	21.0	21.0	1.1	...	651	1,470	118
	1878	18.82	18.82	4.0	...	997	777	54
	1879	18.0	18.0	4.16	...	875	490	179
	1880	19.33	19.33	4.83	...	861	921	114
Jullundur	1877	50.6	50.2	2.98	38	2,429	770	136
	1878	47.08	45.79	2.0	...	2,502	788	196
	1879	44.75	44.83	2.61	...	2,516	201	243
	1880	34.0	32.62	4.25	16	2,454	297	158
Dalhousie	1877	9.60	9.70	0.94	...	502	319	150
	1878	13.08	12.91	4.08	...	547	232	241
	1879	10.90	11.04	0.76	...	500	289	363
	1880	6.51	6.62	0.91	...	471	325	202
Siálkot	1877	86.0	81.31	13.47	110	3,171	1,055	152
	1878	99.12	93.50	23.0	107	3,866	1,225	246
	1879	88.8	88.3	17.5	88	3,446	760	249
	1880	86.06	87.75	22.16	133	3,139	1,030	260
Lahore and Mecan Meer	1877	175.04	148.58	11.53	244	4,452	1,126	162
	1878	183.46	147.50	13.25	231	4,475	824	354
	1879	216.9	171.12	17.61	522	4,325	1,111	216
	1880	233.37	168.37	15.41	206	4,002	3,182	100
Ferozepore	1877	84.6	77.5	4.2	...	1,898	1,177	104
	1878	84.68	65.15	9.0	3	1,876	1,110	269
	1879	65.32	56.39	7.33	24	1,990	1,110	100
	1880	77.13	65.01	14.58	15	2,025	1,035	150
Mooltan	1877	168.6	137.6	6.4	111	2,015	786	296
	1878	219.7	182.5	11.0	...	2,285	745	417
	1879	191.1	174.7	17.15	184	2,888	945	191
	1880	120.32	113.37	12.25	69	2,274	908	215
Rawalpindi	1877	102.6	96.8	14.7	156	2,863	1,715	89
	1878	134.50	120.13	2.5	349	3,145	1,693	208
	1879	149.15	145.77	28.45	185	3,417	1,590	181
	1880	140.08	130.8	34.08	108	3,164	1,436	129
Attock	1877	10.50	10.50	1.2	...	892	...	...
	1878	11.71	11.52	2.08	...	585	289	166
	1879	12.33	12.33	0.56	...	536	...	...
	1880	12.68	12.68	2.08	...	548	...	...
Nowshera	1877	41.16	40.40	0.27	...	1,074	638	8
	1878	45.87	41.39	11.0	...	1,165	510	188
	1879	36.01	28.97	3.06	92	1,213	809	80
	1880	28.31	27.51	4.16	...	1,037	...	...
Peshâwar	1877	191.56	176.7	10.8	23	2,444	1,066	181
	1878	207.75	193.25	14.0	22	2,737	1,287	222
	1879	230.96	205.04	19.44	210	3,087	921	121
	1880	244.13	219.80	28.91	1,015	3,442	966	336
Murree	1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1879	25.07	21.49	1.48	...	1,156	147	285
	1880	24.59	24.59	1.25	...	516	244	396

825. These figures show that there has been on the whole an increase in the prevalence of venereal disease among British troops during the year under review, notably in some of the larger cantonments such as Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan and Pesháwar, the ratio of admissions to strength in the last-named place having amounted to 336 per mille. The stations in which a decrease is observable are Meean Meer, Rawalpindi, Dagshai and Jullundur.

826. The increase in the case of Pesháwar is attributed to the fact that, regiments being on the march during the closing months of the year on their return from Afghánistán, the men had greater opportunities of consorting with unregistered women in the neighbourhood of the various rest-camps, from whom they contracted disease, than when they are located in cantonments; and this may perhaps be assigned as the cause of increase of disease in other cantonments also.

827. The attendance of the registered prostitutes at the periodical examination has, with a few exceptions, been very regular, and there is also some improvement, as compared with last year, in respect of the amount of fines inflicted for non-attendance at the examinations, though in some stations they were again very light. It is satisfactory to note that the cases of venereal disease occurring among the troops, as well as among the registered prostitutes, are reported to be of a mild type,—a result which may fairly be attributed to the regular examination and treatment of the women brought under the operation of the rules.

828. VACCINATION.—The exceptional causes which were said to have brought about the large decrease of vaccinations in 1879-80, *viz.*, the diminished birth-rate from the long-continued sickness, as well as the excessive sickness and mortality among infants and children from zymotic diseases, having, to a great extent, been in abeyance during the present year, the outturn of the year's work has fully regained, if it has not exceeded, the standard formerly attained. The aggregate number of operations performed during the year by all establishments, including those returned by the vaccinators employed by the Baháwalpur State (5,232), was

483,763, as compared with 381,166 in 1879-80, or an increase of 102,597. The total number of successful primary vaccinations also rose from 347,987 in 1879-80 to 440,007 in 1880-81, an increase of 92,020; and the ratio of success, computing the unknown as unsuccessful, was 94·24 per cent. There were 16,883 re-vaccinations, as against 11,674 of the previous year, and the percentage of success recorded was 53·31, as against 44·74 of the previous year.

829. The scheme referred to in last year's report for providing a more competent staff and rendering the department more efficient and better able to cope with the work required of it having been sanctioned, it has been decided that operations shall be carried on under a uniform system in all districts by localized establishments, resident in and paid by the districts in which they are employed, working under the immediate supervision of the Civil Surgeons and their subordinate medical officers, but subject also, as heretofore, to inspection by the officers of the Sanitary Department; and it is hoped that under this system the working of the vaccination establishment will become a subject of greater interest to the local authorities, and that district officials of all classes will co-operate in promoting the extension of vaccination among the people.

830. The Provincial Establishment during the year consisted of—

1 Acting Superintendent-General,

1 Superintendent,

1 Native Deputy Superintendent,

33 Native Superintendents,

138 Vaccinators,

and the total cost of vaccination in the Province for the year amounted to Rs. 63,313, against Rs. 56,332 in the previous year, the increase being due to the appointment of the Superintendent of Vaccination for the Western Circle, which had been in abeyance in 1879, having been filled by Surgeon Major Massey, who formerly held the appointment, during the last five months of 1880-81.

831. Operations were carried on by the Provincial Establishment during the hot weather in 16 Hill States, in the hills around Murree, in the Kangra District, and in parts of Hazára; and in the cold season 9 districts were wholly and 15 partially covered. Great success attended the operations, which were for the first time systematically undertaken in the Muzaffargarh District.

832. The following statement shows the changes in the dispensary and local staff employed on vaccine operations under the direction of Civil Surgeons:—

	1879.	1880.
Dispensary Vaccinators ...	33	33
Municipal Ditto ...	23	34
Local Ditto ...	28	22
Hospital Assistants ...	29	19
Hakims ...	2	0
Cantonment Vaccinators ...	5	4
Native State (Baháwalpur) Vaccinators ...	4	4
TOTAL ...	124	116

833. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of vaccinators employed, there was an increase in vaccinations performed of 19,344 over the previous years; but there still seems to be great fault in the manner of working, as in many of the districts the vaccinators are employed temporarily only for the cold season, and it is found impossible to obtain the services of efficient men on these terms, and the work done by them is probably imperfect, and tends to strengthen the prejudices of the people against vaccination.

834. The following comparative statement shows the work done during the past two years :—

		Total number of operations.		Percentage of successful cases.	
		Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
Provincial Establishment ...	1879...	301,835	9,288	95·46	37·04
	1880...	380,146	14,230	95·35	...
Dispensary and Local Establishments	1879...	67,657	2,386	88·45	74·72
	1880...	89,387	11,856	89·38	69·99

834½. Census.—A census of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with the exception of Kashmir, was taken on the night of the 17th February 1881. The same schedule was adopted, and the same general scheme of operations followed, both in British territory and in Native States. The feudatory Chiefs took up the work with the greatest readiness, and carried it out most effectively. The figures have been tabulated since the close of the year, with the following general results for British territory :—

Populations of 1868 and 1881 compared.

Divisions, &c.	1868 A. D.	1881 A. D.	Percentage of ncrease or decrease since 1868. A. D.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Delhi Division ...	1,928,596	1,907,984	...	1·1
Hissár " ...	1,226,594	1,311,067	6·9	...
Umballa " ...	1,647,960	1,729,043	4·9	...
Jullundur " ...	2,475,999	2,421,781	...	2·2
Amritsar " ...	2,743,659	2,729,109	...	0·5
Lahore " ...	1,888,945	2,191,517	16·0	
Rawalpindi " ...	2,197,041	2,520,508	14·7	
Mooltan " ...	1,477,936	1,712,394	15·9	
Derajat " ...	988,897	1,137,572	15·0	
Peshâwar " ...	1,033,891	1,181,289	14·3	
Khyber Pass ...	...	8,173	...	
Total British Territory ...	17,609,518	18,850,437	7·06	
Total Native States ...	...	3,861,683		
Total of Province ...	...	22,712,120		

No trustworthy figures exist for the former population of Native States.

The results will be discussed in greater detail next year, when the report on the census will have been received by Government.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—The classification of educational institutions was fully explained in the Administration Report for last year. No changes have been made in the system since then, and it is unnecessary to repeat the information on the subject here.

836. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of scholars borne on the rolls of Government and aided institutions has risen during the year from 100,442 to 104,923, including 200 scholars attending the medical school and the 2 industrial schools, which did not find a place in the returns of the previous year. The falling-off of 5,000 students which was noticed in last year's report, as compared with the returns of 1878-79, has therefore been almost recovered during the year under report.

837. The total expenditure on education, exclusive of that on school buildings, amounted to Rs. 13,92,534, or, deducting the expenditure on the medical school, to Rs. 13,38,724. In 1879-80 the expenditure, exclusive of the items above mentioned, was Rs. 13,41,118. Rupees 5,84,417 were contributed from provincial services, Rs. 3,86,027 from district funds, Rs. 13,295 from the proceeds of endowments, and Rs. 1,06,879 by municipalities; while the sums realized from fees amounted to Rs. 1,10,084, and from other sources to Rs. 1,91,832.

838. The educational institutions of the Province comprise, in addition to the Oriental College supported from the funds of the Punjab University College, a Government college at Lahore, 22 high schools, 203 middle schools, 1,524 primary schools, a training college, a school of art, a medical school, 4 normal schools, and 2 industrial schools for males; and 1 middle school, 322 primary schools, 5 normal schools, and an industrial school for females.

839. The Lahore Government College contained at the close of the year 94 scholars, high schools contained 411 scholars, middle schools for males 5,790, primary schools for boys 88,195, the training college 49, the school of

art 50, the medical school 115, normal schools 203, and industrial schools 85. In the middle school for females there were 9 scholars, in primary schools 9,686, in normal schools 208, and in the industrial school 28. The number of scholars attending primary schools for boys is still less than one-half per cent. of the population.

840. Of the total number of scholars, 843 were Europeans and Eurasians, 500 Native Christians, 53,830 Hindus, 39,368 Muhammadans, 9,576 Sikhs, and 806 belonged to other denominations. In every case there has been an increase since the previous year. Of the scholars attending high schools, 362 are taught through the medium of English, and 49 through the medium of the vernacular; 2,904 scholars are enrolled in English middle schools, and 2,886 in vernacular middle schools. All these students learn a classical language. In English primary schools there were 22,841 boys, and in vernacular primary schools 65,354. All the vernacular schools, with a few trifling exceptions, are Government institutions, but of the scholars attending English schools, with the exception of those intended especially for Europeans and Eurasians, more than one-third are enrolled in aided schools, which are almost all maintained by the various Missions.

841. The 9 girls in the middle school and 478 out of 544 girls attending English primary schools are Europeans or Eurasians. The remaining 66 are Native Christians.

842. Government vernacular schools contained 3,930 girls, and aided schools, which belong chiefly to Missions, 5,212.

843. Of the institutions for special and technical training, the training college, the school of art, the medical school, 3 of the normal schools for masters and the 2 industrial schools for boys are Government institutions; and 1 normal school for masters, the normal school for mistresses, and the industrial school for females are aided institutions.

844. *Calcutta University Examination.*—For the Bachelor of Arts examination there were 9 candidates, of whom 6 passed, besides 1 who left the Lahore Government College and appeared as a private student in another Province;

and for the First Arts examination 12, of whom 7 passed. For the Entrance examination there were 88 candidates, of whom 61 were successful.

845. *The Punjab University College.*—The University College has an endowment fund of Rs. 3,48,300, and receives from Government an annual contribution of Rs. 21,000. The income from this and other sources amounted during the last calendar year to Rs. 69,479, including a balance of Rs. 6,364 brought over from the previous year; and the expenditure was Rs. 59,590.

846. One student passed the Honors examination in Arabic. For the High Proficiency examination there were 17 candidates, of whom 6 were successful; for the Proficiency examination 35 candidates, of whom 16 were successful; and for the Punjab University College Entrance examination 241 candidates, of whom 108 were successful. Two students are returned as having passed the High Proficiency examination, 5 the Proficiency, and 39 the Entrance Examination in the vernacular. Amongst these are included some students who took up English and failed, but were considered to have passed in the vernacular in virtue of their success in other subjects.

847. Of candidates for the purely Oriental examinations—4 passed the lower, 3 the middle, and 3 the higher examination in Arabic; 12 passed the lower, 3 the middle, and 1 the higher examination in Sanskrit; and 63 passed the lower, 35 the middle, and 11 the higher examination in Persian.

848. For the first examination in Law there were 73 candidates, of whom 25 were successful; and out of 55 for the final examination 28 were successful.

849. Five candidates passed the first and 5 the final examination of Licentiate of Medicine.

850. It does not appear that any examinations of Hakims or Baids have been held during the year.

851. *Government College.*—The number of students at the Lahore Government College has risen from 78 to 94, and the average attendance from 71 to 75. The expenditure paid from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 53,041, against

Rs. 48,049 in the previous year. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,142, against 1,598 in the previous year; but those for February and March had not been credited to Government. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 630, and the cost to Government Rs. 616-12-0.

852. No students are returned as having passed the Honors examination of the Calcutta University or the Punjab University College. One, however, left the college during the year and passed the Calcutta examination from the Free Church Institution in Calcutta. Another student passed the High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University College and gained the Fuller fellowship.

853. The 9 candidates sent up from the Punjab to the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University belonged to the Lahore college; 6 passed, 2 in the first, 3 in the second, and 1 in the third division. A seventh left the college and went up as a private student.

854. For the High Proficiency examination there were 12 candidates, of whom 4 were successful. On the whole 8 students passed one or both of these examinations.

855 In the previous year 2 candidates out of 9 passed the B. A. and 4 out of 5 the High Proficiency examination; and in all 6 were successful in one or both examinations. The percentage of successful candidates on the number in the third and fourth year classes at the beginning of the year was 29·6, against 18·1 in 1879-80.

856. There were 11 candidates from the Government College for the first examination in Arts, of whom 6 were successful, 1 being placed in the first, 2 in the second, and 3 in the third division. The candidate who passed in the first division obtained the Duff scholarship, having gained the highest marks in languages of all candidates who presented themselves for the First Arts examination.

857. For the Proficiency examination the Government College supplied 20 candidates, of whom 12 were successful. Two of these, however, failed in English, and were consequently returned as having passed in the vernacular. Five students passed both the Calcutta and the Punjab examinations; so that on the whole 13 candidates were successful in one or both examinations. In the previous year 6

candidates out of 12 passed the First Arts and 5 out of 6 the Proficiency examination. The percentage of successful candidates on the number in the first and second year classes was 27·7. In 1879-80 the percentage was 19·6.

858. For the first examination in Law there were from the Government College 11 candidates, of whom 3 passed; and for the final examination 7, of whom 5 were successful.

859. The results of the Arts examinations are favorable as compared with those of 1879-80.

860. *The Oriental College and School.*—It appears from the printed report supplied by the Superintendent that there were on the 1st April 191 students in attendance. Thirty-three had passed both Oriental and Arts examinations, and attended the college only. Eighteen attended the college on the Arts side and the school on the Oriental side. Forty-two attended the college on the Oriental side and the school for instruction in general knowledge. Thirty-five had been admitted to the college classes on examination by some of the staff, and attended the school classes also. Sixty-three belonged to the school exclusively.

861. Eighty-six students attended the Entrance classes, and 5 passed the Entrance examination. Thirty-four attended the Proficiency classes, and 3 passed the Proficiency examination. The High Proficiency classes contained 10 students, of whom 2 passed the High Proficiency examination. Two students are reading for Honors in history. Two students passed the lower, 1 the middle, and 3 the higher Arabic examination; and 2 the lower, 1 the middle, and 1 the higher Sanskrit examination. In the lower Persian examination 4 students were successful. The results of the middle and higher Persian examinations were more favorable, 11 students having passed the former and 7 the latter.

862. *The Central Training College.*—This college is intended to prepare men for employment as teachers in English and vernacular schools for secondary education. It was organized during the year under report.

863. No progress was made in organizing an English class until the month of February, when the results of the

University examinations became known. The class consists of two divisions. The upper division is composed of men who have passed the B. A. or the High Proficiency examination, or who have read the prescribed course, but failed in the examination. The lower division consists of men who have passed the First Arts or the Proficiency examination, or failed in the examination after completing the prescribed course.

864. At the end of the official year the vernacular class contained 35 students and the English class 14.

865. The work of the Training College will consist principally of elementary instruction in science; the revision of parts of the books studied in schools, with a special view to the proper teaching of the subjects; lectures on the principles of teaching; and finally, practical instruction in the model school, which it was not possible to organize during the year under report for want of proper accommodation. The model school will, however, be organized shortly.

866. *Secondary Education.—Schools for the Secondary Education of Boys.*—There are 225 schools for the secondary education of boys, or 2 less than at the beginning of the year. The number of scholars on the rolls has risen from 5,669 to 6,201, and the average attendance from 4,710 to 4,895. The total expenditure in 1880-81 amounted to Rs. 3,00,091, against Rs. 2,93,385 in the previous year. Government contributed Rs. 1,63,217, or very nearly the same sum as in 1879-80. Fees amounted to Rs. 33,397, which is less by about Rs. 3,000 than the amount credited in 1879-80. The falling-off occurred almost entirely in schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

867. The 225 schools for secondary education comprise 102 English schools and 123 vernacular schools. Of the former 21 are high schools, each with a middle school attached to it. There is but 1 purely vernacular high school; but 2 of the English high schools contain vernacular departments. Four hundred and eleven scholars are borne on the rolls of high schools, against 414 at the end of the previous year.

868. From the high schools 114 candidates were successful in the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University or of the Punjab University College, or in both

these examinations, against 112 in 1879-80. Of those who passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, 26 went up in the vernacular; 14 took up English and failed, but, English not being a compulsory subject, were allowed to pass as vernacular students.

869. *Government English Schools.*—The number of these schools has risen from 63 to 65, the number of scholars on the rolls from 2,077 to 2,339, and the average attendance from 1,786 to 1,893. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,62,161 against Rs. 1,60,250 in the previous year, and that from provincial revenues Rs. 1,24,345 against Rs. 1,23,191. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 73-11-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 56-9-0, the amount being slightly less in each case than in the previous year. Fees amounted to Rs. 16,669, which sum exceeds the amount collected in 1879-80. This gives an average fee of Rs. 8* for each scholar. The other principal sources of income are municipal grants, which amounted to Rs. 11,138, shewing an increase of Rs. 1,565; and district funds, which contributed Rs. 5,787 against Rs. 4,553 in the previous year.

870. There are now 10 Government English high schools, to each of which an English middle school is attached. They are all district schools under the direct management of the Educational Department. The number of scholars borne on the rolls of the high schools has risen from 241 to 253. In the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University 35 candidates were successful, and in that of the Punjab University College 69. Last year 29 candidates passed the former and 55 the latter.

871. There are 55 Government middle schools. Of these 27 are district middle schools, including 10 attached to high schools. These and the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi are under the management of the Educational Department. Twenty-five Government English middle schools are under the management of Deputy Commissioners, and there are 2 cantonment schools under the management of the Cantonment Magistrates.

872. From Government English schools 379 candidates presented themselves for the Middle School examination held since the close of the year, of whom 297, or 78 per cent., were successful; 293 of the candidates were supplied

* Dividing the total amount of fees by the average number of boys on the rolls.

by district schools, and of these 234, or 80 per cent., passed the examination.

873. *Aided English Schools for the Secondary Education of Natives.*—The number of these schools has fallen from 36 to 33. Of these 10 are high schools. The number of scholars on the rolls has fallen from 1,058 to 899, and the average attendance from 834 to 745.

874. From the high schools 52 candidates appeared at the Entrance examination, of whom 26, or 18 per cent. of the total number borne on the rolls, were successful. Sixteen passed the Calcutta and 17 the Punjab examination, 7 being common to both.

875. There are 23 aided English middle schools, including 10 attached to the high schools above noticed. These supplied 159 candidates for the Middle School examination held since the close of the year, of whom 104 were successful. This gives 65 per cent. of the number of candidates, a very much better result than has been reached before, but 11 per cent. only of the number on the rolls, which is still a very small proportion.

876. *Aided Schools for the Secondary Education of Europeans and Eurasians.*—There is 1 high school for Europeans and Eurasians, *viz.*, the Bishop Cotton School at Simla. Including the middle department of that institution, there are 3 middle schools, the other 2 being the middle departments of the boys' school in the Lawrence Asylum at Murree, and of a school at Lahore commonly known as the high school, though not properly entitled to that designation. The number of scholars in the Bishop Cotton high school has fallen from 29 to 18. Middle schools contain 43 boys, the same number as at the end of the previous year.

877. The expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 22,276, or somewhat less than in the previous year. Government grants amounted to Rs. 10,003, against Rs. 8,971 in 1879-80.

878. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 289-5-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 129-15-0. In 1879-80 the total cost was Rs. 271-6-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 105-9-0. Fees amounted to Rs. 8,691, which shows a considerable falling-off since the previous year. The average amount paid by each boy was Rs. 113. The

cost of educating each European boy is necessarily very high, as compared with that which prevails in native schools. The difference, however, is not nearly so great in schools for secondary education as it is in primary schools.

879. Bishop Cotton School supplied 9 successful candidates for the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

880. The Middle School examination for Europeans and Eurasians was held for the first time in the month of September 1880. There were 10 candidates from Bishop Cotton School, of whom 4 were successful, and 12 from the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree, of whom also 4 were successful. Some of the boys acquitted themselves very creditably, more especially as it was the first examination of the kind to which the schools had been subjected.

881. In connection with the Lawrence Asylum at Murree the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar may also be here mentioned. The boys in this institution are divided into a high, middle and primary school, as at Murree; but it is not possible to give the numbers in each school in the present report, as the classification has been only recently introduced. The asylum contains 236 boys and 166 girls. During the year 43 boys and 41 girls left it, as against 41 boys and 35 girls who were admitted out of 117 applicants. In the Middle School examination 5 boys out of 8 were successful; but all the 5 girls who went up for the test failed. In the Primary School examination 13 boys and 8 girls passed out of 19 and 13 candidates. The general intelligence and knowledge of the children in Scripture is well reported on, and the want of success in the departmental examinations is due largely to the fact that this is the first year in which they have been held. There is a printing class at the asylum, and a band class for the instruction of the boys; but it has again been found necessary to close the telegraph class. The cost of the institution during the year was about Rs. 1,13,000. The health of the children was as a rule fair, and there was only 1 death among them during the year.

882. *Government Vernacular Schools for Secondary Education.*—There are 123 vernacular schools, all Government institutions, with 2,902 scholars, against 124, with 2,462 scholars, in 1879-80; and the average attendance has risen from 2,009 to 2,193. The expenditure has increased

from Rs. 46,747 to Rs. 52,580. The principal increase is under the head of contributions from district and municipal funds. The former have risen from Rs. 29,806 to Rs. 33,261, and the latter from Rs. 9,864 to Rs. 13,290. Grants from provincial revenues have been reduced from Rs. 6,913 to Rs. 2,464, and fees have risen from Rs. 3,052 to Rs. 3,559. The total cost of educating each boy has increased from Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, and the cost to Government has been reduced from Rs. 1-9-0 to 14 annas.

883. There were 511 candidates for the Middle School examination from vernacular middle schools, of whom 394 were successful.

884. *Secondary Education for Girls.*—The Auckland House School at Simla is the only school in the Punjab for the secondary education of girls. It contains 9 pupils. In the previous year there was no middle department in connexion with this school. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,002, of which Government contributed Rs. 375. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 111-5, and the cost to Government Rs. 41-11. The fees amounted to Rs. 627, or Rs. 69-11-0 on an average for each girl.

885. *Primary Education.–Primary Schools for Boys.*—The number ofchools is 1,524, against 1,527 in 1879-80; but the number of scholars borne on the rolls has risen from 84,543 to 88,195, and the average attendance from 65,684 to 68,842. The total expenditure on primary schools has fallen from Rs. 4,69,108 to Rs. 4,63,190, and grants from the provincial revenues have been reduced from Rs. 84,318 to Rs. 72,788 ; whilst school fees have increased from Rs. 52,960 to Rs. 61,628.

886. There are 209 English primary schools containing 22,841 scholars, of whom 283 are Europeans and Eurasians, 143 Native Christians, 14,066 Hindus, 6,947 Muhammadans, 1,377 Sikhs, and 25 of other denominations. Of these 120, with 14,306 boys, are Government schools; 83, with 8,253 boys, are aided schools for natives; and 6, with 282 boys, are aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

887. *Government English Primary Schools.*–In Government English schools the number of scholars on the rolls has risen from 13,404 to 14,306, and the average attendance from 10,640 to 11,357. In the Upper Primary School examination 758 boys were successful, against 679 in the previous year,

and in the Lower 1,237 against 1,190. School fees have risen from Rs. 25,209 to Rs. 29,771, whilst the expenditure from provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 42,803 to Rs. 33,411. The total cost of educating each boy was Rs. 9-3-0, which is somewhat higher than in the previous year; but the cost to Government has fallen from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 2-13-0. The average amount of fees paid by each boy was Rs. 2-8-0.

888. *Aided English Primary Schools for Natives.*—The number of scholars borne on the rolls of aided English schools for natives has risen from 7,641 to 8,253, and the average attendance from 5,494 to 6,477. The upper division contains 1,338 boys, which is less by 143 than at the end of the previous year. In the Upper Primary School examination 254 boys were successful, and in the Lower 461. This shows considerable improvement over the results of 1879-80, when 170 boys passed the former and 439 the latter examination. School fees amounting to Rs. 12,900 were collected, against Rs. 10,284 in the previous year. There has been no material change either in the total expenditure or the grants-in-aid, which amounted to Rs. 23,859. The cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 7-9-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 3.

889. *Aided Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.*—In aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians the number of boys has risen from 250 to 282, and the average attendance from 211 to 245. In the Upper Primary School examination 28 boys were successful, and in the Lower 21. In the previous year 6 boys passed the former examination and 23 the latter. School fees have risen from Rs. 3,752 to Rs. 4,623. There is a slight increase both in the total expenditure and in the grants-in-aid, which amounted to Rs. 13,697. The total cost of educating each scholar has fallen from Rs. 93-3-0 to Rs. 85-4-0, and the cost to Government from Rs. 54-14-0 to Rs. 49-4-0. The average amount paid as fees by each boy was Rs. 16-10-0.

890. *Government Vernacular Schools.*—The number of Government vernacular schools is 1,284, against 1,295 in the previous year; but the number of scholars borne on the rolls has risen from 62,649 to 64,564, and the average attendance from 48,950 to 50,221. In the Upper Primary School examination 2,643 boys were successful, against 2,350 in the previous year, and in the Lower, 5,371 against 5,541. Of boys borne on the rolls at the beginning of the year 17·4 per cent. passed the former and 11·3 per cent. the latter examination,

against 15·8 and 10·2 per cent. in 1879-80. The number of boys in the upper division is 13,801, which is less by 1,337 than at the end of 1879-80.

891. Of the 64,564 boys attending these schools, 2 are Native Christians, 32,712 Hindus, 26,017 Muhammadans, 5,782 Sikhs, and 51 belong to other denominations. The expenditure has fallen from Rs. 2,73,535 to Rs. 2,65,716. Fees show a small increase, *viz.*, from Rs. 13,715 to Rs. 14,334; Municipal grants have risen from Rs. 20,776 to Rs. 22,335; whilst the expenditure from provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 3,908 to Rs. 991, and that from district funds has been reduced from Rs. 2,33,479 to Rs. 2,25,716. The cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 4-4, and the cost to Government 3 pies.

892. *Aided Vernacular Schools.*—Aided vernacular schools are 31 in number, with 790 boys, of whom 37 are in the upper and 753 in the lower division; 2 boys passed the Upper and 20 the Lower Primary School examination. The cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 6, and the cost to Government Re. 1.

893. *Female Primary Schools.*—There are now 322 female primary schools, or 6 less than at the end of the previous year; whilst the number on the rolls has risen from 9,557 to 9,686, and the average attendance from 7,359 to 7,397. The total expenditure has fallen from Rs. 1,19,883 to Rs. 1,18,893, whilst grants from provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 39,683, against Rs. 41,346 in the previous year.

894 *Schools for European and Eurasian Girls.*--English schools for European and Eurasian girls are 9 in number. One is a small Government school at Gujránwála, with 14 children on the rolls. Aided schools are 8 in number, containing 495 girls, with an average attendance of 410. In 1879-80 there were 9 schools with 461 girls and an average attendance of 411. There are 112 girls, or 22·6 per cent. of the total number, in the upper division, against 88 in the previous year. Thirty girls passed the Upper Primary and 55 the Lower Primary School examination, which was applied to these schools for the first time during the year under report. The girls, 110 in number, attending the female schools in Lahore, however, have not yet undergone these examinations. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 41,484 to Rs. 42,155, and Government grants from Rs. 20,853 to

Rs. 21,153; whilst the total cost of educating each pupil has fallen from Rs. 92-10-0 to Rs. 85-8-0, and the cost to Government from Rs. 46-9-0 to Rs. 42-14-0. The total cost, therefore, was nearly the same as in boys' schools, where it amounted to Rs. 85-4-0, the cost to Government being Rs. 49-4-0.

895. *English Schools for Native Girls.*—There is 1 aided mission school at Lahore. This institution is of great importance, as it aims at teaching eventually to the Entrance standard, and it is on these grounds that the present rate of expenditure, which is exceptionally high for a native primary school, can be justified. This school has not yet undergone the Primary School examination. There is a school at Amritsar of a similar character, which does not yet receive a grant-in-aid. It has been provided with a very fine building, and application has been made for a monthly grant for it.

896. *Government Vernacular Schools for Native Girls.*—Government vernacular schools for natives are 150 in number, being 2 more than in the previous year. The number of girls on the rolls is 3,930, or slightly less than at the close of the previous year. The average attendance was 3,145, which is somewhat higher. The upper division contains 185 girls; 4 passed the Upper Primary School examination and 50 the Lower Primary School examination. In the previous year 4 girls were successful in the Upper and 6 in the Lower examination. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 17,742, which does not differ materially from that of the preceding year. Government grants have been reduced from Rs. 2,558 to Rs. 2,164, and there has been a similar increase in grants made by municipalities, which amounted to Rs. 6,590. District funds contributed Rs. 8,646. The total cost of educating each child was Rs. 4-6-0, and the cost to Government 11 annas.

897. *Aided Vernacular Schools for Girls.*—There are 162 aided vernacular schools, or 5 less than at the end of 1879-80. The number of students on the rolls, which is 5,212, is greater by 183, whilst the average attendance, amounting to 3,778, is somewhat less than in the previous year. Forty-six girls are in the upper division. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 53,242, against Rs. 55,000 in the previous year; whilst grants from the provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 15,206, against Rs. 16,620 in 1879-80. The total cost of educating each girl was Rs. 10-6, and the cost to Government Rs. 2-15.

898. *Schools for Special and Technical Training.—Mayo School of Industrial Art, Lahore.*—This institution contains 50 scholars, or 5 less than at the close of 1879-80.

The average attendance, as in the previous year, was 43. The expenditure, which was paid entirely by Government, amounted to Rs. 12,591, and the cost of educating each scholar to Rs. 273-11-0.

All the scholars learn drawing and geometry, and 25 of them learn the Urdu language; 25 learn carpentry, 4 moulding, 4 wood engraving, 3 lithography, 6 gesso-work, and 6 decoration.

899. *Medical School.*—The Government medical school in Lahore, of which a full account was given in last year's report, contained at the close of the year 115 students, 53 in the English and 62 in the vernacular department. The total expenditure was Rs. 53,810; out of which Government contributed Rs. 52,339, municipal funds Rs. 1,437; and Rs. 34 were met from other sources. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 395-10, and the cost to Government Rs. 384-13-0.

Eleven students of the English department went up for the first examination and 7 for the final examination in medicine held by the Punjab University College. Of these 7 were successful in the former and 5 in the latter examination. Thirty-three candidates of the vernacular department appeared at the examination prescribed for the rank of Hospital Assistants and Native Doctors, and 26 were successful.

900. *Normal Schools for Masters.*—There are 4 schools for masters, as before; 3 at Delhi, Lahore and Rawalpindi, are Government institutions, and 1 at Amritsar, is aided.

901. *Government Normal Schools.*—Owing to the transfer of the higher class to the Central Training College, the number of students borne on the rolls of the Government normal schools has been reduced from 233 to 168. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,267, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,972. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 79-15-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 15-9-0. In the examination for certificates of the Government normal school students, 1 obtained a certificate of the first grade, and 20 certificates of the second grade, qualifying for the charge of middle schools; and 1 obtained

a certificate of the third grade, and 37 certificates of the fourth grade, qualifying for the charge of primary schools.

902. *Aided Normal Schools.*—The Christian Vernacular Education Society's aided normal school at Amritsar contains 35 scholars, or 5 more than at the end of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,740. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 2,575. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 314-3, and the cost to Government Rs. 83-1-0.

903. *Normal Schools for Mistresses.*—The number of normal schools for mistresses is the same as in the previous year: 1 is for Europeans, and 4 are for natives.

904. *Aided European School.*—The school for European mistresses is at Delhi, and is maintained by the S. P. G. Mission. It aims at training teachers for zanána work. It contains 5 scholars, the number borne on the rolls at the close of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,137, of which Government contributed Rs. 360. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 427-6-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 72.

905. *Aided Native Schools.*—The schools for native mistresses are at Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, and Jullundur. The number borne on the rolls is 203, and the average attendance was 151. The expenditure was Rs. 14,887. Government grants amounted to Rs. 12,626. The total cost of educating each scholar was Rs. 183-13-0, and the cost to Government Rs. 155-14-0.

906. *Industrial Schools.*—There are 3 industrial schools, 1 at Delhi for women, and 2 for men at Hoshiárpur and at Kasúr in the Lahore District.

907. The female school at Delhi receives a grant-in-aid from Government. It is not open to inspection. Instruction is given in lace-making and various kinds of work. It is under the S. P. G. Mission, and contains 28 women.

908. The industrial schools at Hoshiárpur and Kasúr are Government schools under the management of the local authorities. They contain 32 and 53 pupils respectively. They involve no expense to Government, and seem to be doing excellent work at a small cost. The aim of both is to improve the indigenous industries by the employment

of the most skilled workmen as teachers. In both the scheme includes weaving of all kinds, carpentry, printing and leather-work.

909. The following table shows the expenditure on scholarships during 1880-81 from various sources:—

	Name or Class of Institution.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Funds.	Other Sources.	Total.
Colleges	Arts.—Government College ...	4,862	104	562	...	90	5,949	11,567
	Professional.—C. Training College	328	...	...	...	...	...	328
	Total ...	5,190	104	562	...	90	5,949	11,895
Secondary Schools.	Government.—(High and Middle) English ...	12,568	8,770	819	...	1,708	187	24,052
	(High and Middle) Vernacular ...	485	13,020	...	...	1,339	...	14,844
	Total ...	13,053	21,790	819	...	3,047	187	38,896
	Aided.—(High and Middle) English	225	1,142	...	488	312	1,081	3,248
	Total ...	13,278	22,932	819	488	3,359	1,268	42,144
Primary Schools.	Boys' Schools.							
	Government.—English ...	88	2,526	738	...	266	...	3,618
	Vernacular ...	...	642	...	...	166	...	808
	Total Government...	88	3,168	738	...	432	...	4,426
	Aided.—English ...	632	149	...	51	66	925	1,823
	Total boys' schools ...	720	3,317	738	51	498	925	6,249
	Girls' Schools.							
	Government.—Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	62	1	63
	Aided.—Ditto ...	1,663	...	...	...	992	709	3,364
	Total girls' schools ...	1,663	...	...	...	1,054	710	3,427
	Total Primary schools ...	2,383	3,317	738	51	1,552	1,635	9,676
Schools for Special or Technical Training.	School of Art ...	1,439	155	...	...	77	...	1,671
	Normal Schools for Masters—							
	Government ...	2,396	10,186	...	...	...	...	12,582
	Aided ...	904	...	...	...	1,260	720	2,884
	Total ...	3,300	10,186	...	...	1,260	720	15,406

910. *Employment of Students in the Public Service.*—During the year 46 students left the Government College, exclusive of 2 who subsequently rejoined. Of these, 12 have obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 90 per mensem, the average being Rs. 38; 2 hold appointments in the Educational Department, 1 is head master of a Mission school, 3 are employed in the Punjab Northern State Railway, 1 in the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 2 in the Forest Department, 1 in the Central Jail at Lahore, 1 in a Native State, and 1 in a merchant's shop. Of the remainder, 3 have become mukhtars, and 5 pleaders; 2 are preparing for pleaderships, 2 have obtained employment as editors of native papers, 1 is an apprentice in an office, 9 have joined the Central Training College recently established, 1 the Medical school, and 2 the Law classes, 2 are preparing for examinations, 1 is dead, and the occupation of 6 is not known.

911. Sixteen students of District schools and 6 of Mission schools discontinued their studies after passing the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University or Punjab University College. Of these 8 obtained employment,—3 who passed in the vernacular on salaries of Rs. 9 or Rs. 10, and 5 who passed in English on salaries averaging Rs. 17 per mensem. Seven out of the 8 are employed as teachers of junior classes.

912. Of students who left District schools without passing the Entrance examination, 81 have obtained appointments on salaries of the average value of Rs. 11-12-2 per mensem. Of these 22 are employed in schools, 17 in the Civil Department, and 42 in other departments.

913. Of students of vernacular schools who have not passed the Entrance examination, 286 have obtained employment on salaries averaging Rs. 9-2-10. Of these 79 are in the Civil Department, 118 are employed as teachers, and 89 are in other departments.

914. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 2 English and 27 vernacular newspapers.

915. The English newspapers were the *Civil and Military Gazette*, a daily paper published at Lahore, with a bulletin issued at Simla, and the *Indian Tribune*, a weekly paper also published at Lahore.

The *Anjuman-i-Punjab* also issued an English supplement to their vernacular journal.

916. The following is a list of the vernacular newspapers :—

Name of Paper.	Where published.	Language.	Weekly or otherwise.
Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi.	Urdu.	Weekly.
Rekhti-Akhbár ...	Do.	Do.	Bi-monthly.
Khair Khwáh-i-Hind ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Akmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Safir-i-Hind ...	Do.	Do.	Bi-monthly.
Nasrat-ul-Akhbár ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Nasrat-ul-Islám ...	Do.	Do.	Tri-monthly.
Ashraf-ul-Akhbár ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mehar-i-Darakhshán ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Khair Khwáh-i-Alam ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Aftáb-i-Hind ...	Jullundur.	Do.	Do.
Nur Afshán ...	Ludhiána.	Do.	Do.
Safir-i-Hind ...	Amritsar.	Do.	Do.
Rifah-i-Am ...	Siálkot.	Do.	Do.
Victoria Paper ...	Do.	Do.	Bi-weekly.
Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Lahore.	Do.	Do.
Akhbár-i-Am ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Delhi Punch ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Gurmukhi Akhbár ...	Do.	Gurmukhi.	Do.
Koh-i-Núr ...	Do.	Urdu	Bi-weekly.
Mitra Vilas ...	Do.	Hindi.	Weekly.
Punjabi Akhbár ...	Do.	Urdu.	Bi-weekly.
Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Punjab Punch ...	Do.	Do.	Weekly.
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
Khair Khwáh-i-Punjab ...	Gujránwála.	Do.	Do.
Anjuman Akhbár ...	Peshawar.	Persian.	Do.

917. Besides the above the following were published in foreign territory :—

Sadik-ul-Akhbár, Baháwalpur, weekly.
Patiála Akhbár, Patiála, do.
Kapurthala Akhbár, Kapurthala, do.

918. *Periodicals.*—There were also 3 English periodicals published in the Province. These were—

The Punjab Record.
The Journal of the United Service Institution.
The Journal of the Roman-Urdu Society.

919. The total number of publications registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867 was 1,037, being an increase of 112 on the publications of the previous

year; and the number of books of which the copyright was secured by payment of the prescribed fee was 51 against 37 in 1879.

920. Classified under the main heads, the publications stand thus :—

Books	...	349
Pamphlets	...	417
Periodicals	...	266
Miscellaneous	...	5
Total	...	1,037

Of these 47 were in English, 777 in the vernacular languages spoken in the Province, 128 in oriental classical languages, and 85 in more than one language; 523 were original works and the remainder translations and republications. Of the publications of the year, 192 were educational works.

921. The following table shews the classification of the publications according to subjects and languages :—

SUBJECT.	Books published in English and other European languages.	In vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	In Oriental classical languages.	In more than one language.	Total.
Biography ...	1	6	...	...	7
Drama ..	...	13	...	...	13
Fiction ...	...	8	...	...	8
History ...	2	9	1	...	12
Language ...	6	43	39	12	106
Law ...	27	86	...	...	113
Medicine ...	...	74	3	1	78
Miscellaneous ...	10	65	18	29	122
Philosophy (Mental and Moral)	...	2	...	...	2
Poetry ...	...	208	12	12	232
Religion ...	1	224	55	31	311
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical) ...	...	30	...	...	30
Do. (Natural and others) .	...	3	...	...	3
TOTAL ...	47	777	128	85	1,037

922. *Biography.*—Of the 7 works under this head 5 are original and 2 reprints. The most important of the former is the *Ab-i-Hayat* (the Water of Life) by Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Professor of Arabic in the Lahore College, containing an account of the lives of all the most famous Urdu poets in chronological order. The *Janam Sâkhi*, or the life of Baba Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, edited by Bhai Bála, also deserves mention.

923. *Drama.*—Of the 13 works classed under this head, all written in the vernacular, 10 are reprints, and of the remaining 3 none deserves special notice.

924. *Fiction.*—Of the 8 publications under this head, which are all in the vernacular, 2 only are new works. Of these the *Guldasta-i-Hikâyat*, a collection of tales in Urdu from various Persian books, is noteworthy. The reprints include the well-known tales of the *Singhâsan Battisi*, the *Baitál Pachisi* and the *Gul-i-Bakâuli*, Æsop's fables, &c.

925. *History.*—There are 12 works on this subject, of which 6 are new. Of these the following are noteworthy:—

(1) The fourth volume of the valuable History of India which Munshi Zakaulla, Professor of Oriental Science and Literature in the Muir College at Allahabad, is bringing out in Urdu. This volume treats of the British Administration of India from the time of Lord Canning to that of Lord Northbrook.

(2) *The Muraqqa-Jahan-Numa*, a brief sketch (accompanied by portraits) of the lives of the Mogul Emperors of Delhi, compiled by one Bualaqi Das of Delhi.

(3) *The Guldasta-i-Oudh.*—A similar history of the Kings of Oudh by the same compiler.

(4) A portion of the Diary of the Court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in Persian.

926. *Language.*—There are 106 publications registered under this head, nearly all of which are Readers and Grammars for the use of schools. Of these 33 only are original works and the remainder reprints; and only 6 are in English, the remainder being written in Arabic, Sanskrit, Hindi, Punjabi, Pashtu, &c.

927. The following appear to be worthy of notice :—

(1) The *Nairang-i-Khayal,* a series of essays taken from English books and written in Urdu by Maulvi Muhammad Hussain in his usual elegant style.

(2) The *Urdu-ki-Chauthi kitab,* or Fourth Urdu book of the Indian Vernacular Series.

(3) The *Dulhan Darpan,* a Punjabi translation by Bhai Hazára Singh of Amritsar of the well-known Urdu novel entitled the *Mirat-ul-urus,* or the "Bride's Mirror."

928. *Law.*—Of the 113 publications registered under this head, no less than 107 are numbers of Law Reports in English and vernacular, and of the remaining 6 only the following are noteworthy :—

(1) A Digest of Indian Law Reports for 1878-79, by Babu P. C. Chatterji, M.A. & B.L., Pleader of the Chief Court, Lahore.

(2) An Introduction to Jurisprudence in Urdu, by Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukarji, M.A., B.L.

(3) The *Muntakhab-i-Qawanín,* an abridgment of Civil and Criminal Laws, by Mufti Daud Shah.

929. *Medicine.*—Of the 78 publications under this head, 60 are numbers of periodicals such as the *Bahr-i-Hikmat,* edited by Honorary Surgeon Rahim Khan, Khan Bahádur, the *Hafiz-i-Sihat,* or the "Guardian of Health," the *Mirat ul Tibabat,* or "Mirror of Medical Science," by Assistant Surgeons Chetan Shah, Khan Bahádur, and Sahib Ditta, and the *Takmil ul Hikmat,* or the "Complement to Medical Knowledge," a new monthly journal of Medicine, Chemistry, Hygiene, &c., by Chetan Shah.

930. Besides these periodicals there are 18 books on medicine, of which 9 are original works, and the remainder reprints. Of the former the following may be noticed :—

The *Tashrih-i-Insani* (Human Anatomy) by Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Hussain Khan, of the Lahore Medical School.

A work on the treatment of small-pox by Pandit Janardhan, a famous Baid at Lahore; and a treatise in Persian on the symptoms and treatment of diabetes, by Sardar Thakur Singh Sindhanwalia.

931. *Miscellaneous.*—Of the 122 publications under this head, 56 are numbers of periodicals, and of the remainder only 20 are new works, the balance being reprints.

Of the publications in English, the Journal of the United Service Institution of India, published at Simla, is the most important. The Indian Bankers' Manual, English and Hindi, by a Banker of Delhi, is also noteworthy.

932. Among vernacular publications the 3 following works in Urdu relating to the Settlement Department may be mentioned:—

(1) A memo. on the important points which require notice in the records of a Revenue Settlement, by Pandit Maháráj Kishen, Extra Assistant Settlement, Officer.

(2) Instructions for the attestation of Settlement records by Major E. G. Wace, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

(3) Rules for the Preparation of Boundary Maps, by Munshi Chiranjit Lal, of the Settlement Department.

933. *Philosophy.*—There are 2 publications under this head, only 1 of which is noteworthy, the *Mantiq-i-Qiyasi*, or Deductive Logic, being a translation in Urdu of Fowler's Deductive Logic, prepared by Lala Madan Gopal, M.A., and Aya Ram, B.A., under the auspices of the Punjab University College.

934. *Poetry.*—Of the 232 publications under this head, 208 are in Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi, and nearly all the rest in Persian; only 47 are original works, the remainder being reprints. The poetical publications may be sub-divided as follows :—

Relating to the Hindu and Sikh religions ...	76
Relating to Muhammadanism ...	60
Erotic ...	59
Miscellaneous ...	37
Total ...	232

935. Of the new publications the following may be specially mentioned:—

(a) *Raihat Nama*, by Bawa Sumer Singh—an exhortation to the Sikhs to lead a good life.

(b) *Vichár Kundli*, by Lala Bihari Lal, in Punjabi, a poetical reader for schools connected with the *Sat Sabha* at Lahore.

(c) *Gulban-i-nat*, an Urdu poem in praise of Mahomed, by a Muhammadan lady.

(d) Four numbers of the *Guldasta-i-Sukhan*, containing original Urdu poems recited by different poets at meetings of the Anjuman-i-Punjab.

936. *Religion.*—Of the publications under this head, 311 in number, 82 relate to Christianity, consisting of tracts and translations of parts of the Bible in the various dialects of the Province; 127 to Muhammadanism; 70 to Hinduism; 19 to the Sikh religion; and 13 are of a controversial nature.

The greater portion of the religious literature of the Muhammadans relates to Mahomed, his birth, his death, his night journey to Heaven, his virtues and various traditions about him. Among the publications on the Hindu religion, works on Vedantism or Hindu Pantheism stand out prominently, and the books relating to the Sikh religion are chiefly those read by the Sikhs as prayers.

937. The following of these publications may be particularly mentioned:—

(1) The *Rahnuma-i-Kaunain*, the pantheistic work of Prince Dara Shikoh, son of the Emperor Shah Jehan, a book held in great respect by Hindu Vedantists.

(2) A commentary on the Kuran in Persian.

(3) *The Kabir Sagar*, a book on the faith preached by the famous Hindu saint Kabir.

(4) A commentary on the Acts of the Apostles in Urdu by the Revd. R. Clark and the Revd. Maulvi Imad-ud-din of Amritsar.

938. *Sciences (Mathematical and Mechanical).*—Of the 80 publications under this head, only 12 of which are original works, 27 relate to Mathematics and 3 to Mechanical

Science. The former consist of works on Arithmetic and Mensuration, with only 1 relating to Geometry, *viz.*, the *Mirat ul Ashkál*, or "Solution of Geometrical Problems." Of the works on Mechanical Science, 2 are translations of English standard works on Statics, and the third a work on Dynamics in Urdu.

Among works on Natural Science may be noted a translation into Urdu of Professor Roscoe's Science Primer of Chemistry, and another work on Chemistry entitled the *Char Unsar* by Munshi Zakaulla.

939. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—The number of visitors during the year was largely in excess of that of any previous year, as shown by the following figures, which afford satisfactory evidence of the increasing popularity of the Museum:—

1876-77	...	...	127,892
1877-78	...	...	161,216
1878-79	...	...	164,922
1879-80	...	...	167,469
1880-81	...	...	264,655

This great increase is partly due to the Viceregal darbár held at Lahore in November 1880, and partly to the extension of the Punjab Northern State Railway. It is probable also that the self-registering turnstile which has been in use for some time past tells the numbers more truly than the counters formerly used by the police on duty in the Museum.

940. Among the additions made to the collections in the Museum during the year the following are noteworthy, In the Coin Department a complete series of Sikh coins. collected and classified by Mr. C. E. Rodgers of Amritsar, and purchased from him. It may here be noted that Dr. Stulpnagel, of the Educational Department, has compiled a hand-book of all the Mogul coins in the Museum, which, it is hoped, will prove useful to District Officers in enabling them to distinguish what coins dealt with under the Treasure-Trove Act should be acquired for the Museum.

941. In the Fine Arts Branch the most notable addition is a collection of 44 electrotypes and fac-similes of ancient Roman, Persian, Saracenic, Venetian and Mediæval gold and silver plate, the gift of the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum, which was accompanied, as a gift to the School of Art, by a complete set of publications issued from South Kensington, including volumes, chromo-lithographs, and etchings from choice objects, descriptive catalogues and hand-books of various branches of decorative art.

942. In acknowledgment of this gift a set of 73 casts from the Buddhist sculptures in the Museum was prepared and despatched to South Kensington, accompanied by a selection of original sculptures, of which the Museum possesses duplicates. It is satisfactory to note that a connection has now been established between the South Kensington Museum through Mr. Purdon Clarke, its special officer in India, and the Lahore Museum, which cannot but be beneficial to the latter institution.

The interesting collection of objects from Eastern Turkistan, including Chinese embroideries, jade ornaments, jewelry, articles of domestic use and personal adornment, of Chinese, Thibetan and Turkistan origin, lent by the late Mr. R. B. Shaw, C.S.I., formerly British Joint-Commissioner, Ladakh, was purchased from his representatives for the sum of Rs. 551-9, and now forms part of the collections in the Museum.

943. The work of naming and cataloguing the collection of stuffed birds has been nearly completed by Major C. H. T. Marshall, Superintendent of Chamba, and they are now arranged in cases according to the countries in which they are found, *e. g.*, India (hills), India (plains), South America, Australia, &c.

944. The cost of the Museum during the year was Rs. 2,355, exclusive of the salary of the Curator, as against Rs. 2,587 in 1879-80.

945. *Government Book Depôt.*—The transactions of the Central Book Depôt during the past year resulted in a profit of Rs. 6,603.

946. The value of official books, paid for from the imperial revenues, that were received during the year, and added to the previous stock, was Rs. 187 ; Rs. 420-10-0 were realized during the year by the sale of such books to the public, and Rs. 723-14-7 were paid into the treasury to the credit of the imperial revenues.

947. The aggregate value, calculated on the retail selling price, which is subject to discount at the rate of 20 per cent., of books delivered by the Educational Press to the depôt was Rs. 40,136-11-8, and the value of work done by the Press for the various public offices was Rs. 2,746-14-6. The translating staff of the Book Depôt have translated 1,773 pages of original matter during the year, of which more than one-fourth belonged to educational books, revised their own translation of "Physics Primer" and Lala Parbhu Diyal's translation of the "Hand-Book of Gymnastics, by Forrest, and examined copies and corrected proofs of the Hindi maps of Europe, Asia and India, the Urdu maps of America, India and Rohtak, and the *Urdu Gazette* comprising 1,648 pages besides reporting on books received for patronage.

948. The following books were in course of preparation or actually in the Press at the close of the year :—

1. Revised edition of the Primer on Physics.
2. English Readers Nos. III. and IV.
3. Translation of the Primer on Logic.
4. Arabic Course for the 5th class.
5. A treatise on Persian Grammar.
6. New First Persian Book.
7. Elementary Arabic Readers.
8. Translation of English Primer.
9. Translation of the Introductory Science Primer.
10. A treatise on Geography for primary schools.
11. A treatise on Arithmetic for primary schools.
12. A treatise on Mensuration for primary schools.
13. Translation of the Primer on Astronomy.

949. The statement given below shows the value of English and vernacular books brought on stock and issued during the year :—

BOOKS.	In stock at the close of 1879-80.	Brought on to stock during the year.	Total.	Issued during the year.	Balance at the close of the year.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
English ...	78,362 15 5	17,761 4 4	96,124 3 9	19,985 0 3	76,139 3 6
Vernacular...	37,520 11 5	47,663 13 4	85,184 8 9	49,708 5 9	35,476 3 0
TOTAL ...	1,15,883 10 10	65,425 1 8	1,81,308 12 6	69,693 6 0	1,11,615 6 6

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area cultivated and

District.	Total Area in Square Miles.			
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi ...	821	225	212	1,258
Gurgaon ...	1,552	133	253	1,938
Karnál ...	1,062	892	442	2,396
Hissar ...	1,815	1,457	268	3,540
Rohtak ...	1,415	257	139	1,811
Sirsa ...	1,485	1,334	297	3,116
Umballa ...	1,487	492	591	2,570
Ludhiána ...	1,119	144	112	1,375
Simla ...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur ...	1,036	141	145	1,322
Hoshiárpur ...	1,224	143	813	2,180
Kángra ...	957	383	7,049	8,389
Amritsar ...	1,198	163	212	1,573
Gurdáspur ...	1,138	139	345	1,822
Siálkot ...	1,344	284	330	1,958
Lahore ...	1,821	1,268	559	3,648
Gujránwála ...	956	1,090	541	2,587
Ferozepore ...	2,100	432	212	2,744
Ráwalpindi ...	1,517	379	4,322	6,218
Jhelum ...	1,333	331	2,246	3,910
Gujrát ...	1,154	505	314	1,973
Shahpur ...	820	3,096	775	4,691
Mooltan ...	1,249	4,247	384	5,880
Jhang ...	643	3,932	1,120	5,702
Montgomery ...	559	4,791	224	5,574
Muzaffargarh ...	621	1,587	928	3,136
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,259	5,008	3,029	9,296
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,575	1,743	1,059	4,377
Bannu ...	910	1,130	1,791	3,831
Pesháwar ...	1,414	470	620	2,504
Hazára ...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát ...	261	210	2,367	2,838
Total ...	36,656	36,706	33,648	107,010

Note.—The above table was prepared for the Report

UNCULTIVATED AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
...	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	60	535	...
...	...	42	509	...
...	...	54	490	...
...	20	3	491	...
24	72	191	468	42
...	...	127	217	36
1,715	...	...	262	...
...	80	86	373	49
...	60	16	697	...
33,179	74	...	1,482	...
4,341	41	76	288	61
...	109	66	595	...
2,457	30	18	747	...
236,536	104	107	688	97
154,527	84	51	1,078	43
...	128	80	710	...
520,180	96	97	1,123	...
472	127	28	882	...
52,975	72	55	650	...
797,786	112	...	1,077	...
1,214,485	261	51	907	130
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
664,813	210	...	1,007	82
307,537	162	12	524	...
806,791	120	31	1,538	...
212,949	235	...	1,565	...
...	72	...	797	...
...	67	55	550	...
...	...	...	676	...
7,017	...	...	242	...
7,326,791	2,676	1,467	23,156	600

for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places at which Observations are taken.	Rain-fall in Inches.				Temperature		
					May.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi ...	0·5	26·2	1·7	28·4	113·3	70·2	91·8
Gurgaon ...	2·0	13·9	1·0	16·9			
Karnál ...	2·4	28·2	1·0	31·6			
Hissar ...	0·3	12·7	0·7	13·7			
Rohtak ...	0·8	12·9	0·9	14·6			
Sirsa ...	0·6	4·7	0·8	6·1	114·4	67·7	95·0
Umballa ...	5·3	34·4	0·6	40·3			
Ludhiána ...	4·2	35·6	0·4	40·2	110·8	68·3	88·6
Simla ...	6·2	71·9	4·7	82·8	86·4	46·5	68·4
Jullundur ...	3·7	32·4	1·0	37·1			
Hoshiárpur ...	5·1	31·5	1·8	38·4			
Dharmsála ...	15·0	90·5	4·1	109·6			
Amritsar ...	1·9	16·4	0·8	19·1			
Siálkot ...	1·7	17·4	0·6	19·7	113·0	67·3	91·1
Gurdáspur ...	3·4	19·5	0·8	23·7			
Lahore ...	1·4	7·2	0·5	9·1	114·5	70·5	92·3
Ferozepore ...	1·1	8·1	1·0	10·2			
Gujránwála ...	1·3	10·0	1·3	12·6			
Ráwalpindi ...	3·2	13·3	1·0	17·5	109·0	53·1	85·8
Jhelum ...	6·5	11·7	0·6	18·8			
Gujrát ...	1·5	9·5	0·9	11·9			
Shahpur ...	1·8	9·7	0·8	12·3			
Mooltan ...	0·3	3·9	0·5	4·7	114·9	70·2	92·5
Jhang ...	0·9	3·6	0·2	4·7			
Montgomery ...	1·2	7·5	1·2	9·9			
Muzaffargarh ...	...	0·8	0·5	1·3			
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·1	3·1	0·8	4·0	114·5	66·8	91·6
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	3·9	0·3	4·2			
Bannu ...	0·5	9·1	0·7	10·3			
Pesháwar ...	0·8	1·7	1·0	3·5	111·5	63·3	86·8
Kohát ...	2·5	7·8	0·7	11·0			
Abbott-abad ...	6·8	25·0	1·4	33·2			
Murree ...	5·01	31.52	1·81	38·34	87·7	43·8	70·9
Leh (Ladákh) ...	·19	1·56	...	1·75	78·4	31·5	53·3

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1880.

In the shade (in degrees Fahrenheit).						Prevailing Winds.		
July.			*December.*					
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
99·6	73·7	85·9	78·1	43·0	60·0	S. E.	S. E.	S. W.
104·2	72·1	88·7	81·0	39·0	57·4	W.	W.	W.
103·8 79·3	67·3 55·4	85·1 66·3	76·7 58·4	38·5 30·1	55·6 44·3	N.W. & S.E.	S. E.	N. W.
100·5	67·8	85·2	76·7	36·5	55·6	N. W.	S. E.	S. W.
104·0	70·8	87·1	78·0	38·5	56·6	W.	E.	W.
104·0	61·1	83·1	73·0	31·9	51·6	N. W.	S. E.	S. W.
108·9	75·2	91·9	78·9	38·0	57·9	N. E.	S. E.	S. W.
110·5	68·8	91·7	80·7	35·0	56·2	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
111·5	68·4	90·7	76·0	30·2	52·4	N.W. & N.E.	N. E.	N. E. & E.
84·5 85·6	49·8 38·7	69·2 62·6	60·4 47·4	29·5 2·1	44·7 25·2	S. W. S. W.	S. W. S. W.	W. S. W.

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

NAMES OF COMMISSIONERSHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,258	643,515	Delhi, 173,393; Sonepat, 13,077.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	641,848	Rewári, 23,972; Palwal, 10,635.
	Karnál ...	3	2,396	622,621	Pánipat, 25,022; Karnál, 23,133; Kaithal, 14,754.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	504,183	Bhiwáni, 33,762; Hissar, 14,167; Hánsi, 12,656.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	553,609	Rohtak, 15,699; Jhajjar, 11,650.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,116	253,275	Sirsa, 12,292.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,570	1,067,263	Umballa, 67,463; Jagádhri, 12,300; Sádhaura, 10,794; Rúpar, 10,326; Shahabad, 10,218.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,375	618,835	Ludhiána, 44,163; Jagraon, 16,873.
	Simla ...	3	18	42,945	Simla, 12,305.
Jullundur...	Jullundur ...	4	1,322	789,555	Jullundur, 52,119; Ráhon, 11,736.
	Hoshiárpur...	4	2,180	901,381	Hoshiárpur, 21,363.
	Kángra ...	5	8,389	730,845	*Nil.*
Amritsar...	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	893,266	Amritsar, 151,896.
	Gurdáspur...	5	1,822	823,695	Batála, 24,281.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,958	1,012,148	Siálkot, 39,613.
Lahore ...	Lahore ..	4	3,648	924,106	Lahore, 130,960; Kasúr, 17,336.
	Gujránwála,	3	2,587	616,892	Gujránwála, 22,884; Wazirabad, 16,462.
	Ferozepore...	4	2,744	650,519	Ferozepore, 39,570.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1880-81.
Dependencies, constituted 1st January 1859.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE.	
						Land.	Gross.
						Rs.	Rs.
808	12	15	24	12	1,150	7,95,145	11,56,863
1,264	11	15	25	8	500	12,41,674	13,68,454
922	12	17	40	15	618	5,87,881	7,64,793
658	8	13	36	26	538	4,24,237	5,08,443
507	9	26	20	7	460	9,42,605	11,09,169
659	11	9	40	15	373	1,72,411	2,21,870
2,310	21	19	28	10	1,151	7,82,621	11,10,701
880	14	15	54	13	551	7,89,536	10,22,277
270	6	7	12	2	197	13,592	1,43,563
1,272	16	11	24	5	523	12,11,588	17,03,270
2,182	20	19	48	12	499	12,50,191	15,83,662
665	21	18	34	10	411	6,13,220	8,76,026
1,074	15	14	30	12	913	7,93,595	12,78,624
2,355	17	16	21	8	590	10,46,777	13,67,050
2,522	19	14	25	13	540	11,01,289	14,10,833
1,512	18	15	26	13	1,357	5,62,991	11,57,699
1,217	15	23	32	12	497	4,91,891	6,82,991
1,319	17	14	44	16	560	5,13,099	7,34,013

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British
Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi,	7	6,218	820,512	Ráwalpindi, 52,975.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	589,373	Jhelum, 21,107; Pind Dádan Khan, 16,724.
	Gujrát ...	3	1,973	689,115	Gujrát, 18,743; Jalálpur, 12,839.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,691	421,508	Bhera, 15,165.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,880	551,964	Mooltan, 68,674.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	395,296	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 21,629; Chiniot, 10,731.
	Montgomery	4	5,574	426,529	*Nil.*
	Muzaffargarh	3	3,136	338,605	*Nil.*
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan	5	9,296	441,649	Dera Ismail Khan, 18,988.
	D. G. Khan	4	4,377	363,346	Dera Gházi Khan, 18,935.
	Bannu ...	4	3,831	332,577	*Nil.*
Peshávar...	Peshávar ...	6	2,504	592,674	Peshávar, 79,982; Naushahr Kalan, 12,963.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	407,075	*Nil.*
	Kohát ...	2	2,838	181,540	Kohát, 18,179.
	Total ...	128	107,010	18,842,264	

NJAB), 1880-81.

nstituted, 1*st January* 1859—(concluded).

		How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.	Remarks.
						Rs.	Rs.	
		18	36	17	1,027	6,85,091	10,28,466	The column of gross revenue is exclusive of canal collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1880-81 to Rs. 23,26,869.
		11	35	16	515	6,91,217	9,70,404	
		7	28	5	374	5,84,852	7,51,352	
		8	54	19	460	3,78,710	5,49,636	
		13	44	25	829	5,65,139	9,71,928	
		6	37	18	507	2,66,527	5,25,710	
		9	40	15	492	2,75,512	5,81,571	
722	7	11	45	19	398	4,12,011	6,99,694	
839	16	21	50	15	582	1,75,422	5,92,861	
672	16	18	30	8	478	3,37,058	4,93,767	
488	12	16	52	29	464	3,05,966	4,78,653	
654	22	21	38	9	1,151	6,82,661	9,71,652	
886	8	8	65	16	504	2,23,061	2,90,021	
343	10	10	70	20	506	98,576	1,58,472	
36,021	435	451	65	12	19,715	1,90,16,147	2,72,64,548	

No. 4.—Statement of Populaton of the Punjab

District.	Number of occupied houses.	Adults. Of 15 and over. Males.	Adults. Of 15 and over. Females.	Youths. Of 10 to 14. Males.	Youths. Of 10 to 14. Females.
Delhi ...	83,359	224,247	197,413	43,887	33,954
Gurgaon ...	65,986	213,561	196,635	47,512	36,029
Karnál ...	68,271	214,506	185,305	42,022	30,736
Hissar ...	73,127	173,026	145,397	31,692	24,280
Rohtak ...	74,813	189,013	165,441	36,591	28,178
Sirsa ...	30,535	85,737	68,216	15,438	12,001
Umballa ...	146,517	375,805	304,839	73,122	51,318
Ludhiána ...	104,231	213,097	179,146	41,007	30,069
Simla ...	6,559	21,499	10,200	2,383	1,607
Jullundur ...	115,663	271,746	230,687	57,366	41,591
Hoshiárpur ...	156,096	300,818	265,633	62,442	47,863
Kángra ...	112,430	238,694	220,229	49,002	37,647
Amritsar ...	121,155	309,575	258,051	60,919	41,493
Gurdáspur ...	111,242	275,165	237,384	60,097	43,554
Siálkot ...	114,262	321,778	285,854	74,581	57,914
Lahore ...	160,296	319,312	253,945	61,031	44,404
Gujránwála ..	88,571	200,551	170,843	44,619	33,772
Ferozepore ...	74,429	217,918	177,963	42,913	31,832
Ráwalpindi ...	102,283	273,161	220,405	52,919	39,457
Jhelum ...	72,013	186,289	164,814	34,705	26,669
Gujrát ...	83,193	210,271	194,116	44,647	35,570
Shahpur ...	72,084	132,109	118,638	23,779	19,784
Mooltan ...	93,599	184,989	146,306	32,939	22,954
Jhang ...	67,024	123,520	102,451	22,831	17,428
Montgomery ...	74,830	137,178	110,280	25,456	19,390
Muzaffargarh ...	62,215	107,729	90,057	21,307	15,142
Dera Ismail Khan	88,908	141,403	124,290	25,659	17,620
Dera Ghází Khan	58,543	117,302	95,813	21,356	14,583
Bannu ...	57,106	102,580	89,907	17,497	12,427
Peshâwar ...	87,720	205,604	162,080	35,991	23,824
Hazárá ...	67,412	124,167	108,367	27,550	19,041
Kohát ...	22,442	61,188	45,424	9,756	6,878
Total ...	2,716,914	6,273,538	5,326,129	1,243,016	919,009

* This excludes the population of the Khyber which

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1881.

Children. Below 10. Males.	Children. Below 10. Females.	Total Population. All ages. Males.	Total Population. All ages. Females.	Total Population. All ages. Both sexes.	Number per Square Mile of area recorded at time of Census.
75,882	68,132	344,016	299,499	643,515	504
77,844	70,267	338,917	302,931	641,848	331
79,643	70,409	336,171	286,450	622,621	260
67,549	62,239	272,267	231,916	504,183	143
70,620	63,766	296,224	257,385	553,609	306
37,516	34,367	138,691	114,584	253,275	84
139,345	122,834	588,272	478,991	1,067,263	415
85,494	70,022	339,598	279,237	618,835	450
3,711	3,545	27,593	15,352	42,945	2,386
102,323	85,842	431,435	358,120	789,555	597
118,266	106,359	481,526	419,855	901,381	413
93,171	92,102	380,867	349,978	730,845	81
120,200	103,028	490,694	402,572	893,266	567
110,536	96,959	445,798	377,897	823,695	452
143,302	128,719	539,661	472,487	1,012,148	517
130,010	115,404	510,353	413,753	924,106	253
88,435	78,672	333,605	283,287	616,892	236
96,488	83,405	357,319	293,200	650,519	236
123,207	111,363	449,287	371,225	820,512	132
92,454	84,442	313,448	275,925	589,373	151
107,244	97,267	362,162	326,953	689,115	349
65,788	61,410	221,676	199,832	421,508	90
86,589	78,187	304,517	247,447	551,964	94
68,031	61,035	214,382	180,914	395,296	69
70,313	63,912	232,947	193,582	426,529	77
55,474	48,896	184,510	154,095	338,605	108
71,406	61,271	238,468	203,181	441,649	48
62,009	52,283	200,667	162,679	363,346	80
57,426	52,740	177,503	155,074	332,577	86
87,929	77,246	329,524	263,150	592,674	237
66,899	61,051	218,616	188,459	407,075	134
30,425	27,869	101,369	80,171	181,540	65
2,685,529	2,395,043	10,202,083	8,640,181	*18,842,264	175

amounts to 8,173 souls, *viz.* 7,970 males and 203 females.

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

District.		Christians.				Sikhs.	Hindus.
		European.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.		
Delhi	...	989	114	914	2,017	970	483,332
Gurgaon	...	43	1	26	70	127	439,264
Karnál	...	36	1	48	85	8,036	453,662
Hissar	...	41	8	6	55	3,143	384,366
Rohtak	...	16	1	17	34	159	468,905
Sirsa	...	13	4	...	17	28,303	130,582
Umballa	..	3,475	74	224	3,773	68,442	689,612
Ludhiána	...	111	32	179	322	127,143	275,240
Simla	..	2,798	245	210	3,353	202	32,428
Jullundur	...	1,500	65	66	1,634	90,320	338,292
Hoshiárpur	...	32	1	65	98	59,784	550,185
Kángra	...	197	13	117	327	738	687,635
Amritsar	...	562	66	241	869	216,337	262,531
Gurdáspur	...	284	22	157	463	72,395	359,329
Siálkot	...	1,264	18	253	1,535	40,195	299,311
Lahore	...	3,252	632	760	4,644	125,591	193,319
Gujránwála	...	65	48	81	194	36,159	127,322
Ferozepore	...	1,538	52	96	1,686	138,816	168,645
Ráwalpindi	...	3,588	124	110	3,822	17,780	86,162
Jhelum	...	307	61	48	416	11,188	60,949
Gujrát	...	208	28	19	255	8,885	72,450
Shahpur	...	25	1	3	29	4,702	59,026
Mooltan	...	1,709	110	42	1,861	2,085	112,001
Jhang	...	10	1	...	11	3,477	64,892
Montgomery	...	65	8	20	93	11,964	83,974
Muzaffargarh	...	26	2	5	33	2,788	43,297
Dera Ismail Khan	...	242	9	2	253	1,691	54,446
Dera Ghází Khan	...	64	6	12	82	1,326	46,697
Bannu	...	61	...	21	82	790	30,643
Pesháwar	...	3,954	64	70	4,088	3,103	39,321
Hazára	...	78	6	6	90	1,381	19,843
Kohát	...	203	4	5	212	2,240	9,828
Total	...	26,876	1,821	3,823	32,500	112,260	7,127,489

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1881—*(concluded)*.

Muhammadans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
149,830	9,383	643,515	Urdu and Hindi.
198,610	3,847	641,848	Ditto.
156,183	4,740	622,621	Ditto.
113,517	3,157	504,183	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
79,510	5,035	553,609	Urdu and Hindi.
93,289	1,101	253,275	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagrí and Bhati.
304,123	5,086	1,067,263	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
213,954	2,498	618,835	Urdu and Punjabi.
6,935	3,380	42.945	Urdu and Pahári.
358,601	2,342	789,555	Punjabi and Urdu.
290,193	1,219	901,381	Ditto.
39,148	3,324	730,845	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
413,207	1,191	893,266	Punjabi and Urdu.
391,400	571	823.695	Ditto.
669,712	2,930	1,012,148	Ditto.
599,477	5,719	924,106	Ditto.
452,640	771	616,892	Ditto.
310,552	2,506	650,519	Ditto.
711,546	5,024	820,512	Ditto.
516,745	491	589,373	Ditto.
607,525	255	689,115	Ditto.
357,742	38	421,508	Ditto.
435,901	1,977	551,964	Urdu, Mooltani and Punjabi.
326,910	17	395,296	Punjabi and Urdu.
330,495	96	426,529	Urdu and Punjabi.
292,476	44	338,605	Mooltani, Urdu and Punjabi.
385,244	268	441,649	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
315,240	83	363,346	Punjábi, Biluchi and Urdu.
301,002	142	332,577	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
546,117	4,133	592,674	Urdu and Pashtu.
385,759	92	407,075	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
169,219	253	181,540	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
10,522,802	71,713	18,842,264	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

State.		Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.*	Supposed Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
(1) Jummu and Kashmir	...	1 horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls	1,534,972†	45,00,000
(2) Patiála	...	100 horsemen	1,467,412	47,26,925
(3) Baháwalpur	...	...	573,134	20,00,000
(4) Jínd	...	25 horsemen	251,231	60,00,000
(5) Nábha	...	...	261,563	6,50,000
(6) Kapurthala	...	Rs. 1,31,000	251,917	10,00,000
(7) Mandi	...	" 1,00,000	146,631	5,00,000
(8) Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	...	112,371	2,10,000
(9) Kahlúr (Biláspur	...	Rs. 8,000	86,070	1,00,000
(10) Bashahr	...	" 3,945	64,422	50,000
(11) Hindúr (Nálagarh)	...	" 5,000	53,383	90,000
(12) Keonthal	..	...	31,123	60,000
(13) Máler Kotla	...	25 horsemen	71,035	2,84,000
(14) Farídkot	...	...	95,335	3,00,000
(15) Chamba	...	Rs. 5,000	116,765	2,45,000
(16) Súket	...	" 11,000	52,291	1,00,000
(17) Kalsia	...	...	67,649	1,65,735
(18) Pataudi	...	...	17,847	1,06,780
(19) Loharu	...	...	13,846	62,000
(20) Dujána	...	...	16,621	77,170
(21) Bághal	...	Rs. 3,600	20,643	60,000
(22) Baghát	...	" 2,000	8,339	8,000
(23) Jubbal	...	" 2,520	19,196	30,000
(34) Kúmhársain	...	" 2,000	9,574	10,000
(25) Bhajji	...	" 1,440	12,106	23,000
(26) Mailog	...	" 1,440	9,147	10,000
(27) Balsan	...	" 1,080	5,190	7,000
(28) Dhámi	...	" 720	3,322	8,000
(29) Kuthár	...	" 1,000	3,648	5,000
(30) Kunhiár	...	" 180	1,932	4,000
(31) Mángal	...	" 72	1,060	700
(32) Bíja	...	" 180	1,158	1,000
(33) Darkuti	...	...	590	600
(34) Taroch	...	Rs. 288	3,216	6,000
(35) Sángri	...	...	2,593	1,000

* These figures are from the census taken in 1881, but have not yet been finally corrected. They are

† Repeated from last year's report, as no census was taken of this State.

Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1880-81.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
28,228	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier-mâché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
9,029	"	Slate-quarry near Simla, lead-mine near Subáthu, marble stone and copper-mines in Nárnaul; cereals.
1,354	"	Lúngis, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,099	"	Sugar, indigo, and cereals.
2,239	"	Sugar, cotton, and cereals.
1,394	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
850	"	Iron and salt mines, timber, and cereals.
633	"	Opium and cereals.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, cereals, and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and cereals.
108	"	Ditto.
476	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and cereals.
540	"	Cereals.
180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghi.
225	"	Cereals.
240	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
89	"	Cereals, cotton, sugar and spices.
150	"	Cereals.
195	"	Do.
200	"	Opium and cereals.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
90	"	Ditto.
30	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, cereals and ginger.
15	"	Opium and cereals.
60	"	Ditto.
30	"	Ditto.

believed to be approximately correct,

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1880-81.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(1) Ranbír Singh, of Jammu and Kashmir, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Mahárája	Rájput	50	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian and Dogra	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
(2) Rajindar Singh, of Patiála.	Do.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	9	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(3) Sádik Muhammad Khan, of Bahávalpur.	Nawáb	Dáúdputra.	19	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State.	No.	No.	Has.	The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers.
(4) Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	47	The Rája reads Gurmukhi and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Do.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Do.	
(5) Hira Singh, of Nábha ...	Do.	Do.	38	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
(6) Jagatjít Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwáliá.	8	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a European Superintendent during the Raja's infancy.

(7) Bejî Sein, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rájput	35	Educated in Sanskrit and English ...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No	Has illegitimate brothers.
(8) Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmúr (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	38	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(9) Hira Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rájput	46	Knows Sanskrit, and is well-informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Hari Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Maharája of Jummu and Kashmir.
(10) Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr.	Do.	Rájput	43	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(11) Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Náļagarh).	Do.	Do.	49	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(12) Mohindar Sein, of Kyunthal.	Do.	Do.	55	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(13) Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, of Máler Kotla.	Nawáb	Pathán	24	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(14) Bikrama Singh, of Farídkot	Rája	Sidhu Ját, *alias* Barar Bans.	39	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1880-81.—(*concluded*).

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race, and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
(15) Shám Singh, of Chamba ...	Rája	Rájput	14	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
(16) Dusht Nikandan Sein, of Súket.	Do.	Do.	15	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
(17) Bishn Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár	Ját	29	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(18) Mumtáz Hussain Ali Khan, of Pataudi.	Nawáb	Afghán	6	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
(19) Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, of Lohárú.	Do.	Do.	48	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
(20) Mumtáz Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	17	Knows Persian	Under instruction.	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by Nijábat Ali Khan, the Nawáb's uncle.
(21) Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája	Rájput	39	...	Administers his State.	Do.	...	Has.	
(22) Dalip Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána	Do.	23	...	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...	

(23) *Padam* Chand, of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	19	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of the old officials of the State.
(24) Híra Singh, of Kumhársain	Do.	Do.	31	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(25) Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	39	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(26) Rugnath Chand, of Mailog	Thákur	Do.	19	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
(27) Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Rána	Do.	60	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(28) Fateh Singh, of Dhámi ...	Do	Do.	28	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
(29) Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do.	35	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has	
(30) Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur	Do.	46	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(31) Jít Singh, of Mángal ...	Rána	Do.	50	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(32) Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur	Do.	54	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(33) Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána	Do.	64	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.
(34) Kidár Singh, of Taroch ...	Thákur	Do.	15	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
(35) Híra Singh, of Sángri ...	Mián	Do.	30	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

Nature of Survey.	Survey.				
	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue, by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate.)
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851—59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847—49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	124,412	12 4 4	29 6 8	2,292 square miles, at Rs. 27-4-3 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1880-81.

SETTLEMENT.			
NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles	Annual Revenue assessed.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	25,713	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards	26,802	74,83,114	
Settled for 10 years and under 30	53,256	93,01,816	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	22,264	
Settlements in progress ...	25,103	53,02,918	
TOTAL ...	106,857	2,21,35,825	
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights ...	30,194	91,71,476	
Ditto without such record ...	21,206	49,99,433	

No. 8.—STATEMENT OF SURVEYED AND ASSESSED

DISTRICT.		CULTIVATED.				UNCULTI	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing-lands.	Culturable.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Delhi ...	95,346	80,376	349,954	525,676	10,115	133,642
Gurgaon ...	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	...	84,758
Karnál ...	103,227	145,933	431,159	680,319	8,163	562,558
Hissar ...	86,014	19,713	1,056,034	1,161,761	44,547	932,113
Rohtak ...	123,675	23,558	758,789	906,022	15,902	148,250
Sirsa ...	175	27,710	922,606	950,491	...	853,778
Umballa ...	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539
Ludhiána ...	...	419,972	296,212	716,184	38,021	54,068
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138
Hoshiárpur ...	...	20,548	762,435	782,983	2,125	91,174
Kángra ...	...	169,303	443,228	612,531	...	88,196
Amritsar ...	97,256	145,647	523,870	766,773	5,666	98,199
Gurdáspur ...	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,230	...	89,184
Siálkot ...	...	432,678	427,474	860,102	87,980	106,664
Lahore ...	180,483	266,913	717,525	1,164,921	...	811,691
Gujránwála ...	...	387,966	223,916	611,882	379,844	317,613
Ferozepore ...	...	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	...	276,356
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	24,937	828,510	853,447	410,116	211,691
Gujrát ...	...	238,210	563,129	801,339	51,379	200,489
Shahpur ...	30,916	326,490	167,582	524,988	796,912	1,184,410
Mooltan ...	339,644	70,410	389,306	799,360	100,000	2,618,080
Jhang ...	...	204,081	207,468	411,549	1,520,383	1,001,035
Montgomery ...	78,827	268,982	9,813	357,622	...	3,066,562
Muzaffargarh ...	279,103	118,376	50	397,529	86,917	928,659
Dera Ismail Khan	...	370,579	435,432	806,011	806,791	3,204,918
Dera Gházi Khan	270,158	168,047	569,795	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413
Bannu ...	34,552	121,090	426,706	582,348	...	723,284
Pesháwar ...	...	367,889	537,277	905,166	...	300,646
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohát ...	...	40,607	126,446	167,053	199,705	134,501
TOTAL ...	1,808,005	5,340,724	16,374,775	23,523,504	4,932,058	19,820,426

Note.—The above was prepared for

Area (in Acres) of the Punjab.

...vated,			Assessment.			
Unculturable waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on culturable lands.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
135,500	279,257	804,933	9,69,900	1 13 6	1 7 2	1 3 3
162,096	246,854	1,240,366	12,57,385	1 4 3	1 2 8	1 0 3
282,950	853,671	1,533,990	8,83,965	1 3 7	0 11 9	0 9 3
127,007	1,103,667	2,265,428	4,27,712	0 5 10	0 3 3	0 3 0
89,176	253,328	1,159,350	8,98,570	0 15 10	0 13 7	0 12 4
188,588	1,042,366	1,992,857	1,90,914	0 3 3	0 1 8	0 1 8
378,269	692,959	1,644,849	13,30,916	1 6 4	1 0 10	0 12 11
71,953	164,042	880,226	7,90,000	1 1 8	0 15 8	0 14 4
...	1,920	11,520	15,322	1 9 6	1 5 4	1 5 4
93,154	183,324	846,606	13,08,118	1 15 6	1 11 9	1 8 8
518,779	612,078	1,395,061	13,59,602	1 11 9	1 8 10	0 15 7
882,683	970,879	1,583,410	7,89,007	1 5 3	1 4 3	0 8 1
136,160	240,025	1,006,798	10,14,340	1 5 2	1 2 9	1 0 1
222,900	312,084	1,168,314	12,60,461	1 7 6	1 5 4	1 1 0
198,813	393,457	1,253,559	12,29,146	1 6 11	1 2 8	0 15 8
357,940	1,169,631	2,334,552	7,43,528	0 10 2	0 6 0	0 5 1
346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	6,30,971	1 0 6	0 7 7	0 6 1
135,910	412,266	1,756,188	6,48,323	0 7 8	0 6 5	0 5 9
2,819,916	3,069,793	3,979,697	7,30,842	0 12 1	0 10 0	0 2 11
1,027,209	1,649,016	2,502,463	6,07,748	0 11 5	0 6 7	0 3 11
156,505	408,373	1,209,712	5,87,727	0 11 9	0 8 6	0 7 9
496,122	2,477,444	3,002,432	4,15,618	0 12 8	0 2 8	0 2 3
245,760	2,963,840	3,763,200	5,43,895	0 10 11	0 3 2	0 2 4
716,580	3,237,998	3,649,547	2,97,010	0 11 7	0 1 7	0 1 4
143,566	3,210,128	3,567,750	3,17,352	0 14 2	0 1 8	0 1 5
594,684	1,610,290	2,007,819	5,14,640	1 4 9	0 5 9	0 4 1
		*				
1,131,900	5,143,609	5,949,620	4,62,970	0 9 2	0 1 8	0 1 3
619,546	1,793,280	2,801,280	3,70,397	0 5 10	0 2 5	0 2 1
1,146,312	1,869,596	2,451,944	4,46,112	0 12 3	0 5 8	0 2 11
396,612	697,258	1,602,424	9,02,442	0 15 11	0 12 0	0 9 0
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,06,305	0 12 10	0 8 9	0 2 8
1,314,956	1,649,162	1,816,215	1,08,266	0 11 11	0 6 7	0 1 1
16,376,346	[illegible]1,128,830	[illegible]4,652,33[illegible]	2,23,59,504	0 15 3	0 7 5	0 5 6

...the Report for 1878-79. It is revised quinquennially.

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the year 1880-81.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamíndárís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	1	...	...	126	...	...
Large zamíndárís ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in ditto ...	76	...	1	18	...	21
Small zamíndárís ...	2	1	8	837	77	1,809
Shares in ditto ...	4	...	273	551	...	35
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	25	...	288	36	...	17
Shares in ditto ...	218	143	4,400	109	89	28
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	6,543	220	58,666	12	26	10
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	1,890	70	10,889	19	13	10
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates,	84	...	838	2	...	13
Holdings of ryots with rights of occupancy ...	567	338	10,931	9	24	9
Revenue-free tenures ...	11	37	1,741	140	6	11
Total ...	9,421	809	88,035	16	34	11

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1880-81.

Description of Revenue.	1879-80. Assessed.	1879-80. Realized.	1880-81. Assessed.	1880-81. Realized.	1880-81. Realizations of Balances of previous years.	1880-81. Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of land-revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,92,41,653	1,92,05,705	1,90,75,897	1,88,76,046	1,40,101	1,90,16,147	...	...	4,38,820		
Added to roll during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Taken of ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	...	...		
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above ...	...	14,68,534	...	17,61,060	62,734	18,23,794	...	...	1,07,961		
Total ...	...	2,09,54,704	...	2,09,17,571	2,02,835	2,11,20,406	...	...	5,46,781		

No. 11.—Statement shewing the Regular Organised Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1880.

Total of all Grades during the year.						Detail of number at end of year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1880, from last year.	Recruited in 1880.	Total for 1880.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1880.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Asst. Dist. Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,168	2,328	22,496	413	1,940	20,143	72	546	846	18,679	9,412	10,295	359	6,987	744	107	92	26,77,784	5,03,321	31,81,105

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organised Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1880.

Classification.	No. of all Grades.	Remarks.
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*
Christians ...	88	Christians ... 0·44
Muhammadans ...	11,089	Muhammadans ... 55·04
Brahmins ...	1,517	Brahmins ... 7·55
Rájputs ...	1,552	Rájputs ... 7·72
Sikhs ...	2,813	Sikhs ... 13·98
Gurkhas ...	19	Gurkhas ... 0·09
Kúkas ...	16	Kúkas ... 0·07
Mazbís ...	103	Mazbís ... 0·52
Hindús of all other castes ...	2,894	Other denominations ... 14·54
Other religions ...	32	
Total ...	20,123	
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*
Europeans ...	68	Europeans ... 0·33
Eurasians ...	8	Eurasians ... 0·04
Natives ...	20,047	Natives ... 99·63
Total ...	20,123	

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases.							Persons.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	181	5	180		4	...	135	121	8	...	208	9	225
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ..	25	1	23		3	...	19	15	1	...	41	..	42
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	147	15	154		5	...	116	112	15	3	187	5	210
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	325	11	325		9	...	278	276	53	1	3,554	57	3,665
6	140, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	29	...	28			...	21	20	3	...	33	...	36
		TOTAL ...	707	32	710		22	...	569	544	80	4	4,023	71	4,178
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*														
7	302, 303, 396.	(*a*) Murder by thags ...	...	2	2	...		...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4
8		(*b*) Ditto dakaits ...	14	1	15	...		..	2	2	...	...	13	...	13
9		(*c*) Ditto robbers ...	52	2	54	...		...	20	16	14	1	88	...	163
10		(*d*) Ditto poison ...	37	...	37	...		...	19	14	2	...	62	2	66
11		Other murders ...	248	19	256	...		1	152	142	71	...	484	11	11
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	57	2	58		1	...	29	29	11	...	89	1	111
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	169	11	179		1	...	114	107	27	...	331	1	359
14	376 ...	Rape ...	108	3	106		3	...	44	33	5	...	111	5	121
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ..	62	...	62	...		...	33	29	1	...	60	...	61
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ..	47	2	48	...		...	26	24	3	...	44	4	51
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	193	1	194	...		...	127	113	1	...	194	1	196
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	2	...	2	...		...	2	1	...	...	7	...	7
19	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	576	16	579		12	...	420	399	27	...	813	8	848
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	38	3	41	...		...	14	11	3	...	55	1	59
21	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	8	...	8	...		...	7	7	...	...	22	...	22

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	115,117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																
1	131 to 316, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 250, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	...	69	152	14	...	138	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	2	14	24	3	...	20	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	5	26	173	4	...	167	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3	665	2,881	131	...	2,703	...	...	16	147	...	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	10	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	11	784	3,252	152	...	3,050	...	...	19	162	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person*																
7	302, 303, 396.	(a) Murder by thags ...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(b) Ditto dakaits ...	...	3	9	...	...	6	3	...	...	1	...	9	5	14,422	10,903
9		(c) Ditto robbers ...	4	21	52	...	6	29	...	1	3	29	10	36	17	6,524	1,530
10		(d) Ditto poison ...	...	17	33	...	15	16	...	...	...	7	11	...	...	...	...
11		Other murders ...	566	109	370	12	35	311	2	...	2	44	49	18	10	1,767	165
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	1	47	45	1	...	44	...	...	..	6	2	2	2	30	15
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	4	99	212	13	9	187	...	2	...	20	25	1	...	50	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	...	51	55	13	4	36	...	...	1	11	5	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	17	35	2	...	33	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	15	30	2	...	28	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	7	64	121	7	...	114	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	7	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt ...	3	170	649	62	...	579	...	1	4	29	...	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	31	24	6	...	16	...	1	...	5	...	5	1	342	
21	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—(*continued*).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(*continued*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
22	324 ..	Hurt by dangerous weapon	105	...	104	1	...	75	74	3	...	182	...	185
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction...	140	6	134	11	...	82	70	25	18	233	10	286
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	6	...	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	6	...	6
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	8	1	9	...	...	4	3	8	...	14	...	22

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	482	8	460	31	...	325	292	23	...	781	6	810
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	6	1	6	1	...	7	7	2	...	8	...	10
		TOTAL ...	2,358	78	2,360	61	1	1,506	1,377	226	19	3,602	50	3,897
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*													
29	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti ...	64	3	67	...	...	16	12	22	...	98	...	120
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	12	1	12	...	..	3	3	1	1	4	...	6
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	37	1	38	...	...	8	5	1	...	36	...	37
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	10	...	10	...	...	6	6	3	...	13	...	16
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	67	...	66	1	...	25	24	3	1	106	..	110
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	149	1	145	5	...	43	42	4	1	117	3	125
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	213	3	189	27	...	60	55	21	...	264	12	297
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	377	4	367	12	2	171	154	9	...	355	19	383

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	49	126	2	...	120	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	19	105	139	23	3	112	...	5	1	18	...	5	2	89	...
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	2	7	13	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine ...	1	239	556	78	...	478	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	...	1	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	47	1,046	2,516	230	72	2,158	7	10	13	208	106	79	37	23,224	12,644
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																
29	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti ...	6	49	65	4	...	60	1	...	..	...	...	59	34	12,055	8,482
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	1	4	1	...	3	..	..	...	1	...	9	2	273	17
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	...	10	13	...	...	11	...	...	...	14	2	35	19	8,473	922
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	...	2	14	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	246	30
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ...	...	39	59	1	...	58	...	4	...	8	...	65	24	7,401	2,654
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	1	38	75	12	3	59	...	...	3	8	1	138	74	73,844	8,684
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	134	142	13	2	127	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c.	...	140	224	25	...	196	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—(continued).

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—(continued).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					INVESTIGATED.					NUMBER ARRESTED.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	9,475	104	8,532	5	1	2,471	2,320	145	5	4,738	16	4,904
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	95	...	94	1	...	68	63	2	...	91	1	94

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually, (*Frontier districts only.*)	4	1	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	13	..	13
41	498 ...	Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	276	12	232	56	...	148	132	17	...	315	2	334
		TOTAL ...	10,781	130	9,759	107	3	3,024	2,820	228	8	6,154	53	6,443
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1,720	22	1,648	93	...	1,124	1,017	32	...	2,356	140	2,528
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	61	...	58	3	...	51	2	2	...	79	10	91
44	331 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	94	2	75	21	...	50	9	9	...	163	9	181
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	10	...	10	...	...	8	1	1	...	11	...	12
46	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,885	24	1,791	117	...	1,233	1,169	44	...	2,609	159	2,812
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1,016	5	979	...	...	229	210	21	...	350	8	379
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (a) Of cattle ...	3,958	79	3,998	22	1	2,116	1,966	144	18	3,568	38	3,768
49		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	8,983	102	8,916	68	...	5,409	5,167	221	3	8,453	46	8,723
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	427	13	409	26	...	263	240	9	10	424	31	474
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	3,028	113	3,103	22	...	2,276	2,058	187	41	4,257	76	4,561
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	424	2	382	44	...	313	290	8	...	526	46	580
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	15	...	13	2	...	7	7	...	...	9	1	10
		TOTAL ...	17,851	314	17,800	184	1	10,613	9,938	590	72	17,587	246	18,495
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I TO V, EXCLUDING 1A, SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		33,582	578	32,420	491	5	16,945	15,788	1,168	103	33,975	579	35,825

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																Rs.	Rs.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	19	1,045	3,613	253	5	3,352	...	26	9	193	2	6,424	2,839	4,87,336	1,34,872
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	16	75	6	...	66	...	...	...	6	...	21	16	910	540

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,															
41	498 ...	*(Frontier districts only.)*	...	2	11	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	98	98
		Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	5	118	201	48	...	153	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	31	1,594	4,500	372	11	4,104	1	30	12	283	5	6,764	3,012	5,30,759	1,56,299
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*																
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1	627	1,861	194	...	1,658	...	...	15	33	...	...	...	...	...
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	10	81	18	...	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	67	110	19	...	91	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	...	2	9	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1	706	2,061	232	...	1,819	...	...	15	39	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*																
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3	78	289	22	...	263	...	1	...	11	1	1	1	2	2
48	379 to 382...	Theft (a) Of cattle...	20	641	2,956	281	...	2,667	...	26	8	125	...	3,867	2,803	1,76,648	1,25,769
49		Theft (b) Ordinary ...	15	1,372	7,150	371	...	6,767	...	11	16	171	...	8,583	6,008	1,93,887	84,178
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust...	3	127	324	35	...	289	...	3	1	16	...	342	209	19,728	10,037
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	114	1,083	3,224	340	...	2,883	...	17	15	109	...	1,853	2,529	63,417	89,017
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	4	154	413	40	...	373	...	...	...	9	...	3	3	47	44
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	325	16
		TOTAL ...	159	3,455	14,366	1,089	...	13,252	...	58	40	441	1	14,659	11,555	4,54,064	3,09,063
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I TO V, EXCLUDING 1A, SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS.		249	7,585	26,695	2,075	83	24,383	8	95	99	1,133	112	21,499	14,604	10,08,047	4,78,006

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
54	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves. ...	2	3	5	...	...	5	5	3	...	41	...	44
55	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	7,495	117	6,702	908	...	6,746	6,120	300	...	7,191	277	7,768
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ..	13	...	9	4	...	6	5	3	...	23	3	29

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	184	2	169	16	...	146	136	2	...	227	13	242
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	1,302	...	1,267	35	...	1,151	1,144	...	...	1,387	37	1,424
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act ...	20	...	18	2	...	20	20	...	...	20	...	20
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	119	1	111	9	...	93	87	1	...	156	7	164
62	Act XVII of 1878, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act,	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	...	9
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32, 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	350	...	236	114	...	162	161	...	...	670	3	673
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ..	238	7	239	6	...	205	195	33	...	1,119	1	1,153
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act XII of 1870 (as amended by Act XII of 1872), Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
68	Act XIV of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	13	1	12	2	...	10	9	2	...	14	...	16

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															Rs.	Rs.
54	311, 400, 401...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	1	6	37	...	3	26	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,031	1,031
55	Chap. XXXVIII Cr. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	23	751	6,878	634	...	6,234	2	1	15	108	...	...	...	...	...
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	...	15	14	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act XXXI of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33; Act XI of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20	Indian Arms Act ...	...	52	181	13	...	168	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act XXII of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	1	152	1,271	...	...	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act VII of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act IX of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy Act...	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act X of 1871, Secs. 65, 67	Excise Act ...	...	39	122	7	...	115	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII of 1868, Secs. 25, 28.	Northern India Ferry Act,	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act VII of 1878, Secs. 25, 32. 42, 51, 61, 62, 76.	Forest Law ...	...	304	340	3	...	337	...	...	...	29	...	29	29	60	60
64	Act III of 1867, Sec. 13; Act XXI of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	10	163	962	80	...	882	...	...	3	15	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act XV of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act XII of 1870 (as amended by Act XII of 1872), Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act V of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners Act ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act XIV of 1866, sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	...	5	10	1	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2,609	2,500

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(continued)*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			CASES.							PERSONS.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the *year*.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (*see* columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879. Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act ...	108	...	108	...	...	91	86	2	...	144	...	146

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	4
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	13,323	16	13,238	101	...	12,505	12,145	33	...	14,231	93	14,357
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act ...	685	...	685	...	...	611	592	10	11	809	...	830
73	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act IV of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign Recruiting Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act VIII of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	44	3	19	28	...	40	40	14	...	50	65	129
76	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	120	...	104	16	...	86	75	2	...	145	26	173
		TOTAL CLASS VI ...	24,021	150	22,926	1,242	...	21,881	20,824	405	11	26,240	526	27,182
		GRAND TOTAL ..	57,603	728	55,346	1,733	5	38,826	36,612	1,573	114	60,215	1,105	63,007

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(continued)*.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—*(concluded)*.

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			PERSONS.											PROPERTY.			
						Acquitted				Number pending at end of year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
69	Act XVIII of 1854 (as amended by Acts XIII of 1870 and XXV of 1871), Secs. 25, 29; Act IV of 1879, Secs. 8, 25, 26, 36, 37, 38, 44, 45, 46.	Railway Act ...	...	21	124	5	...	119	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

70	Act III of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Act V of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and local nuisances	...	859	13,485	356	...	13,129	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act XXVII of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes Act ...	35	50	714	13	...	701	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act XXXI of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act IV of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign Recruiting Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act VIII of 1875, Sec. 11.	Inland Customs Act ...	...	29	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	...	23	147	36	...	111	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI ...	70	2,472	24,416	1,152	3	23,243	10	1	27	204	...	33	32	3,700	3,591
		GRAND TOTAL ...	319	10,057	51,111	3,227	86	47,626	18	99	126	1,337	112	21,532	14,636	10,11,747	4,81,597

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1880—*(concluded)*.

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.					Rs.	Rs.
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	610	951	339	591	83	9
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	115	185	68	115	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424 ...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	137	224	75	108	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents	25	34	15	15	414	414
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	103	141	32	108	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	5	...	5	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	89	410	81	318	...	...
		Total ...	1,081	1,950	610	1,260	497	423

		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.						
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	22	31	9	19	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	1	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	23	33	9	21	...	...
		Class III.—Serious offences against property.						
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	45	71	34	34	434	148
		Total ...	45	71	34	34	434	148
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.						
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	..	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	300	535	191	340	...	...
		Total ...	300	535	191	340	...	...
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.						
16	417 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	214	355	120	201	1,198	680
17	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	282	366	87	278	7,135	6,797
18	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	34	49	27	22	3,388	908
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	197	409	100	293	154	154
		Total ...	727	1,179	334	794	11,875	8,539
		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	172	248	126	118	...	...
21	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	7	19	6	13	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	72	124	40	84	...	...
23	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	3	4	1	2	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	26	28	9	19	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A	Public and local nuisances ...	259	909	118	789	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40 and 41, Criminal Procedure Code ...	458	1,976	386	1,522	15	15
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...	2,016	2,527	319	2,187	...	...
		Total ...	3,013	5,835	1,005	4,734	15	15
		Grand Total ...	5,189	9,603	2,183	7,183	12,821	9,125

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Munsiffs, exercising Paid Civil powers only. ...	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	1,761,150, according to the Census of 1868.	74	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300 ...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class, exercising Criminal powers only. — Paid ..				...	...	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class, exercising Criminal powers only. — Unpaid ...				11	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers. — Paid ...				49	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 50.	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers. — Unpaid ...				12	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only. — Paid ...				6	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, exercising Criminal powers only. — Unpaid ...				33	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers. — Paid ...				123	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 300, or in the case of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Honorary Judges, up to Rs. 500.	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers. — Unpaid ...				25	1		...
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions.				4	1	Powers under Act XI of 1865 ...	...
Small Cause Courts, exercising also Criminal powers.				9	1	Powers under Act XII of 1864, Act XI of 1865, and Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure	...

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS
DAY OF THE YEAR 1880.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	74	Rs. 17,788	Rs. 2,994.	Rs. 21,07,208.	Rs. 21,76,534.	No executive functions.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted.	17 Advocates, 120 Pleaders and 120 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	66	149,805	623	...
...	...	...	...					Superintendents of Jails, Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			...	...	...	...
...	2	1	13					Honorary Magistrates.			817	...	...	
4	...1	2	43					Tahsíldárs, Náib-Tahsíldárs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			6,680	11,703	5,886	...
1	...	...	11					Honorary Magistrates.			274	1,270	...	...
1	1	1	3					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			176	...	...	...
3	2	11	17					Honorary Magistrates.			1,579	...	...	...
3	1	2	120					Tahsíldárs, Assistant Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			25,468	33,276	132,828	...
...	...	...	25					Honorary Magistrates			2,093	7,024	111	...
...	1	2	...					...			...	12,467	...	...
...	6	3	...					...			3,568	5,556	...	...

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Municipal Benches ... Unpaid	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	1,761,150, according to the Census of 1868.	25	4	Magisterial powers ...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Criminal powers only. ... Unpaid				1	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class	...
Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts. — Paid ...				112	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, and Civil powers up to Rs. 10,000. Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants have power to hear original Civil suits of any value, and also to hear Criminal appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates, and Civil appeals from Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, with special and ordinary powers.	...
Magistrates of 1st Class, exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts. — Unpaid...				8	1		...
Magistrates of Districts, exercising also Civil powers.				32	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and power to hear Criminal appeals from Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class, and, on the Civil side, power to hear original suits of any value, and appeals from Tahsíldárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with special and ordinary powers. These officers also exercise special powers under Section 36, Civil Procedure Code	...
Sessions Courts, exercising also Civil powers.				14	1, aided by 3 Assessors.	Powers of a Sessions Judge. On the Civil side these officers have no ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; they hear appeals from Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers and Deputy Commissioners	...
Chief Court ...				1	3, aided by a Jury of 9 men in original Criminal trials.	Powers described in Chapter III of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877	...
Total ...			539				

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded).*

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officer.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	90	Rs. 17,788.	Rs. 2,994.	Rs. 21,07,208.	Rs. 21,76,534.	City Magistrates.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted.	17 Advocates, 129 Pleaders and 120 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	9,254	...	...	...
1	...	...	...					Honorary Magistrates.			11	...	...	...
26	5	15	67					Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants.			30,359	38,765	44,245	10,264
...	...	...	8					Honorary Magistrates.			1,451	3,903	428	...
20	0	2	...					Deputy Commissioners.			3,418	106	75,693	3,749
6	8	...	...					Commissioners and Superintendents of Revenue.			354	...	142	7,201
2	...	1	...					No executive functions.			3	2	...	2,385
67	36	40	471								85,570	263,877	259,956	23,599

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	I.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.							
	A.—Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence	118 to 120	1	1	...	1	...	...
2	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	4	8	3	5	...	...
3	Fabricating false evidence...	194 to 196	1	1	1	...	...	...
4	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	5	8	...	8	...	...
5	Escaping or attempting to escape from custody for failing to give security for good behaviour ...	225A	1	1	...	1	...	...
6	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	9	10	5	3	...	2
7	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	179	199	68	128	...	3
8	Offences connected with the mint ...	244, 245	2	...	...	...	...	...
9	Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	3	2	...	2	...	...
10	Murder by thags ...	302, 303, 396	7	5	...	3	2	...
11	" dakaits ...	"	14	17	3	1	...	13
12	" robbers ...	"	33	36	5	25	...	6
13	" poison for sake of robbery ...	"	3	9	...	9	...	...
14	" poison from other motives ...	"	33	52	21	31	...	...
15	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	"	131	191	57	127	...	7
16	Other murders from other motives ...	"	172	330	72	242	2	14
17	Attempt to murder ...	307	67	68	20	45	1	2
18	Culpable homicide ...	304	158	312	127	173	2	10
19	Being a thag ...	311	1	16	...	16	...	...
20	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	9	17	9	8	...	...
21	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	51	54	14	37	1	2
22	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331, & 333	8	7	...	7	...	...
23	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	56	61	33	23	...	5

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—Non-Bailable—(*ctd*).							
24	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	8	13	6	7	...	...
25	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365 367 to 369	157	256	127	114	10	5
26	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	36	74	52	19	1	2
27	Habitual dealing in slaves,	371	1	..	...	...	...	...
28	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	15	21	14	7	...	...
29	Rape ...	376	128	126	65	52	1	8
30	Unnatural offences ...	377	69	57	17	38	1	1
31	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	4,089	3,525	826	2,616	21	62
32	" ordinary ...	"	9,091	8,994	2,121	6,774	16	83
33	" of cattle, after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ...	382	17	13	10	3	...	...
34	Theft, ordinary, after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ...	"	5	6	3	3	...	...
35	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt, or accusation ...	386 to 389	20	29	15	14	...	...
36	Robbery in a dwelling-house	392, 393	42	46	16	30	...	...
37	" on the highway ...	"	95	98	56	36	...	6
38	" elsewhere ...	"	135	75	34	36	...	5
39	" with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	36	27	11	12	...	4
40	" with hurt or deadly weapon, by other means ...	"	19	10	5	5	...	...
41	Dakaiti ...	395, 398	61	96	44	44	1	7
42	" with grievous hurt	397	6	8	2	6	...	...
43	Preparation or assembly for dakaiti ...	399, 402	3	6	1	5	...	...
44	Belonging to a gang of dakaits ...	400	...	20	...	20	...	...
45	Belonging to a gang of thieves	401	7	20	2	16	...	2
46	Criminal breach of trust...	406 to 409	697	818	427	360	5	26
47	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,118	4,302	1,485	2,687	44	86

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—Non-Bailable—(*cld*).							
48	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	135	27	10	16	1	...
49	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439	1	1	1	...	...	...
50	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	9	5	5	...	...	...
51	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft .	451	69	62	24	38	...	...
52	House-trespass in order to the committing an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	6	3	3	...	...	...
53	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	8	6	...	5	1	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	1,049	449	125	321	...	3
55	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	9,060	4,166	1,122	2,945	15	84
56	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft...	„	54	61	18	43	...	...
57	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	11	29	7	21	...	1
58	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	22	36	3	17	...	16
59	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	35	68	55	13	...	2
60	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	12	30	17	13	...	...
61	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace ...	505	5	11	10	1	...	...
	B.—Bailable.							
62	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	2	3	2	1	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable—(*ctd*).							
63	Personating a soldier ...	140	1	...	...	...	...	...
64	Being a member of, or joining, an unlawful assembly	143 to 145, 151, 158	38	413	102	311	...	...
65	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	384	3,607	1,054	2,505	2	46
66	Affray ...	160	183	834	205	629	..	...
67	Bribery ...	161 to 165	156	218	158	52	1	7
68	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	8	18	14	4	...	...
69	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	6	6	5	1	...	...
70	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property	168, 169	1	3	3	...	...	...
71	Personating a public servant ...	170, 171	28	32	11	20	...	1
72	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	75	192	85	104	1	2
73	Omitting to give information ...	176	65	181	73	103	...	5
74	Giving false information ...	177, 182	469	616	205	404	...	7
75	Refusing oath, answer or signature, when duly required ...	178 to 180	8	11	...	11	...	...
76	Making false statement on oath ...	181	16	20	7	13	...	...
77	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	148	310	177	117	5	11
78	Illegally bidding at sale ...	185	1	1	...	1	...	...
79	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	197	477	262	207	1	7
80	Disobedience to lawful order ...	188	115	351	117	233	...	1
81	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	3	12	11	1	...	...
82	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	210	400	186	198	4	12
83	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	32	52	26	22	3	1

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable—(*ctd*).							
84	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	3		8	1	...	...
85	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	5	11	8	2	1	...
86	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	20	65	21	41	...	3
87	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	84	80	18	58	...	4
88	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	7	10	2	8	..	...
89	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	18	24	22	2	...	...
90	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	33	64	21	37	...	6
91	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	7	9	4	5	...	...
92	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	5	4	2	2	...	...
93	False claim ...	209	16	29	16	13	...	...
94	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	23	25	15	8	..	2
95	False charge of an offence ...	211	171	316	168	107	1	40
96	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	19	40	24	16	...	...
97	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	31	54	32	22	...	...
98	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	9	15	3	12	...	...
99	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	1	3	1	2	...	...
100	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	7	8	1	6	...	1
101	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	54	76	23	52	...	1
102	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	142	191	44	141	2	4
103	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings	228	69	74	5	69	..	...
104	Personating a juror or assessor ...	229	1	2	...	2	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—BAILABLE—(*ctd*).							
105	Making, selling or possessing counterfeit stamp ...	255, 258, 259	9	1	...	1	...	...
106	Using a counterfeit stamp as genuine ...	260	1	1	1	...	...	...
107	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	28	35	26	9	...	...
108	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	78	147	37	110	...	...
109	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life...	269, 270, 279 280, 282, 285, 286, 289	125	251	73	164	..	14
110	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	54	70	28	42	...	...
111	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	8	11	2	9	...	...
112	Knowingly selling one drug as another ...	276	1	1	...	1	...	...
113	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	12	30	5	25	...	...
114	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	11	111	7	104	...	...
115	Exhibiting false light or sea mark ...	281	3	3	...	3	...	...
116	Obstructing a public way ..	283	8	12	8	4	...	...
117	Committing nuisance ...	291	212	696	146	540	...	10
118	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	9	18	15	3	...	...
119	Selling or possessing obscene songs ...	294	23	94	35	59	..	...
120	Religious insult ...	295, 297	92	238	202	33	...	...
121	Disturbing religious assembly	296	11	23	10	13	...	...
122	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304A	33	38	11	27	...	...
123	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	5	5	...	5	...	...
124	Attempt to commit suicide	309	190	176	64	109	2	1
125	Causing miscarriage (simple)	312	16	26	12	11	...	3
126	Exposing and abandoning a child ..	317	33	34	14	17	...	3
127	Concealment of birth ...	318	19	21	6	15	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable—(*ctd*).							
128	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	3,035	6,487	3,989	2,396	7	95
129	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	119	160	49	111	...	...
130	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	13	21	4	16	...	1
131	Grievous hurt ...	325	579	875	283	544	2	48
132	Greivous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	31	48	10	37	1	...
133	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	49	18	2	16	...	...
134	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	7	9	5	4	...	...
135	Wrongful restraint ...	341	390	964	792	157	...	15
136	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 344, 346	202	479	408	46	1	24
137	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	29	69	65	4	...	...
138	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	20,619	47,225	39,979	6,535	11	700
139	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	6	11	7	3	...	1
140	Unlawful compulsory labor	374	2	2	1	1	...	...
141	Extortion ...	384, 385	192	403	330	58	1	14
142	Dishonest misappropriation	403, 404	434	666	308	341	2	15
143	Cheating ...	417 to 420	1,595	1,511	743	427	8	333
144	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	19	31	19	10	...	2
145	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	8	15	14	1	...	...
146	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,606	4,442	3,081	1,296	...	65
147	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ..	428, 429	463	529	306	207	...	16
148	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	51	104	63	39	...	2
149	Mischief by fire ...	435	68	79	67	12	...	...
150	Criminal trespass ...	447	1,338	3,056	2,340	644	4	68
151	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	528	844	542	288	2	12
152	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	42	47	19	27	...	1

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—BAILABLE.—(*cld*).							
153	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	11	14	6	8	...	...
154	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	72	122	79	21	3	19
155	Making or using false trade or property-mark ...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	15	10	6	4	...	...
156	Removing or destroying a property-mark ...	489	8	8	3	3	...	2
157	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	119	253	133	117	2	1
158	Bigamy ...	494	110	224	178	19	1	26
159	Adultery ...	497	125	148	110	29	..	9
160	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,978	5,537	4,552	719	14	252
161	Defamation ...	500 to 502	216	460	386	59	2	13
162	Insult ...	504, 509	592	992	793	191	1	7
163	Criminal intimidation ..	506, 507, 508	22	42	21	21	...	...
164	Being drunk and disorderly	510	10	16	9	6	1	...
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.							
165	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	Section 435, Cr. P. C.	169	206	5	201	..	...
166	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	Section 209, Cr. P. C.	681	738	...	738	...	...
167	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	Sections 489, 497, 499	972	3,772	1,306	2,401	...	65
168	Security to keep the peace	Sections 490, 497, 499, Cr. P. C.	1,518	5,201	1,383	3,776	...	42
169	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	Section 504, Cr. P. C.	395	527	148	371	2	6
170	Bad livelihood ...	Sections 505, 506, Cr. P. C.	5,993	7,127	1,185	5,892	5	45
171	Refusing to give name and residence ...	Section 93, Cr. P. C.	1	2	2	...	...	...
172	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX, Cr. P. C.	110	109	106	3	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—(*ctd.*)							
173	Disputes relating to possession of land ..	Chap XL, Cr. P. C.	108	260	221	37	...	2
174	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XLI. Cr. P. C.	3,672	3,709	3,006	581	3	119
175	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused ...	Section 396, Cr. P. C.	29	41	9	32	...	...
176	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties ...	Section 397, Cr. P. C.	62	80	12	68	...	...
177	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	Section 502, Cr. P. C.	9	18	...	18	...	...
178	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	Section 514, Cr. P. C.	91	133	9	108	1	15
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.							
179	Breach of laws relating to excise on Spirits and Drugs	Acts X of 1871 and XVI of 1863.	192	313	114	196	...	3
180	Ditto ditto Opium ...	Acts X of 1871, XXVI of 1872, and XII of 1878.	199	394	141	244	...	9
181	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre ...	Acts XXXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1855.	24	45	7	38	...	...
182	Ditto ditto Customs ...	Act VIII of 1875.	78	280	35	245	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE, IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—(*ctd.*)							
183	Breach of laws relating to Stamps ..	Acts XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879.	168	288	62	215	...	11
184	Ditto ditto Post Offices	Act XIV of 1866.	33	47	14	20	...	13
185	Ditto ditto Telegraphs	Act I of 1876.	1	1	...	1	...	...
186	Ditto ditto Prisons	Act XXVI of 1870.	25	33	4	29	...	...
187	Ditto ditto Forests ...	Act VII of 1878.	1,124	4,504	1,237	3,189	1	77
188	Ditto ditto Ferries ...	Act XVII of 1878.	6	7	...	7	...	...
189	Ditto ditto Canals ...	Act VIII of 1873.	577	1,577	443	1,130	...	4
190	Ditto ditto Railways ...	Act IV of 1879.	243	320	77	250	...	8
191	Ditto ditto Stage Carriages ...	Act XVI of 1861.	17	24	5	19	...	...
192	Ditto ditto Gambling	Act III of 1867.	293	1,346	268	1,066	...	12
193	Ditto ditto wandering and dangerous Lunatics...	Act XXXVI of 1858.	62	195	146	44	...	5
194	Ditto ditto Cattle-trespass ...	Act I of 1871.	1,002	2,685	2,042	605	...	38
195	Ditto ditto Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	Act XI of 1878.	204	267	66	201	...	...
196	Ditto ditto City Chaukidárs ...	Act XX of 1856.	9	9	...	9	...	...
197	Ditto ditto Cantonments Military ...	Act III of 1880.	2,907	4,601	350	4,250	1	...
198	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Section 34 of the Police Act ...	Act V of 1861.	5,992	12,758	1,140	11,616	...	2
199	Ditto ditto Police Act by Police Officers ...	Act V of 1861.	59	95	21	74	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*continued*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—(*ctd.*)							
200	Other offences punishable under the Police Act	Act V of 1861.	702	739	71	668	...	...
201	Nuisances under the Punjab Municipal Act ...	Act IV of 1873.	3,768	6,298	1,215	5,070	3	10
202	Other offences under ditto .	Ditto.	601	952	180	771	...	1
203	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act ...	Act VII of 1867.	8	11	6	5	...	...
204	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen ...	Act XIII of 1859.	450	818	632	169	1	16
205	Breach of laws relating to European Vagrancy ...	Act IX of 1874.	3	4	...	4	...	...
206	Ditto ditto Registration ...	Act III of 1877.	2	5	3	2	...	...
207	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Act XXVII of 1871.	666	780	77	682	13	8
208	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	Act IV of 1872.	341	629	149	464	..	16
209	Ditto ditto Village Headmen ...	Ditto.	42	176	63	112	...	1
210	Ditto ditto Track Law ...	Ditto.	11	24	11	12	1	...
211	Breach of other rules under the Punjab Laws Act	Ditto.	73	117	20	97	...	...
212	Breach of laws relating to Pleaders ...	Act XVIII of 1879.	1	1	1	...	...	...
213	Ditto ditto Prostitutes ...	Act XXII of 1864.	252	388	120	268	...	...
214	Ditto ditto Murderous outrages. ...	Acts XXIII of 1867 and IX of 1877.	1	1	...	1	...	...
215	Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	Section 651, Act X of 1877.	14	19	6	12	...	1

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence, in the Punjab during the year 1880—(*concluded*).

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS—(*cld.*)							
216	Breach of law relating to Treasure Trove ...	Act VI of 1878.	6	14	10	4	...	...
217	Ditto ditto Punjab Courts Act ...	Act XVII of 1877.	12	13	...	13	...	...
218	Resistance to lawful attachment of property ...	Section 330, Act X of 1877.	1	3	3	...	...	...
219	Offences under Glanders and Farcy Act ...	Act XX of 1879.	3	4	1	3	...	...
220	Offences under Act X of 1877 ...	Section 174.	1	1	...	1	...	...
221	Offences under Frontier Regulation I of 1872, Section 3	...	2	10	2	8	...	...
222	Offences under Frontier Regulation I of 1872 Section 4	...	8	18	...	18	...	...
223	Offences under Frontier Regulation I of 1872, Section 8 ...	...	4	8	...	8	...	...
224	Offences under Frontier Regulation IV of 1873, Section 2 ...	...	...	1,439	581	812	...	46

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal ... Punjab during ...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the year.					
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	124	8,038	1,006	20,172	576	...	29,916
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates ...	713	29,056	4,254	48,558	2,952	2	85,535
Paid first class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	865	26,559	5,065	19,614	1,063	40	53,206
Chief Magistrates of the district...	119	4,259	331	888	150	4	5,751
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...	25	1,190	27	13	2	4	1,261
Total Magistracy ...	1,846	69,102	10,683	89,245	4,743	50	175,669
Sessions Courts ...	47	734	...	...	...	...	781
Chief Court ...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	1,893	69,839	10,683	89,245	4,743	50	176,453

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE THE YEAR 1880.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.						Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	TOTAL.			
11,592	4,546	13,631	9	21	29,799	117	9	26,211
34,480	9,198	40,155	100	66	83,999	1,536	9	81,025
19,675	5,578	26,150	622	99	52,124	1,082	11	96,493
1,525	560	3,411	35	51	5,582	169	11	8,329
127	114	951	...	4	1,196	65	17	5,442
67,399	19,996	84,298	766	241	172,700	2,969	9	217,500
...	219	450	...	8	677	104	51	4,039
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	45	32
67,399	20,215	84,751	766	249	173,380	3,073	10	221,631

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted ... Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	PERSONS SEN						
		TRANSPORTATION.			IMPRISONMENT.		
					Rigorous.		
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	570	663	96
Local and Subordinate *paid* Magistrates	...	...	...	...	3,166	3,240	271
Paid first class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	5,124	1,842	244
Chief Magistrates of the district ...	1	...	1	...	671	235	15
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...	...	...	8	...	797	112	2
Total Magistracy ...	1	...	9	...	10,328	6,092	[illegible]
Sessions Courts ...	147	120	2	...	122	57	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
GRAND TOTAL...	148	120	11	...	10,451	6,151	628

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1880.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With Imprisonment.	Without Imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	653	11,856	6	94	75	...	252
...	4,580	30,094	131	1,540	510	421	496
1	5,195	7,551	260	1,215	2,966	1,940	4,629
...	468	1,437	55	222	225	40	886
...	460	18	56	15	...	...	...
1	11,356	50,956	508	3,086	3,776	2,401	6,263
11	51	3	2	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	11,407	50,959	510	3,087	3,778	2,401	6,263

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Punjab during

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Detail of								
	Fine.								
Class of Tribunals.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	11,530	916	55	8	...	...	46,500	41,438	3,160
Local and subordinate *paid* Magistrates ...	30,171	4,241	221	40	1	...	216,026	173,539	17,101
Paid first class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	8,100	4,116	383	142	5	...	231,454	161,864	9,935
Chief Magistrates of the district	656	818	229	186	11	5	110,068	95,511	42,549
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...	71	283	86	36	...	2	36,757	9,087	820
Total Magistracy ...	50,528	10,374	974	412	17	7	640,805	481,439	73,565
Sessions Courts ...	10	24	10	7	2	1	8,370	3,773	71
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	50,538	10,398	984	419	19	8	649,175	485,212	73,636

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

PUNISHMENTS.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above 7 years.*				
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
404	77	633	19	196	...	...	...	...	...	55	36	9
2,083	208	3,734	62	588	1	1	...	...	...	521	872	278
755	117	2,475	106	3,728	21	8	...	...	...	320	679	476
58	8	212	7	611	...	25	...	...	...	28	97	152
12	1	31	...	179	...	680	1	7	...	2	9	60
3,312	411	7,085	194	5,302	22	714	1	7	...	926	1,693	975
3	...	18	...	49	...	91	...	18	...	...	1	2
...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,315	411	7,103	194	5,353	22	806	1	25	...	926	1,694	977

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Punjab during the year 1880.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tribunals.		Number of persons appealing or applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Persons. Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.	Pending.	Number of cases in which further enquiry or evidence was ordered.
Magistrates of districts	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	632	169	132	59	221	8	22	21	40
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	3,864	1,039	1,134	624	840	7	85	135	82
	Total ...	4,496	1,208	1,266	683	1,061	15	107	156	122
Sessions Courts	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	58	37	6	5	9	...	...	1	7
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	3,295	1,667	694	240	562	1	26	105	118
	Total ...	3,353	1,704	700	245	571	1	26	106	125
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	837	285	197	163	74	...	...	118	31
	Revision ...	882	598	146	110	154	120	...	141	...
	Total ...	1,719	883	343	273	228	120	...	259	31
	Grand Total ...	9,568	3,795	2,309	1,201	1,860	136	133	521	278

No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in which class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court	9	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sessions Courts.								
Delhi	3	...	16	...	...	13	3	Assessors in all Sessions cases.
Hissar	3	...	16	...	...	14	2	
Umballa	2	...	14	...	...	12	2	
Jullundur	3	...	21	...	...	17	4	
Amritsar	3	...	24	...	...	18	6	
Lahore	3	...	31	...	...	25	6	
Rawalpindi	3	...	33	...	...	30	3	
Mooltan	3	...	21	...	...	18	3	
Derajat	3	...	51	...	...	49	2	
Peshawar	3	...	117	...	...	100	17	
TOTAL ...	3	3	344	3	...	296	48	

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of … and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	252	16	268
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	1	1	2
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	8	3	11
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	99	3	102
			Under trial ...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	209	6	215
			Under trial...	3	...	3
			Civil ...	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	220	4	224
			Under trial...	9	...	9
			Civil ...	3	...	3
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	156	5	161
			Under trial...	11	1	12
			Civil ...	1	...	1
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	241	1	242
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	532	17	549
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	2,276	...	2,276
			Under trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	213	7	220
			Under trial ...	67	1	68
			Civil ...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	5	...	5
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	259	11	270
			Under trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	1	1
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	6	1	7

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880.

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,029	80	1,109	1,281	96	1,377	891	72	963
12	1	13	13	1	14	13	1	14
43	...	43	44	1	45	41	1	42
616	42	658	624	45	669	617	45	662
487	30	517	586	33	619	532	33	565
384	20	404	396	20	416	382	20	402
14	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	14
379	27	406	588	33	621	361	23	384
332	26	358	335	26	361	318	26	344
42	...	42	43	...	43	43	...	43
448	22	470	668	26	694	426	23	449
393	19	412	402	19	421	398	19	417
33	2	35	36	2	38	35	1	36
458	22	480	614	27	641	451	20	471
362	18	380	373	19	392	358	18	376
14	...	14	15	...	15	12	...	12
243	7	250	484	8	492	314	8	322
135	6	141	135	6	141	127	6	133
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
1,039	39	1,078	1,571	56	1,627	960	40	1,000
660	19	679	672	19	691	650	19	669
24	...	24	26	...	26	25	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,276	...	1,276	3,552	...	3,552	1,787	...	1,787
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
439	43	482	652	50	702	411	35	446
640	61	701	707	62	769	668	58	726
16	1	17	16	1	17	15	1	16
92	1	93	97	1	98	87	1	88
13	1	14	13	1	14	13	1	14
56	3	59	57	3	60	56	3	59
81	8	89	81	8	89	77	7	84
624	75	699	883	86	969	587	71	658
84	4	88	84	4	88	83	4	87
...	3	3	...	4	4	...	4	4
292	19	311	298	20	318	293	20	313

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	390	24	414
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	7	...	7
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	54	...	54
			Under trial...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	227	10	237
			Under trial...	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	242	3	245
			Under trial...	4	...	4
			Civil ...	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	163	7	170
			Under trial...	15	1	16
			Civil ...	3	...	3
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	170	...	170
			Under trial ...	8	...	8
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	611	16	627
			Under trial ...	22	...	22
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,765	...	1,765
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	241	15	256
			Under trial...	39	4	43
			Civil ...	1	...	1
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	10	...	10
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	4	1	5
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	296	15	311
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	5	...	5

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

10			11		
Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
358	23	381			
1	...	1	362	23	385
3	...	3			
14	...	14	14	...	14
79	1	80			
6	...	6	86	1	87
1	...	1			
216	8	224			
9	1	10	228	9	237
3	...	3			
222	7	229			
15	1	16	240	8	248
3	...	3			
157	6	163			
14	1	15	173	7	180
2	...	2			
179	2	181			
4	...	4	183	2	185
...	...	...			
578	12	590			
21	1	22	602	13	615
3	...	3			
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,066	...	2,066	2,066	...	2,066
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
227	13	240			
59	5	64	288	18	306
2	...	2			
11	...	11			
1	...	1	16	...	16
4	...	4			
2	...	2	2	...	2
266	17	283			
2	...	2	268	18	286
...	1	1			
6	...	6	6	...	6

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	8	1	9
			Under trial .	15	1	16
			Civil ...	1	...	1
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	92	6	98
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	3	1	4
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	483	18	501
			Under trial...	25	3	28
			Civil ...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	244	9	253
			Under trial...	24	...	24
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	351	14	365
			Under trial ...	20	...	20
			Civil ...	1	...	1
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	2,156	...	2,156
			Under trial .	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	44	...	44
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	7	1	8
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary	Convicted ...	...	220	220
			Under trial .	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Ditto ...	District Jail ..	Convicted ...	549	...	549
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	4	...	4
20	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	349	11	360
			Under trial...	23	2	25
			Civil ...	7	...	7
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	350	10	360
			Under trial...	5	1	6
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	14	...	14

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

6			7			8		
Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
340	40	380	348	41	389	337	40	377
268	28	296	283	29	312	268	26	294
48	...	48	49	...	49	46	...	46
284	37	321	376	43	419	278	32	310
104	7	111	105	7	112	92	6	98
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
47	3	50	50	4	54	50	4	54
1,218	61	1,279	1,701	79	1,780	1,357	67	1,424
1,059	52	1,111	1,084	55	1,139	1,058	52	1,110
29	2	31	29	2	31	29	2	31
711	71	782	955	80	1,035	786	66	852
624	49	673	648	49	697	633	47	680
17	...	17	19	...	19	18	...	18
12	1	13	12	1	13	12	1	13
775	61	836	1,126	75	1,201	733	57	790
630	30	660	650	30	680	636	27	663
57	5	62	58	5	63	54	5	59
1,548	...	1,548	3,704	...	3,704	1,680	...	1,680
3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,699	92	1,791	1,743	92	1,835	1,694	90	1,784
686	28	714	693	29	722	665	27	692
...	152	152	...	372	372	...	153	153
...	5	5	...	5	5	...	4	4
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2
1,224	...	1,224	1,773	...	1,773	1,250	...	1,250
39	...	39	40	...	40	40	...	40
102	...	102	106	...	106	97	...	97
669	33	702	1,018	44	1,062	592	33	625
753	34	787	776	36	812	764	36	800
62	...	62	69	...	69	65	...	65
683	26	709	1,033	36	1,069	724	31	755
104	9	113	109	10	119	107	10	117
45	3	48	46	3	49	41	2	43
486	17	503	500	17	517	483	14	497

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remaining at the end of the year.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ..	Convicted ...	11	1	12
			Under trial...	15	3	18
			Civil ...	3	...	3
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	98	11	109
			Undertrial ...	13	1	14
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	344	12	356
			Under trial...	26	3	29
			Civil ...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ..	Convicted ...	169	14	183
			Under trial...	15	2	17
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ..	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	393	18	411
			Under trial ..	14	3	17
			Civil ...	4	...	4
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail...	Convicted ...	2,024	...	2,02[illegible]
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	49	2	51
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	28	2	30
18	Lahore ...	Female Penitentiary.	Convicted ...	...	219	[illegible]
			Under trial...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
19	Ditto ...	District Jail .	Convicted ...	523	...	523
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	9	...	9
20	Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	426	11	437
			Under trial...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	4	...	4
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	309	5	314
			Under trial...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	5	1	6
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	17	3	20

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15	2	17			
9	1	10	30	3	33
6	...	6			
104	9	113			
3	1	4	107	10	117
...	...	...			
1	...	1	1	...	1
377	16	393			
33	3	36	412	19	431
2	...	2			
219	15	234			
25	2	27	246	17	263
2	...	2			
1	...	1	1	...	1
343	13	356			
16	1	17	366	14	380
7	...	7			
1,950	...	1,950			
...	...	...	1,950	...	1,950
...	...	...			
64	...	64	64	...	64
20	...	20	20	...	20
...	210	210			
...	1	1	...	212	212
...	1	1			
547	...	547			
5	...	5	559	...	559
7	...	7			
362	8	370			
24	1	25	394	9	403
8	...	8			
354	7	361			
6	...	6	364	8	372
4	1	5			
12	...	12	12	...	12

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	781	17	798
			Under trial...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	3	1	4
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	10	...	10
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	1	3
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail ..	Convicted ...	271	6	277
			Under trial...	25	2	27
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Pind Dadan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	4	2	6
24	Gujrát ..	District Jail...	Convicted ...	154	7	161
			Under trial...	17	...	17
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	261	3	264
			Under trial...	22	1	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	691	23	714
			Under trial...	2	2	4
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	33	2	35
27	Jhang ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	245	3	248
			Under trial ...	12	...	12
			Civil ...	2	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	483	3	486
			Under trial ..	9	...	9
			Civil ...	1	...	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	35	2	37
			Under trial...	30	2	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan .	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	424	31	455
			Under trial ...	23	...	23
			Civil ...	1	...	1

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—(*continued*).

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,237	38	1,275	2,018	55	2,073	1,392	39	1,431
158	8	166	172	8	180	143	5	148
45	7	52	48	8	56	46	8	54
442	21	463	452	21	473	443	21	464
144	...	144	146	1	147	142	1	143
44	5	49	44	5	49	44	5	49
974	24	998	1,245	30	1,275	1,014	22	1,036
511	14	525	536	16	552	506	16	522
22	3	25	24	3	27	21	3	24
141	3	144	145	5	150	140	5	145
624	23	647	778	30	808	581	28	609
385	16	401	402	16	418	387	16	403
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...
548	17	565	809	20	829	492	14	506
405	17	422	427	18	445	412	18	430
15	2	17	15	2	17	8	1	9
1,230	59	1,289	1,921	82	2,003	1,264	61	1,325
28	22	50	30	24	54	25	23	48
100	1	101	102	1	103	96	1	97
904	25	929	937	27	964	898	26	924
518	13	531	763	16	779	471	12	483
484	15	499	496	15	511	472	12	484
9	1	10	11	1	12	11	1	12
883	42	925	1,366	45	1,411	885	19	904
458	7	465	467	7	447	461	7	468
6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7
505	25	530	540	27	567	487	26	513
476	32	508	506	34	540	488	34	522
25	1	26	25	1	26	23	1	24
806	60	866	1,230	91	1,321	771	79	850
566	23	589	589	23	612	564	19	583
12	3	15	13	3	16	12	3	15

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	626 29 2	16 3 ...	642 32 2
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	9	...	9
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4	...	4
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	231 30 3	8	239 30 3
	Pind Dadan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	5	...	5
24	Gujrát ...	District Jail...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	197 15 ...	2	199 15 ...
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	317 15 7	6 ... 1	323 15 8
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	657 5 6	21 1 ...	678 6 6
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial...	39	1	40
27	Jhang ...	District Jail...	Convicted ... Under trial .. Civil ...	292 24 ...	4 3 ...	296 27 ...
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	481 6 ...	26	507 6 ...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	53 18 2	1	54 18 2
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ... Under trial... Civil ...	459 25 1	12 4 ...	471 29 1

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

10			11		
Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
638 21 5	13 1 ...	651 22 5	664	14	678
8	...	8	8	...	8
3	...	3	3	...	3
1	...	1	1	...	1
269 26 4	7 1 ...	276 27 4	299	8	307
4	...	4	4	...	4
189 11 ...	5 1 ...	194 12 ...	200	6	206
317 15 1	6	323 15 1	333	6	339
661 2 7	22 1 ...	683 3 7	670	23	693
31	1	32	31	1	32
238 17 1	4 2 ...	242 19 1	256	6	261
413 17 2	5	418 17 2	432	5	437
50 19 1	1 2 ...	51 21 1	70	3	73
500 47 2	26 3 1	526 50 3	549	30	579

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	300	17	317
			Under trial...	54	10	64
			Civil ...	1	...	1
	Rajanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	90	4	94
32	Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	102	12	114
			Under trial...	46	1	47
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	5	1	6
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	388	10	398
			Under trial...	106	2	108
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	30	2	32
34	Hazára ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	40	1	41
			Under trial ...	12	3	15
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	145	6	151
			Under trial...	62	1	63
			Civil ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicted ...	13,364	500	13,864
			Under trial...	919	51	970
			Civil ...	43	3	46

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
678	28	706	978	45	1,023	626	32	658
705	55	760	759	65	824	725	63	788
28	1	29	29	1	30	28	...	28
718	25	743	808	29	837	776	28	804
685	65	750	787	77	864	718	70	788
316	42	858	862	43	905	752	37	789
17	8	25	20	8	28	18	8	26
147	12	159	152	13	165	150	13	163
1,515	27	1,542	1,903	37	1,940	1,310	30	1,340
1,984	53	2,037	2,090	55	2,145	1,994	51	2,045
52	3	55	54	3	57	49	3	52
938	32	970	968	34	1,002	928	34	962
253	19	272	293	20	313	275	20	295
426	26	452	438	29	467	401	25	426
5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5
487	15	502	632	21	653	474	13	487
631	28	659	693	29	722	645	29	674
12	4	16	13	4	17	12	3	15
24,909	1,282	26,191	38,273	1,782	40,055	25,304	1,270	26,574
22,029	1,080	23,109	22,948	1,131	24,079	21,998	1,076	23,074
952	57	1,009	995	60	1,055	929	55	984

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Male.	Female.	Total.
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	352	13	365
			Under trial...	34	2	36
			Civil ...	1	1	2
	Rajanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	32	1	33
32	Bannu ...	District Jail	Convicted ...	69	7	76
			Under trial...	110	6	116
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Miánwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	2	...	2
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	593	7	600
			Under trial...	96	4	100
			Civil ...	5	...	5
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	40	...	40
34	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	18	...	18
			Under trial...	37	4	41
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	158	8	166
			Under trial...	48	...	48
			Civil ...	1	1	2
		Total ...	Convicted ...	12,969	512	13,481
			Under trial...	950	55	1,005
			Civil ...	66	5	71

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

10			11		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
324 30 2	11 5 ...	335 35 2	356	16	372
79	1	80	79	1	80
89 70 2	9 3 1	98 73 3	161	13	174
1	...	1	1	...	1
502 136 3	9 4 1	511 140 4	641	14	655
37	2	39	37	2	39
31 22 ...	2 1 ...	33 23 ...	53	3	56
146 68 1	7 1 ...	153 69 1	215	8	223
12,997 1,038 88	496 48 6	13,493 1,086 94	14,123	550	14,673

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	252	16	683	58	935	74
2	Gurgaon ...	99	3	482	30	581	33
3	Karnál ...	209	6	378	27	587	33
4	Hissar ...	220	4	447	22	667	26
5	Rohtak ...	156	5	458	22	614	27
6	Sirsa ...	241	1	243	7	484	8
7	Umballa ...	532	17	752	31	1,284	48
8	Rúpar ...	2,276	...	100	...	2,376	...
9	Ludhiána ...	213	7	439	43	652	50
10	Simla ...	5	...	90	1	95	1
11	Jullundur ...	259	11	624	75	883	86
12	Hosiárpur ...	8	1	340	39	348	40
13	Dharmsála ...	92	6	280	37	372	43
14	Amritsar ...	483	18	1,013	48	1,496	66
15	Gurdáspur ...	244	9	709	69	953	78
16	Siálkot ...	351	14	768	61	1,119	75
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,156	...	23	...	2,179	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	220	...	50	...	270
19	Do. District do. ...	549	...	1,182	...	1,731	...
20	Gujránwála ...	349	11	666	33	1,015	44
21	Ferozepore ...	350	10	679	26	1,029	36
22	Ráwalpindi ...	781	17	991	30	1,772	47
23	Jhelum ...	271	6	968	24	1,239	30
24	Gujrát ...	154	7	617	23	771	30
25	Shahpur ...	261	3	545	17	806	20
26	Mooltan ...	691	23	886	41	1,577	64
27	Jhang ...	245	3	518	13	763	16
28	Montgomery ...	483	3	502	8	985	11
29	Muzaffargarh ...	35	2	496	25	531	27
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	424	31	559	33	983	64
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	300	17	665	26	965	43
32	Bannu ...	102	12	685	65	787	77
33	Peshávar ...	388	10	1,515	27	1,903	37
34	Hazára ...	40	1	253	19	293	20
35	Kohát ...	145	6	485	15	630	21
	Total ...	13,364	500	20,041	1,045	33,405	1,545

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the year 1880.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
A. To undergo sentence.		B. In transit for transportation or to other Jails.					A. To undergo sentence.		B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
282	22	64	...	1,281	96	1,377	176	2	...	...
5	...	...	...	586	33	619	257	24	...	...
1	...	...	...	588	33	621	25	8	1	...
1	...	...	...	668	26	694	60	5	1	...
...	...	...	...	614	27	641	66	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	484	8	492	34	...	...	...
265	8	22	...	1,571	56	1,627	160	7	...	...
1,176	...	...	...	3,552	...	3,552	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	652	50	702	25	1	12	...
2	...	...	...	97	1	98	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	883	86	969	38	14	...	...
...	1	...	...	348	41	389	214	28	...	1
4	...	...	...	376	43	419	32	...	...	...
1	...	204	13	1,701	79	1,780	392	22	7	1
2	2	...	...	955	80	1,035	193	10	...	...
7	...	...	...	1,126	75	1,201	17	2	6	...
761	...	764	...	3,704	...	3,704	741	...	...	...
...	91	...	11	...	372	372	...	2	...	...
2	...	40	...	1,773	...	1,773	252	...	4	...
3	...	...	...	1,018	44	1,062	153	7	3	...
4	...	...	...	1,033	36	1,069	52	9	2	...
236	8	10	...	2,018	55	2,073	92	2	19	1
6	...	...	...	1,245	30	1,275	121	1	6	...
7	...	...	...	778	30	808	98	1	6	1
3	...	...	...	809	20	829	67	2	2	...
344	18	...	...	1,921	82	2,003	181	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	763	16	779	30	1	...	...
370	33	11	1	1,366	45	1,411	194	8	12	1
9	...	...	...	540	27	567	347	16	...	...
240	26	7	1	1,230	91	1,321	199	27	17	3
3	...	10	2	978	45	1,023	127	6	13	2
...	...	...	...	787	77	864	246	31	1	...
...	...	...	...	1,903	37	1,940	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	293	20	313	144	8	1	...
2	...	...	...	632	21	653	80	...	5	...
3,736	209	1,132	28	38,273	1,782	40,055	4,863	218	120	12

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE

1	2	9											
		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A.		B.		C.		D.					
								By order of Government.					
								a.		b.			
Serial Number.	JAILS.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentences.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Delhi ...	41	8	639	60	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Gurgaon ...	38	...	237	9	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Karnál ...	22	...	296	14	1	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Hissar ...	18	...	331	18	3	...	1	...	...	...		
5	Rohtak ...	4	...	372	17	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Sirsa ...	23	...	246	8	6	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Umballa ...	24	...	711	32	2	...	...	...	3	...		
8	Rúpar ...	1	...	1,429	...	103	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Ludhiána ...	35	2	326	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Simla ...	2	...	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Jullundur ...	44	1	499	56	1	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Hosiárpur ...	3	...	114	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Dharmsála ...	19	...	214	30	...	...	1	1	...	...		
14	Amritsar ...	69	1	866	43	1	...	1	...	...	...		
15	Gurdáspur ...	20	...	559	56	2	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Siálkot ...	39	2	664	53	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	5	...	573	...	97	...	1	...	...	...		
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	6	...	111	...	11	...	...	...	...		
19	Do. District do. ...	58	...	891	...	8	...	...	...	...	...		
20	Gujránwála ...	53	...	378	26	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	Ferozepore ...	16	...	609	22	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	Ráwalpindi ...	50	1	953	33	9	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Jhelum ...	44	1	815	20	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	Gujrát ...	72	2	400	24	1	...	...	...	...	...		
25	Shahpur ...	19	...	397	12	...	...	...	...	1	...		
26	Mooltan ...	99	4	942	53	20	...	...	...	...	...		
27	Jhang ...	15	...	422	11	1	...	...	...	...	...		
28	Montgomery ...	40	...	618	10	14	...	...	...	...	...		
29	Muzaffargarh ...	7	...	131	10	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	41	6	484	43	10	...	2	...	...	...		
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	12	2	461	22	4	...	...	...	...	...		
32	Bannu ...	3	...	455	38	...	...	...	...	...	...		
33	Peshávar ...	51	3	1,179	23	...	...	11	...	...	...		
34	Hazára ...	12	1	114	11	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35	Kohát ...	11	...	364	13	...	...	1	...	...	...		
	TOTAL ...	1,010	40	17,755	921	283	11	18	1	4	...		

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1880—*(concluded).*

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	...	390	24	414	358	23	381
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54	79	1	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	227	10	237	216	8	224
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	242	3	245	222	7	229
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	163	7	170	157	6	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	170	...	170	179	2	181
7	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	49	...	611	16	627	578	12	590
...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	215	...	1,765	...	1,765	2,066	...	2,066
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	241	15	256	227	13	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	296	15	311	266	17	283
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	11	1	12	15	2	17
...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	8	1	98	11	109	104	9	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	344	12	356	377	16	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	169	14	183	219	15	234
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	393	18	411	343	13	356
63	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	198	...	2,024	...	2,024	1,950	...	1,950
...	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	219	219	...	210	210
...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	34	...	523	...	523	547	...	547
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	426	11	437	362	8	370
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	41	...	309	5	314	354	7	361
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	261	2	626	16	642	638	13	651
...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	21	...	231	8	239	269	7	276
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	197	2	199	189	5	194
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	317	6	323	317	6	323
...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	16	1	657	21	678	661	22	683
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	292	4	296	238	4	242
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	481	26	507	413	5	418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	53	1	54	50	1	51
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	15	...	459	12	471	500	26	526
...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	352	13	365	324	11	335
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	69	7	76	89	9	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	63	2	593	7	600	502	9	511
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	18	...	18	31	2	33
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	11	...	158	8	166	146	7	153
76	15	5	...	22	1	69	2	1,079	19	12,969	512	13,481	12,997	496	13,493

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, AND PREVIOUS
ON THE 31ST

1	2	3					
		RELI					
		A.					
		Christians.					
		a.		*b.*		*c.*	
		Europeans		Eurasians.		Natives.	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	3	...	3	...	2	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshá war ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	4	1	3	...	3	...

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

DECEMBER 1880.

GION.								4			
								AGE.			
B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
125	7	159	9	2	...	104	8	12	...	195	15
19	...	27	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	38	...
80	2	147	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	195	9
84	1	117	2	...	...	41	...	1	...	202	2
65	3	94	4	...	...	4	...	6	...	106	7
75	...	60	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	129	...
255	4	275	9	...	...	80	3	7	...	469	12
1,040	...	508	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	1,704	...
86	6	73	7	...	...	82	2	5	...	153	11
6	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...
128	7	112	7	...	...	56	1	...	...	141	12
4	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	1
13	1	64	10	...	...	21	...	2	...	80	11
94	3	180	8	...	...	70	1	1	...	272	11
72	5	57	5	...	...	40	4	2	...	90	13
195	13	94	...	...	...	104	5	2	...	275	16
1,314	...	486	...	...	...	216	...	82	...	1,236	...
...	120	...	63	..	...	...	35	...	2	...	181
331	...	80	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	422	...
271	3	83	...	...	...	72	8	1	...	314	9
106	2	107	2	...	...	96	1	4	...	146	5
547	14	69	1	...	...	10	1	3	...	417	14
196	6	29	2	...	...	6	...	2	...	202	6
162	1	22	...	...	...	13	1	4	...	155	2
268	5	15	1	...	...	34	...	1	1	253	1
543	15	68	2	...	...	46	4	3	...	577	20
251	4	11	...	...	...	30	...	3	...	235	4
351	25	82	1	...	...	48	...	...	...	418	25
45	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	47	1
396	11	38	1	...	...	35	...	1	...	391	8
304	9	21	3	...	...	27	1	...	1	248	6
51	7	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	60	6
546	6	43	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	516	7
17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	..
130	7	14	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	146	6
8,177	288	3,174	146	2	...	1,606	77	151	5	9,862	421

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, AND PREVIOUS
ON THE 31ST

1	2	4						
		AGE.				PREVIOUS		
		C.		D.		MA		
						a.	b.	c.
Serial Number.	JAILS.	40 to 60.		Above 60.		Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.
		M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Delhi ...	165	9	18	...	12	91	56
2	Gurgaon ...	14	...	2	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	25	1	3	...	3	4	102
4	Hissar ...	31	1	8	...	1	21	...
5	Rohtak ...	51	...	...	...	5	...	5
6	Sirsa ...	38	...	3	...	6	5	45
7	Umballa ...	116	3	19	1	32	41	75
8	Rúpar ...	57	...	4	...	24	282	20
9	Ludhiána ...	64	4	19	...	9	...	16
10	Simla ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
11	Jullundur ...	136	3	19	...	6	...	24
12	Hoshiárpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsala ...	13	...	3	...	4	10	3
14	Amritsar ...	69	1	2	...	4	...	5
15	Gurdáspur ...	75	1	2	...	5	...	1
16	Siálkot ...	84	2	32	...	10	...	1
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	597	...	109	...	87	170	81
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	33	...	3	...	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	69	...	32	...	27	152	17
20	Gujránwála ...	90	2	21	...	11	...	42
21	Ferozepore ...	135	...	24	...	8	42	20
22	Ráwalpindi ...	178	2	28	...	32	...	15
23	Jhelum ...	27	1	...	1	15	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	35	...	3	...	4	...	37
25	Shahpur ...	59	4	4	...	5	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	75	1	2	...	11	9	124
27	Jhang ...	42	...	12	...	2	4	...
28	Montgomery ...	59	1	4	...	22	...	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	45	3	22	1	21	29	6
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	83	6	21	...	7	...	142
32	Bannu ...	9	...	...	...	5	7	...
33	Peshávar ...	59	...	13	...	27	...	21
34	Hazára ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	12	2	...	...	32	...	3
	TOTAL ...	2,527	80	429	6	437	867	870

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

DECEMBER 1880—*(concluded)*.

5								6.		
OCCUPATION.								TOTAL.		
LES.				FEMALES.						
d.	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*	*k.*			
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
92	24	...	115	14	...	9	1	390	24	414
44	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
118	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	227	10	237
121	13	...	86	3	...	...	...	242	3	245
122	6	...	25	2	...	4	...	163	7	170
111	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170
*311	42	...	110	8*	1	7	...	611	16	627
1,198	60	5	176	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	1,765
60	22	...	134	14	...	...	1	241	15	256
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
138	27	...	101	15	...	...	...	296	15	311
6	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	11	1	12
55	...	...	26	11	...	...	...	98	11	109
151	33	48	103	11	...	...	1	344	12	356
75	20	...	68	14	...	...	...	169	14	183
190	...	...	192	18	...	...	...	393	18	411
970	...	54	662	...	...	...	...	2,024	...	2,024
...	...	...	...	118	4	92	5	...	219	219
256	37	...	34	...	...	...	...	523	...	523
228	18	...	127	9	...	2	...	426	11	437
184	30	...	25	5	...	...	...	309	5	314
315	59	12	193	13	...	2	1	626	16	642
108	5	...	103	5	...	1	2	231	8	239
135	4	...	17	2	...	...	...	197	2	199
199	9	12	92	3	1	2	...	317	6	323
345	22	...	146	21	...	...	...	657	21	678
200	3	...	83	3	1	...	...	292	4	296
288	14	13	143	18	5	2	1	481	26	507
39	2	7	5	1	...	...	...	53	1	54
301	12	...	90	7	...	5	...	459	12	471
183	20	...	...	12	...	...	1	352	13	365
34	6	...	17	5	1	1	...	69	7	76
486	46	...	13	5	...	1	1	593	7	600
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
95	3	...	25	7	1	...	...	158	8	169
7,177	543	160	2,915	351	14	133	14	12,969	512	13,481

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF

AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3	NUMBER ACCORDING TO							
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	A ...	10	...	13	...	69	3	164	4
		B ...	5	...	4	...	5	...	3	4
		Total...	15	...	17	...	74	3	167	8
2	Gurgaon ...	A ...	6	...	6	...	22	...	3	...
		B ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total...	6	...	7	...	23	...	3	...
3	Karnál ...	A ...	...	...	14	2	48	2	54	1
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	...	14	2	48	2	54	1
4	Hissar ...	A ...	2	...	17	1	37	...	82	1
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	2	...	17	1	37	...	82	1
5	Rohtak ...	A ...	2	...	11	2	28	3	82	2
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	12	2	28	3	82	2
6	Sirsa ...	A ...	1	...	4	...	22	...	33	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	1	...	4	...	22	...	33	...
7	Umballa ...	A ...	5	1	22	1	84	8	169	2
		B ...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...
		Total...	7	1	25	1	89	8	169	2
8	Rúpar ...	A ...	...	...	...	...	37	...	434	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	37	...	434	...

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES.

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.														TOTAL.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J.				
Above 1 year, and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		A. For life.		B. For a term.		Sentenced to death.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
85	9	20	1	10	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	373	20	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21
85	9	20	1	10	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	390	24	414
12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54
82	2	23	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	226	10	236
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
83	2	23	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	227	10	237
66	1	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	242	3	245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	1	32	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	242	3	245
28	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	162	7	169
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	163	7	170
76	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	...	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170
198	4	78	...	19	...	1	...	19	...	3	...	3	...	601	16	617
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
198	4	78	...	19	...	1	...	19	...	3	...	3	...	611	16	627
769	...	467	...	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	1,765
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
769	...	467	...	57	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,765	...	1,765

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of … and Length of …

1	2	3								
			Number according to …							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	Ludhiána ...	A ...	6	1	8	2	36	3	54	6
		B ...	....	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ..	6	1	9	2	37	3	54	6
10	Simla ...	A ..	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...
11	Jullundhur ...	A ...	4	2	25	6	56	1	37	[illegible]
		B ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	13	[illegible]
		Total ...	4	2	26	7	56	1	50	[illegible]
12	Hoshiárpur ...	A ...	2	1	1	...	3	..	3	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	1	1	...	3	...	3	...
13	Dharmsála ...	A ...	6	...	9	3	17	5	21	...
		B ...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
		Total ...	6	...	10	3	18	5	21	...
14	Amritsar ...	A ...	8	...	33	2	105	2	83	3
		B ...	6	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
		Total ...	14	...	33	2	108	2	84	3
15	Gurdáspur ...	A ...	4	...	27	3	51	5	49	4
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	4	...	28	3	51	5	50	4
16	Siálkot ...	A ...	5	...	32	4	88	5	123	5
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	5	...	32	4	88	5	125	5

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—*(continued)*.

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																
E.		F.		G		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.		TOTAL.		
								A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
90	1	35	1	5	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	..	239	15	254
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
90	1	35	1	5	...	2	.	1	1	...	...	2	...	241	15	256
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	.	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
116	1	25	...	9	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	281	13	294
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	17
117	1	25	...	9	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	296	15	311
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
30	2	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	11	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
30	2	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	11	109
58	4	31	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	334	12	346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
58	4	31	1	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	.	344	12	356
25	1	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	167	14	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
25	1	9	...	1	1	...	.	...	.	...	..	1	.	169	14	183
78	2	64	1	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	.	.	391	18	409
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	2	..	2
78	2	64	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	393	18	411

No. 23.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails of
AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
			NUMBER ACCORD-							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	A	...	...	4	...	44	...	111	...
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ..	...	...	4	...	44	...	113	...
18	Lahore Female Jail ...	A	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	18
		B	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total...	...	4	...	2	...	6	...	19
19	Lahore District Jail ..	A	1	...	23	...	34	...	156	...
		B	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total...	4	...	23	...	35	...	156	...
20	Gujránwala ...	A	7	1	8	2	32	5	76	[illegible]
		B	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total...	7	1	8	2	33	5	76	[illegible]
21	Ferozepore ...	A	12	...	80	1	87	2	45	1
		B	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
		Total...	12	...	80	2	90	2	45	1
22	Ráwalpindi ...	A	17	...	76	2	132	7	159	2
		B	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
		Total...	17	...	76	2	133	7	165	2
23	Jhelum ...	A	4	...	15	2	72	4	34	...
		B	1	...	2	1	5	...	...	...
		Total...	5	...	17	3	77	4	34	...
24	Gujrat ...	A	2	...	16	...	79	2	22	...
		B	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	19	...	79	2	22	...

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—*(continued)*.

4														5		
ING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
								A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
181 ...	... ...	780 1	... ...	595 ...	... ...	92 ...	... ...	160 ...	... ...	53 ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	2,021 3	... ...	2,021 3
181	...	781	...	595	...	92	...	160	...	53	...	1	...	2,024	...	2,024
... ...	52 2	... ...	46 ...	... ...	29 ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	54 ...	... ...	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	214 5	214 5
...	54	...	46	...	29	...	2	...	54	...	3	...	...	...	219	219
143 ...	... ...	153 ...	... ...	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 ...	... ...	519 4	... ...	519 4
143	...	153	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	523	...	523
259 ...	1 ...	40 ...	... ...	3 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	425 1	11 ...	436 1
259	1	40	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	426	11	437
45 ...	... ...	35 ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	306 3	4 1	310 4
45	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	309	5	314
147 2	3 ...	32 1	... ...	25 ...	1 ...	22 ...	... ...	6 ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	616 10	16 ...	632 10
149	3	33	...	25	1	22	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	626	16	642
65 ...	1 ...	27 ...	... ...	5 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	223 8	7 1	230 9
65	1	27	...	5	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	231	8	239
54 ...	... ...	11 ...	... ...	6 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	193 4	2 ...	195 4
54	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	197	2	199

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF
AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3	NUMBER ACCORDING TO							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	Shahpur ...	A ...	2	...	6	1	25	3	99	1
		B ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	2	...	7	1	25	3	99	1
26	Mooltan ..	A ..	11	...	8	...	61	3	115	[illegible]
		B ...	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	...
		Total ...	11	...	12	...	66	3	117	[illegible]
27	Jhang ...	A ...	2	...	22	1	133	...	66	[illegible]
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
		Total...	2	...	22	1	134	...	66	[illegible]
28	Montgomery ...	A ...	...	...	15	1	99	8	165	[illegible]
		B ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
		Total ..	...	...	15	1	100	8	169	12
29	Muzaffargarh ...	A ...	11	...	8	...	18	...	7	...
		B ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	11	1	9	...	18	...	7	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	A ...	1	...	14	...	49	3	124	1
		B ...	1	...	2	1	3	...	4	1
		Total ..	2	...	16	1	52	3	128	2
31	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	A ...	5	...	3	...	37	5	114	5
		B ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
		Total...	6	...	3	...	38	5	117	5
32	Bannu ...	A ...	2	1	15	1	16	...	8	2
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
		Total...	2	1	15	1	16	...	15	5

THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—*(continued)*.

4														5		
LENGTH OF SENTENCE.														TOTAL.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
								A. For life.		B. For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
157	...	22	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	316	6	322
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
157	...	22	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	317	6	323
221	9	176	5	52	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	646	21	667
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
221	9	176	5	52	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	657	21	678
51	...	15	...	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	291	4	295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
51	...	15	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	292	4	296
163	2	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476	17	493
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
163	2	32	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	26	507
6	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	1	54
178	1	52	1	25	...	2	...	3	4	..	...	...	...	448	10	458
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
179	1	52	1	25	...	2	...	3	4	...	...	...	..	459	12	471
135	1	32	2	10	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	3	.	347	13	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	5	...	5
135	1	32	2	10	...	...	..	7	...	1	...	3	.	352	13	365
12	...	5	...	3	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	.	..	62	4	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			7	3	10
12	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	.	69	7	76

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE

AND LENGTH OF

1	2	3								
			NUMBER ACCORD-							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the two Divisions— A. Simple imprisonment. B. Rigorous imprisonment.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
33	Peshávar ...	A ...	5	...	12	...	84	1	169	3
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
		Total...	5	...	12	...	84	1	177	3
34	Hazára ...	A ...	4	...	3	...	4	...	3	...
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	4	...	3	...	4	...	3	...
35	Kohát ...	A ...	1	...	24	...	31	3	36	2
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
		Total...	1	...	24	...	31	3	40	[illegible]
	GRAND TOTAL ...	A ...	148	10	576	39	1,744	88	2,901	[illegible]
		B ...	20	2	26	4	39	1	60	[illegible]
		Total...	168	12	602	43	1,783	89	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1880, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE SENTENCES—*(concluded)*.

4														5		
ING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.														TOTAL.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.*				Sentenced to death.				
								A.		B.						
								For life		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
172 2	1 ...	63 ...	2 ..	33 ...	... ...	... ...	... ..	21 ...	... ...	4 ...	... ...	20 ..	.. ...	583 10	7 ...	590 10
174	1	63	2	33	...	...	...	21	...	4	...	20	...	593	7	600
2 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	18 ...	... ...	18 ...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	18	...	18
32 3	2 ...	13 ...	... ...	8 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... ...	.. ...	4 ...	. .	151 7	8 ...	159 7
35	2	13	...	8	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	4	..	158	8	166
3,737 10	100 2	2,331 2	63 ...	893 ...	36 ...	123 ...	2 ...	240 ...	65 ...	61 ...	3 ...	58 ..	.. ...	12,812 157	484 28	13,296 185
3,747	102	2,333	63	893	36	123	2	240	65	61	3	58	...	12,969	512	13,481

No. 24.—Statement showing the Convicts in the Jails

PREVIOUSLY

1	2	3						
					Number pre...			
					A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of Convicts on the last day of the previous year.			Once.		Twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	252	16	268	35	2	19	1
2	Gurgaon ...	99	3	102	8	...	4	...
3	Karnál ...	209	6	215	29	...	4	...
4	Hissár ...	220	4	224	39	...	20	...
5	Rohtak ...	156	5	161	19	...	7	...
6	Sirsa ...	241	1	242	40	...	12	...
7	Umballa ...	532	17	549	71	...	42	1
8	Rúpar ...	2,276	...	2,276	205	...	42	...
9	Ludhiána ...	213	17	220	32	...	13	...
10	Simla ...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	259	11	270	22	3	17	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	8	1	9	1	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	92	6	98	10	...	9	...
14	Amrítsar ...	483	18	501	43	...	25	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	244	9	253	17	1	11	...
16	Siálkot ...	351	14	365	32	...	6	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,156	...	2,156	154	...	57	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	220	220	...	2	...	11
19	Do. District do. ...	549	...	549	48	...	13	...
20	Gujránwála ...	349	11	360	28	1	1	...
21	Ferozepore ...	350	10	360	35	1	2	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	781	17	798	35	...	14	...
23	Jhelum ...	271	6	277	41	1	8	...
24	Gujrát ...	154	7	161	10	1	13	...
25	Shahpur ...	261	3	264	23	...	4	...
26	Mooltan ...	691	23	714	87	...	23	...
27	Jhang ...	245	3	248	22	...	14	...
28	Montgomery ...	483	3	486	29	...	5	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	35	2	37	2	...	1	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	424	31	455	41	...	10	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	300	17	317	34	1	3	1
32	Bannu ...	102	12	114	10	...	5	...
33	Pesháwar ...	388	10	398	71	...	24	...
34	Hazára ...	40	1	41	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	145	6	151	11	...	7	...
	Total ...	13,364	500	13,864	1,284	13	444	14

OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1879 WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4					5			6					
VIOUSLY CONVICTED.					Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					
C.		D.						A.			B.		
More than twice.		Total.						Number in prison on the 1st day of the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	...	77	4	81	31	25	30	6	...	6	3	...	3
3	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	3	...	3	1	...	1
6	...	39	...	39	19	...	18	2	...	2	1	...	1
7	...	66	...	60	30	...	29	3	...	3	1	...	1
...	...	26	...	26	17	...	16	3	...	3	...	...	...
4	...	56	...	56	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	1	143	2	145	27	12	26	4	...	4	1	...	1
17	...	264	...	264	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	52	...	52	24	...	24	3	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	48	3	51	19	27	19	3	...	3	2	...	2
1	...	2	...	2	25	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	22	...	22	24	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	1	85	1	86	18	6	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	36	1	37	15	11	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	40	...	40	11	...	11	6	...	6	1	...	1
54	...	265	...	265	12	...	12	86	...	86	19	..	19
...	1	...	13	13	...	6	6	2	2	2	...	...	...
2	...	69	...	69	13	...	13	4	...	4	...	...	...
10	...	39	1	40	11	9	11	3	...	3	1	...	1
5	...	42	1	43	12	10	12	5	...	5	3	...	3
7	...	55	...	56	7	...	7	3	...	3	2	...	2
2	...	51	1	52	19	17	19	2	...	2	...	...	...
3	...	26	1	27	17	14	17	4	...	4	1	...	1
4	...	31	...	31	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	122	...	122	18	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	39	...	39	16	...	16	1	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	37	...	37	8	...	8	6	1	7	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	3	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	62	...	62	15	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	47	2	49	16	12	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
4	...	19	...	19	19	...	17	1	1	2	...	...	...
12	...	107	...	107	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	23	...	23	16	...	15	1	...	1	...	...	...
281	3	2,009	30	2,039	15	6	15	151	4	155	37	...	37

No. 24 A.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into ... previously ...

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year. M.	F.	Total.	Numbers pre... A. Once. M.	F.	B. Twice. M.	F.
1	2	3						
1	Dehli ...	683	58	741	73	7	15	1
2	Gurgaon ...	482	30	512	17	1	7	...
3	Karnál ...	378	27	405	40	3	10	...
4	Hissár ...	447	22	469	41	1	4	...
5	Rohtak ...	458	22	480	27	...	6	...
6	Sirsa ...	243	7	250	26	1	1	...
7	Umballa ...	752	31	783	37	...	19	...
8	Rúpar ...	100	...	100	7	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	439	43	482	69	3	17	...
10	Simla ...	90	1	91	6	...	1	...
11	Jullundur ...	624	75	699	71	10	33	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	340	39	379	14	3	17	1
13	Dharmsála ...	280	37	317	18	...	8	1
14	Amritsar ...	1,013	48	1,061	77	1	57	1
15	Gurdáspur ...	709	69	778	41	2	13	1
16	Siálkot ...	768	61	829	88	1	21	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	23	...	23	1	...	...	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	50	50	...	2	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	1,182	...	1,182	59	...	[illegible]	...
20	Gujránwála ...	666	33	699	51	3	11	3
21	Ferozepore ...	679	26	705	69	1	13	...
22	Rawalpindi ...	991	30	1,021	79	...	24	...
23	Jhelum ...	968	24	992	83	2	13	...
24	Gujrát ...	617	23	640	34	...	25	1
25	Shahpur ...	545	17	562	29	1	6	...
26	Mooltan ...	886	41	927	125	2	27	...
27	Jhang ...	518	13	531	47	...	7	...
28	Montgomery ...	502	8	510	42	1	11	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	496	25	521	40	2	10	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	559	33	592	66	...	14	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	665	26	691	89	3	8	...
32	Bannu ...	685	65	750	19	...	4	...
33	Peshávar ...	1,515	27	1,542	172	...	68	...
34	Hazára ...	253	19	272	4	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	485	15	500	41	3	5	...
	Ttoal ...	20,041	1,045	21,086	1,701	53	484	12

THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880 WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED.

4					5			6					
VIOUSLY CONVICTED.								JUVENILE PRISONERS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE (SECTION 318 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.)					
C.		D.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			A.			B.		
More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	...	111	8	119	16	14	16	9	...	9	7	...	7
10	...	34	1	35	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	54	3	57	14	11	14	2	...	2	1	...	1
7	...	52	1	53	12	5	11	11	...	11	1	...	1
6	...	39	...	39	9	...	8	26	...	26	3	...	3
1	...	28	1	29	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	67	...	67	9	...	9	6	...	6	2	...	2
...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1	97	4	101	22	9	21	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	7	...	7	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	3	122	15	137	20	20	20	8	...	8	2	...	2
8	5	39	11	50	11	28	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	27	1	28	10	3	9	8	1	9	2	...	2
59	...	193	2	195	19	4	18	3	...	3	...	...	...
16	...	70	3	73	10	4	9	3	2	5	...	...	...
6	...	115	1	116	15	2	14	6	...	6	1	...	1
...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
7	...	78	...	78	7	...	7	33	...	33	2	...	2
15	1	77	6	83	12	18	12	7	1	8	1	...	1
15	...	97	1	98	14	4	14	9	1	10	2	...	2
11	...	114	...	114	12	...	11	13	...	13	2	...	2
8	...	103	2	105	11	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	63	1	64	10	4	10	10	...	10	2	...	2
4	3	39	3	42	7	18	7	7	1	8	...	...	...
16	...	168	2	170	19	5	18	11	...	11	...	...	...
8	...	62	...	62	12	...	12	7	...	7	1	...	1
2	...	55	1	56	11	12	11	1	...	1	1	...	1
5	...	55	2	57	11	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	93	...	93	17	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...
5	...	102	3	105	15	12	15	...	1	1	...	...	...
4	2	27	2	29	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	248	...	248	16	...	16	3	...	3	2	...	2
2	...	6	...	6	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
6	...	52	3	55	11	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	14	2,502	79	2,581	12	8	12	188	8	196	33	...	33

No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE ... OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	3		4	
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Average Number of Convicts.		Criminal Offences.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	358	23	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	79	1	...	...
3	Karnál ...	216	8	...	...
4	Hissár ...	222	7	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	157	6	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	179	2	1	...
7	Umballa ...	578	12	2	...
8	Rúpar ...	2,066	...	13	...
9	Ludhiána ...	227	13	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	266	17	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	104	9	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	377	16	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	219	15	2	...
16	Siálkot ...	343	13	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,950	...	1	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	210	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	547	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	362	8	2	...
21	Ferozepore ...	354	7	...	...
22	Ráwalpindí ...	638	13	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	269	7	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	189	5	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	317	6	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	661	22	...	...
27	Jhang ...	238	4	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	413	5	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	50	1	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	500	26	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	324	11	...	...
32	Bannu ...	89	9	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	502	9	1	...
34	Hazára ...	31	2	...	...
35	Kohát ...	146	7	...	...
	TOTAL ...	12,971	494	23	...

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1880.

5					
BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.					
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	...	55	...	40	...
1	...	4	...	4	...
...	...	29	...	17	...
...	...	12	...	9	...
10	...	15	...	4	...
7	...	3	...	5	...
23	...	23	...	20	...
...	...	83	...	48	...
...	...	11	...	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	30	...	20	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	...
3	...	13	...	18	1
2	...	30	...	10	1
5	...	7	...	30	...
154	...	165	...	52	...
...	...	...	14	...	2
43	...	59	...	29	...
6	...	7	1	7	...
17	...	28	...	7	...
9	...	23	1	13	...
12	...	44	1	13	...
2	...	...	...	2	...
21	...	14	...	6	...
4	...	109	1	60	...
4	...	3	...	10	...
24	...	31	1	18	1
4	...	...	...	2	...
30	10	22	3	7	18
11	...	27	...	25	1
9	...	8	...	8	...
46	...	10	4	15	...
...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	54	...	11	...
469	10	919	26	529	26

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the ... of the Punjab during

1	2					
			A.		A.	
			By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.	
Serial Number.	Jails.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi	...	...	...	48	...
2	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar	...	...	...	5	...
5	Rohtak	...	...	...	25	...
6	Sirsa	...	1	...	...	...
7	Umballa	...	2	...	42	...
8	Rúpar	...	13	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána	...	...	...	15	...
10	Simla	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur	...	6	...	6	...
12	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála	...	1	...	4	...
14	Amritsar	...	...	...	1	...
15	Gurdáspur	...	2	...	2	1
16	Siálkot	...	...	...	11	...
17	Lahore Central Jail	...	1	...	70	...
18	Do. Female do.	...	...	...	...	5
19	Do. District do.	...	...	...	21	...
20	Gujránwála	...	2	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore	...	...	...	7	...
22	Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	3	1
23	Jhelum	...	...	...	10	1
24	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan	...	...	...	122	1
27	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery	...	...	...	20	2
29	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	2	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	18	27
31	Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	11	...
32	Bannu	...	...	...	4	...
33	Peshâwar	...	...	...	33	...
34	Hazára	...	1	...	...	4
35	Kohát	...	...	...	...	2
		...	...	...		...
	Total	...	29	...	480	44

Note.—The difference between columns 4 and 6*A* is caused by six prisoners at section 49 of Act XXVI of 1870.

CONVICTS, AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

6								7
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.								Ratio of column 6 *C* to column 3.
B.—By Jail Officers.							*C.*	
B.		C.		D.	E.		Total punishment.	
Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishment.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.		
19	...	13	...	34	...	...	114	30
2	...	...	...	7	...	...	9	11
8	...	1	...	37	...	...	46	21
10	...	...	...	6	...	...	21	9
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	29	18
...	...	9	...	6	...	...	16	9
...	...	8	...	16	...	...	68	12
...	...	6	...	125	...	...	144	7
...	...	...	...	11	...	...	26	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	37	...	...	53	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
...	...	...	1	33	...	...	35	9
...	...	18	...	22	...	...	45	19
...	...	9	...	22	...	...	42	12
...	...	180	...	121	...	...	372	19
...	...	...	11	...	...	...	16	8
...	...	60	...	50	...	...	131	24
...	1	...	...	20	...	...	23	6
...	...	17	...	28	...	...	52	14
...	...	25	...	17	...	...	46	7
...	...	28	...	29	2	...	70	25
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	2
...	...	1	...	40	...	...	41	13
11	...	...	...	35	5	...	174	25
...	...	6	...	11	...	...	17	7
...	...	6	...	46	1	...	75	18
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	12
4	4	4	...	33	...	...	90	17
20	1	...	...	30	2	...	64	19
6	...	7	...	8	...	...	25	25
...	...	14	...	24	...	...	76	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
23	...	...	...	42	...	...	65	42
110	6	412	12	899	10	...	2,002	15

Jullundur having been tried and sentenced by the Magistrate of the district under

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of ... of the Punjab

1	2	3			
				Of those in	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read and write.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	683	58	669	58
2	Gurgaon ...	482	30	481	30
3	Karnál ...	378	27	376	27
4	Hissar ...	447	22	447	22
5	Rohtak ...	458	22	455	22
6	Sirsa ...	243	7	240	7
7	Umballa ...	752	31	720	30
8	Rúpar ...	100	...	100	...
9	Ludhiána ...	439	43	430	43
10	Simla ...	90	1	64	1
11	Jullundur ...	624	75	615	75
12	Hoshiárpur ...	340	39	319	39
13	Dharmsála ...	280	37	270	37
14	Amritsar ...	1,013	48	994	48
15	Gurdáspur ...	709	69	675	69
16	Siálkot ...	768	61	756	61
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	23	...	...	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	50	...	50
19	Do. District do. ...	1,182	...	1,176	...
20	Gujránwála ...	666	33	663	33
21	Ferozppore ...	679	26	669	26
22	Ráwalpindi ...	991	30	980	30
23	Jhelum ...	968	24	960	24
24	Gujrát ...	617	23	613	23
25	Shahpur ...	545	17	544	17
26	Mooltan ...	886	41	880	41
27	Jhang ...	518	13	516	13
28	Montgomery ...	502	8	499	8
29	Muzaffargarh ...	496	25	456	25
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	559	33	552	33
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	665	26	664	26
32	Bannu ...	685	65	684	65
33	Pesháwar ...	1,515	27	1,507	27
34	Hazára ...	253	19	233	19
35	Kohát ...	485	15	482	15
	Total ...	20,041	1,045	19,689	1,044

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS FOR THE YEAR 1880.

4				5		6		7	
COLUMN 3 THERE WERE.				Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.	
Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	...	5	...	358	23	39	...	58	...
...	...	1	...	79	1	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	216	8	57	...	90	...
...	...	...	...	222	7	20	...	27	...
3	...	...	...	157	6	21	...	29	...
2	...	1	...	179	2	23	...	23	...
7	...	25	1	578	12	98	...	97	...
...	...	...	...	2,066	...	45	...	29	...
5	...	4	...	227	13	44	1	19	1
21	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	2	...	266	17	46	...	60	...
12	...	9	...	15	2	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	104	9	...	...	...	...
15	...	4	...	377	16	54	...	112	...
26	...	8	...	219	15	15	...	41	...
8	...	4	...	343	13	19	...	47	...
6	...	17	...	1,950	...	148	...	137	...
...	...	...	...	...	210	...	23	...	1
2	...	4	...	547	...	40	...	65	...
2	...	1	...	362	8	66	...	125	...
6	...	4	...	354	7	50	...	60	...
8	...	3	...	638	13	168	...	251	...
1	...	7	...	269	7	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	189	5	34	...	90	...
1	...	...	...	317	6	36	...	47	...
2	...	4	...	661	22	66	3	29	...
...	...	2	...	238	4	60	...	33	...
3	...	...	...	418	5	62	...	67	...
35	...	5	...	50	1	...	...	...	...
5	...	2	...	500	26	79	1	53	10
...	...	1	...	324	11	54	1	70	...
1	...	...	...	89	9	...	...	...	...
5	...	3	...	502	9	31	...	43	...
15	...	5	...	31	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	146	7	...	...	...	...
222	...	130	1	12,997	496	1,344	29	1,702	12

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of
of the Punjab during

1	2	8			
		Of those in column 7 there were when			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	55	...	3	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	89	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	27	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	26	...	3	...
6	Sirsa ...	20	...	3	...
7	Umballa ...	93	...	4	...
8	Rúpar ...	27	...	2	...
9	Ludhiána ...	18	1	1	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	57	...	2	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	103	...	5	...
15	Gurdaspur ...	41	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	46	...	1	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	135	...	2	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	1	...	...
19	Do. District do. ...	63	...	2	...
20	Gujránwála ...	122	...	2	...
21	Ferozepore ...	59	...	1	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	242	...	9	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	86	...	4	...
25	Shahpur ...	46	...	1	...
26	Mooltan ...	28	...	1	...
27	Jhang ...	33	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	65	...	2	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	49	10	4	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	70	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	38	...	5	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,638	12	57	...

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS
THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

		9					
THEY ENTERED JAIL.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL.					
Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
...	...	...	...	34	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	30	...	56	...	4	...
...	...	...	...	20	...	7	...
...	...	4	...	10	...	15	...
...	...	1	...	17	...	5	...
...	...	61	...	19	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	25	...	4	...
...	...	14	1	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	48	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	94	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	23	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	43	...	4	...
...	...	9	...	120	...	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	4	...	58	...	3	...
1	...	40	...	70	...	15	...
...	...	34	...	18	...	8	...
...	...	33	...	181	...	37	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	53	...	25	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	44	...	3	...
...	...	15	...	10	...	4	...
...	...	10	...	20	...	3	...
...	...	14	...	47	...	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	8	25	2	10	...
...	...	...	...	52	...	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	340	9	1,107	3	255	...

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and
THE YEAR 1880 (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

1	2	3			
		Average number of Prisoners.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total
1	Delhi ...	381	1	3	385
2	Gurgaon ...	80	6	1	87
3	Karnál ...	224	10	3	237
4	Hissar ...	229	16	3	248
5	Rohtak ...	163	15	2	180
6	Sirsa ...	181	4	...	185
7	Umballa ...	590	22	3	615
8	Rúpar ...	2,066	...	...	2,066
9	Ludhiána ...	240	64	2	306
10	Simla ...	11	1	4	16
11	Jullundur ...	283	2	1	286
12	Hoshiárpur ...	17	10	6	33
13	Dharmsala ...	113	4	...	117
14	Amritsar ...	393	36	2	431
15	Gurdáspur ...	234	27	2	263
16	Siálkot ...	356	17	7	380
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,950	...	...	1,950
18	Do. Female do. ...	210	1	1	212
19	Do. District do. ...	547	5	7	559
20	Gujránwála ...	370	25	8	403
21	Ferozepore ...	361	6	5	372
22	Ráwalpindi ...	651	22	5	678
23	Jhelum ...	276	27	4	307
24	Gujrát ...	194	12	...	206
25	Shahpur ...	323	15	1	339
26	Mooltan ...	683	3	7	693
27	Jhang ...	243	19	1	263
28	Montgomery ...	418	17	2	437
29	Muzaffargarh ...	51	21	1	73
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	526	50	3	579
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	335	35	2	372
32	Bannu ...	98	73	8	174
33	Peshâwar ...	511	140	4	655
34	Házara ...	33	23	...	56
35	Kohát ...	153	69	1	223
	Total ...	13,493	798	94	14,385

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS).

4				5				6			
RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				POLICE GUARD.			
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
7,165	18	12	1	6,711	17	6	11	1,860	4	13	4
1,822	17	11	1	2,972	34	2	7	1,287	14	12	8
4,543	19	6	7	5,184	21	14	0	1,194	5	0	7
4,773	19	7	8	5,699	22	15	8	1,842	7	6	11
3,468	19	1	3	5,030	27	15	1	828	4	9	7
3,212	17	5	9	5,340	28	13	10	2,028	10	15	5
13,598	22	3	6	9,832	15	15	6	2,508	4	1	3
59,478	28	12	7	35,370	17	1	11	15,396	7	7	3
6,136	20	2	11	5,857	19	2	3	1,890	6	2	9
447	37	4	0	1,216	76	0	0	864	54	0	0
5,839	20	7	10	6,154	21	8	3	1,794	6	4	4
454	16	13	0	985	29	13	7	912	27	10	2
2,569	21	13	11	4,444	37	15	9	1,632	13	15	2
9,189	21	6	9	8,939	20	11	10	2,628	6	1	7
8,396	20	10	2	5,502	20	14	9	1,782	6	12	5
8,295	22	3	5	5,565	14	10	4	1,764	4	10	3
45,707	23	7	6	36,471	18	11	3	5,668	2	14	6
4,482	21	3	10	4,736	22	5	5	...	...		
12,612	22	13	7	6,406	11	7	4	1,609	2	14	1
9,312	23	9	2	7,097	17	9	8	1,908	4	11	9
7,004	19	1	4	6,173	16	9	6	1,788	4	12	11
25,411	37	8	9	10,290	15	2	9	2,700	3	15	9
7,511	24	12	7	5,428	17	10	11	1,860	6	0	11
4,869	23	11	9	4,998	24	4	2	1,728	8	6	3
9,302	27	12	7	6,033	17	12	9	2,028	5	15	9
17,600	25	11	2	9,069	13	1	5	2,820	4	1	1
6,633	25	5	11	5,991	22	13	10	1,932	7	6	0
10,868	25	0	6	8,483	19	6	7	2,070	4	11	9
1,913	28	9	1	1,832	25	1	6	1,290	17	10	9
17,941	29	9	4	9,436	16	4	9	2,457	4	3	11
10,066	27	2	10	6,637	17	13	6	1,512	4	1	0
5,409	31	10	0	4,123	23	11	1	1,548	8	14	4
2?,373	43	6	11	8,343	12	11	10	4,128	6	4	10
1,416	25	4	7	1,116	19	15	0	1,200	21	6	10
8,750	39	6	8	4,490	20	2	2	3,168	14	3	4
3,70,418	25	14	9	2,61,943	18	3	4	81,623	5	10	9

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GAURDING AND
THE YEAR 1880 (EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW JAILS,

1	2	7								
		Hospital Charges.								
		A.	B.			C.				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength			Cost per head of average number sick.				
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Delhi ...	745	1	15	0	32	6	3		
2	Gurgaon ...	113	1	4	9	28	4	0		
3	Karnál ...	218	0	14	9	43	9	7		
4	Hissár ...	253	1	0	3	31	10	0		
5	Rohtak ...	219	1	3	6	109	8	0		
6	Sirsa ...	94	0	8	2	31	5	4		
7	Umballa ...	607	0	15	9	40	7	6		
8	Rúpar ...	7,112	3	7	1	37	6	11		
9	Ludhiána ...	434	1	6	8	54	4	0		
10	Simla ...	22	1	6	0	...				
11	Jullundur ...	238	0	13	4	34	0	0		
12	Hoshiárpur ...	82	2	7	9	82	0	0		
13	Dharmsála ...	188	1	9	8	87	9	7		
14	Amritsar ...	438	1	0	3	62	9	1		
15	Gurdáspur ...	326	1	3	10	40	12	0		
16	Siálkot ...	311	0	13	1	38	14	0		
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	4,345	2	3	8	48	4	8		
18	Do. Female do. ...	383	1	12	1	42	8	11		
19	Do. District do. ...	641	1	2	4	40	1	0		
20	Gujránwála ...	680	1	11	0	40	0	[illegible]		
21	Ferozepore ...	476	1	4	6	39	10	[illegible]		
22	Ráwalpindi ...	4,516	6	10	7	77	13	10		
23	Jhelum ...	536	1	11	11	33	8	10		
24	Gujrát ...	177	0	13	9	39	6	0		
25	Shahpur ...	104	0	4	11	33	0	0		
26	Mooltan ...	658	0	15	2	47	0	0		
27	Jhang ...	279	1	1	0	139	8	6		
28	Montgomery ...	328	0	12	0	65	9	7		
29	Muzaffargarh ...	246	3	5	11	49	3	2		
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,019	1	12	2	37	11	10		
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	245	0	10	7	49	0	0		
32	Bannu ...	347	1	15	11	57	13	4		
33	Peshávar ...	1,167	1	12	6	68	10	4		
34	Hazára ...	184	3	4	7	46	0	0		
35	Kohát ...	752	3	5	11	75	3	2		
	Total ...	28,483	1	15	8	48	0	6		

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING ... OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS)—*(concluded)*.

8				9				10	11		
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.							
A.	B.			A.	B.						
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended	Total cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,247	3	4	3	1,533	3	15	9	19,261	50	3	4
41	0	7	7	416	4	12	6	6,351	73	3	2
548	2	5	6	511	2	2	5	12,197	51	11	10
883	3	9	8	1,270	5	1	11	14,720	59	10	1
286	1	9	8	814	4	8	4	10,635	58	15	5
292	2	1	11	693	3	11	11	11,759	63	9	0
2,734	4	10	1	2,535	4	1	11	31,804	52	0	0
7,369	3	9	1	8,726	4	3	7	1,33,449	64	9	6
944	3	1	8	932	3	0	9	16,193	53	1	0
152	12	10	8	152	9	8	0	2,853	190	12	8
1,025	3	9	2	958	3	5	7	16,008	56	0	6
1	0	0	7	122	3	11	2	2,556	80	8	3
232	2	13	5	943	8	0	11	10,098	86	4	10
3,519	8	3	3	1,484	3	7	1	26,197	60	14	9
822	3	2	5	1,621	6	2	7	15,439	58	14	3
2,121	5	11	0	1,188	3	2	0	19,234	51	2	1
8,476	4	5	7	11,185	5	11	9	1,11,912	57	6	3
708	3	5	8	2,351	11	1	5	12,660	59	13	3
3,636	6	8	6	1,389	2	7	9	26,263	47	5	7
1,210	3	1	0	1,018	2	8	5	21,225	53	3	0
1,011	2	12	1	959	2	9	2	17,411	47	1	6
2,882	4	6	7	5,324	7	13	8	51,123	75	10	1
1,368	4	9	3	1,850	6	0	5	18,573	60	14	9
1,134	5	8	1	1,207	5	13	9	14,133	68	9	6
772	2	4	6	531	1	9	1	18,860	55	11	7
863	1	4	2	2,302	3	6	6	33,402	48	7	6
796	3	0	10	625	2	6	2	16,245	62	1	9
920	2	1	10	2,082	4	9	4	24,691	56	10	0
218	3	0	5	464	6	5	8	5,963	82	1	4
3,167	5	8	0	2,561	4	6	9	35,681	61	12	11
1,234	3	5	4	1,346	3	9	11	21,030	56	11	2
416	1	1	11	1,144	6	9	2	12,986	73	14	5
3,786	5	13	1	1,241	1	14	4	46,938	71	15	6
...	...			629	9	7	2	4,446	79	6	4
800	3	9	8	1,851	6	0	11	19,311	86	12	8
55,903	3	14	6	63,337	4	6	5	8,61,607	60	1	5

No. 28.—Statement showing the Employment of Convicts

1	2	3	4	5	6						
						Average number					
						A.	On prison duties.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
1	Delhi ...	12	321	23	...	...	...	27	6	35	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	75	4	...	...	...	8	8	7	2
3	Karnál ...	2	192	5	...	...	9	18	10	20	29
4	Hissar ...	2	202	8	5	...	5	28	10	29	8
5	Rohtak ...	3	137	2	...	...	...	11	5	10	40
6	Sirsa ...	...	151	3	...	...	4	6	11	12	3
7	Umballa ...	9	497	14	19	...	12	55	14	139	59
8	Rúpar ...	...	1,553	190	117	...	108	122	35	100	30
9	Ludhiána ...	3	227	7	4	...	4	27	16	30	26
10	Simla ...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...
11	Jullundur ...	12	217	7	17	...	11	29	16	19	57
12	Hoshiárpur ...	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
13	Dharmsála ...	3	90	5	1	...	4	15	5	13	...
14	Amritsar ...	9	373	7	...	...	10	36	19	86	46
15	Gurdáspur ...	4	190	7	...	...	9	15	5	11	1
16	Siálkot	4	296	8	...	...	14	38	16	45	4
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1	1,846	90	27	...	194	187	32	158	9
18	Do. Female do. ...	3	206	9	8	...	5	22	...	18	13
19	Do. District do. ...	3	535	16	...	...	18	76	31	53	37
20	Gujránwála ...	3	347	17	2	...	11	33	13	29	4
21	Ferozepore ...	3	327	11	14	...	7	32	33	47	11
22	Ráwalpindi ...	12	472	56	50	...	34	66	19	57	14
23	Jhelum ...	4	214	9	18	...	9	22	4	29	5
24	Gujrát ...	...	163	6	1	...	2	17	10	14	3
25	Shahpur ...	2	282	2	...	...	13	33	4	14	11
26	Mooltan ...	16	544	14	...	...	26	33	18	35	5
27	Jhang ...	2	198	2	2	...	4	8	13	24	5
28	Montgomery ...	2	409	5	10	...	23	51	58	32	35
29	Muzaffargarh ...	2	38	5	...	...	...	7	8	3	2
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	15	440	25	1	...	26	53	10	17	7
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	8	321	5	1	...	10	28	16	31	38
32	Bannu ...	13	73	4	...	...	...	19	6	7	9
33	Peshawar ...	59	428	15	5	...	12	82	16	77	21
34	Hazára ...	2	12	4	...	...	...	5	7	...	...
35	Kohát ...	2	122	7	...	...	...	17	5	15	2
	Total ...	216	11,520	593	302	...	584	1,228	480	1,200	570

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

7						8		
EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.						RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS		
ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*						
G.	H.	I.	J.					
Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures (7 K).
...	...	...	...	253	...	...	8	79
...	...	...	...	50	...	...	11	67
...	...	...	...	107	...	5	9	56
...	...	...	...	123	...	2	14	61
...	...	...	...	71	...	...	8	52
...	...	...	...	113	...	3	4	75
...	6	...	...	212	...	2	11	43
...	...	...	...	...	1,098	7	8	...
...	6	...	...	118	...	2	12	52
...	4	...	...	2	...	...	20	20
...	...	...	...	121	...	5	13	56
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	67
...	...	...	...	53	...	4	17	59
...	...	...	...	196	...	3	10	53
...	...	...	...	149	...	5	8	78
...	...	...	...	179	...	5	13	60
...	...	...	...	1,266	...	11	10	69
...	...	...	...	149	...	2	11	72
3	5	...	...	292	...	3	14	55
...	1	...	...	254	...	3	10	73
...	2	...	...	195	...	2	10	60
...	38	...	...	244	...	7	14	52
...	...	...	...	145	...	4	10	68
...	...	...	...	117	...	1	10	72
...	...	...	...	207	...	5	12	73
6	...	...	...	421	...	5	6	77
...	...	...	...	144	...	2	4	73
...	...	...	...	220	...	6	12	54
...	...	...	...	18	...	...	18	47
...	...	...	...	327	...	6	12	74
23	...	...	...	177	...	3	9	55
...	...	...	...	32	...	...	26	44
1	...	...	...	219	...	3	19	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
...	...	...	...	83	...	...	14	68
33	62	...	...	6,265	1,098	5	11	54

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF

1	2	3		
Serial Number.	JAILS.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Cash in hand at the end of 1879. A.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1879. B.
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi ...	369	...	385
2	Gurgaon ...	80	...	93
3	Karnál ...	222	...	173
4	Hissar ...	227	...	199
5	Rohtak ...	160	...	251
6	Sirsa ...	181	...	344
7	Umballa ...	581	...	669
8	Rúpar ...	2,066	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	237	...	189
10	Simla ...	11	...	40
11	Jullundur ...	271	...	1,081
12	Hoshiárpur ...	16	...	104
13	Dharmsála ...	110	...	123
14	Amritsar ...	384	...	625
15	Gurdáspur ...	230	...	1,138
16	Siálkot ...	352	...	937
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,949	...	36,272
18	Do. Female do. ...	207	...	103
19	Do. District do. ...	544	...	1,160
20	Gujránwála ...	367	...	714
21	Ferozepore ...	358	...	544
22	Ráwalpindi ...	639	...	741
23	Jhelum ...	272	...	1,291
24	Gujrát ...	194	...	821
25	Shahpur ...	321	...	1,801
26	Mooltan ...	667	26	3,021
27	Jhang ...	240	...	590
28	Montgomery ...	416	...	986
29	Muzaffargarh ...	49	6	9
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	511	...	598
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	327	131	306
32	Bannu ...	85	...	275
33	Peshâwar ...	452	...	439
34	Hazára ...	31	...	...
35	Kohát ...	151	...	304
	TOTAL ...	13,277	163	56,326

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

4

DEBITS.

Raw materials at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1879.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1879.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1879.	Amount drawn from Treasury during 1880.	TOTAL.
C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
103	...	257	1,777	4,211	6,733
36	...	271	263	698	1,361
194	...	240	563	3,921	5,091
200	...	479	302	4,390	5,570
240	...	408	610	2,374	3,883
218	...	838	532	2,246	4,178
221	...	772	817	7,900	10,379
...	...	...	...	14,443	14,443
463	...	1,213	351	8,524	10,740
...	...	...	281	257	578
253	...	852	649	5,829	8,164
2	...	...	...	99	205
140	...	190	165	1,887	2,505
85	...	1,741	784	6,634	9,869
38	...	267	474	4,854	6,771
641	...	1,066	1,831	5,956	10,431
19,718	...	40,675	57,479	1,53,166	3,07,310
5	...	21	167	1,431	1,727
82	...	1,004	1,295	13,930	17,471
140	...	571	180	4,190	5,795
86	...	126	140	3,707	4,603
69	...	57	1,730	9,135	11,732
113	...	366	902	3,046	5,718
283	...	1,114	765	2,119	5,102
574	...	519	305	5,528	8,727
1,102	...	1,319	1,160	11,761	18,389
657	...	453	225	3,845	5,770
160	...	676	635	5,168	7,625
61	...	424	319	2,099	2,918
634	...	579	1,350	8,723	11,884
222	...	474	339	6,044	7,516
242	...	93	113	1,899	2,622
954	...	1,224	800	7,557	10,974
...	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	519	88	3,800	4,740
27,965	...	58,308	77,391	3,21,371	5,41,524

No. 29.—Statement showing result of the employment of Con

1	2					5
						Credits.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cash in hand at the end of 1880.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1880.	Raw materials at the end of 1880.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jails at the end of 1880.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1880.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi ...	...	496	190	...	346
2	Gurgaon ...	...	32	52	...	143
3	Karnál ...	...	154	355	...	304
4	Hissar ...	...	439	698	...	1,097
5	Rohtak ...	...	270	199	...	1,190
6	Sirsa ...	...	205	33	...	394
7	Umballa ...	...	1,305	407	...	626
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	500	426	...	716
10	Simla ...	...	40	49	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	586	555	...	481
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	42	6	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	94	256	...	114
14	Amritsar ...	...	519	635	...	1,629
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	307	128	...	267
16	Siálkot ...	...	614	507	...	1,160
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	41,238	23,870	...	45,640
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	181	...	...	7
19	Do. District do. ...	...	750	28	...	444
20	Gujránwála ...	...	303	565	...	193
21	Ferozepore ...	...	263	196	...	190
22	Rawalpindi ...	...	568	59	...	1,392
23	Jhelum ...	...	1,183	126	...	356
24	Gujrát ...	...	452	215	...	1,315
25	Shahpur ...	...	1,475	433	...	1,156
26	Mooltan ...	65	2,183	2,248	...	2,913
27	Jhang ...	...	826	792	...	853
28	Montgomery ...	...	333	731	...	360
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	137	43	...	248
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	2,975	621	...	1,201
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	28	582	1,929	80	1,117
32	Bannu ...	...	206	454	...	135
33	Peshâwar ...	...	632	876	...	565
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	563	353	...	615
	Total ...	93	60,453	38,035	80	67,106

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—(contd).

			6			7		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Plant and machinery at the end of 1880. F.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash and invoices during 1880. G.	TOTAL. H.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labor.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G. over 4 G. or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labor.	Excess of 4 G. over 5 G. or cash loss.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1,973	5,544	8,549	1,816	5	...	1,333	4	..
263	2,184	2,674	1,313	16	...	1,486	19	...
643	7,174	8,630	3,539	16	...	3,253	15	...
302	5,931	8,467	2,897	13	...	1,541	7	...
748	4,222	6,629	2,746	17	...	1,848	12	...
700	5,561	6,893	2,715	15	...	3,315	18	...
799	9,235	12,372	1,993	3	...	1,335	2	...
...	78,590	78,590	64,147	31	...	64,147	31	...
352	12,387	14,381	3,641	15	...	3,863	16	..
351	760	1,200	622	57	...	503	46	...
904	8,619	11,145	2,981	11	...	2,790	10	...
...	329	377	172	11	...	230	14	...
178	2,675	3,317	812	7	...	788	7	...
784	10,134	13,701	3,832	10	...	3,500	9	...
618	7,160	8,480	1,709	7	...	2,306	10	...
1,894	9,888	14,063	3,632	10	...	3,932	11	...
59,283	1,82,986	3,53,017	45,707	23	...	29,820	15	...
169	2,510	2,867	1,140	5	...	1,079	5	...
654	17,280	19,156	1,685	3	...	3,350	6	...
136	7,660	8,856	3,061	8	...	3,470	9	...
140	7,614	8,403	3,800	11	...	3,907	11	...
1,734	14,969	18,722	6,990	11	...	5,834	9	...
924	5,464	8,053	2,335	9	...	2,418	9	...
789	4,223	6,994	1,892	10	...	2,104	11	...
348	8,013	11,425	2,698	8	...	2,485	8	...
2,057	14,127	23,593	5,204	8	...	2,366	4	...
276	7,428	10,175	4,405	18	...	3,583	15	...
724	7,155	9,243	1,618	4	...	1,987	5	...
421	4,946	5,795	2,877	59	...	2,847	58	...
1,250	13,500	19,547	7,663	15	...	4,777	9	...
386	6,408	10,530	3,014	9	...	364	1	...
144	3,171	4,110	1,488	17	...	1,272	15	...
1,024	16,946	20,043	9,069	20	....	9,389	21	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	5,752	7,357	2,617	17	...	1,952	13	...
81,042	5,00,545	7,47,354	2,05,830	15	...	1,79,171	13	..

No. 30.—Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners

1	2	3
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Maintenance.
		Rs.
1	Delhi ...	19,261
2	Gurgaon ...	6,351
3	Karnál ...	12,197
4	Hissar ...	14,720
5	Rohtak ...	10,635
6	Sirsa ...	11,759
7	Umballa ...	31,804
8	Rúpar ...	1,33,449
9	Ludhiána ...	16,193
10	Simla ...	2,853
11	Jullundur ...	16,008
12	Hoshiárpur ...	2,556
13	Dharmsála ...	10,098
14	Amritsar ...	26,197
15	Gurdáspur ...	15,439
16	Siálkot ...	19,234
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,11,912
18	Do. Female do. ...	12,660
19	Do. District do. ...	26,263
20	Gujránwála ...	21,225
21	Ferozepore ...	17,411
22	Ráwalpindi ...	51,123
23	Jhelum ...	18,573
24	Gujrát ...	14,333
25	Shahpur ...	18,860
26	Mooltan ...	33,402
27	Jhang ...	16,245
28	Montgomery ...	24,691
29	Muzaffargarh ...	5,963
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	35,681
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	21,030
32	Bannu ...	12,986
33	Pesháwar ...	46,938
34	Hazára ...	4,446
35	Kohát ...	19,311
	Total Rs. ...	8,61,607

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

4	5	6	7	8
Excess of payments over drawings from Treasury.	Excess of drawings over payments.	Net cost to Government.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labor.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,333	...	17,928	47	49
1,486	...	4,865	61	61
3,253	...	8,944	40	40
1,541	...	13,179	58	58
1,848	...	8,787	54	55
3,315	...	8,444	47	47
1,335	...	30,469	52	52
64,147	...	69,302	34	34
7,863	...	12,330	51	52
503	...	2,350	214	214
2,790	...	13,218	47	49
230	...	2,326	137	145
788	...	9,310	82	85
3,500	...	22,697	58	59
2,306	...	13,133	56	57
3,932	...	15,302	43	43
29,820	...	82,092	42	42
1,079	...	11,581	55	56
3,350	...	22,913	42	42
3,470	...	17,755	48	48
3,907	...	13,504	37	38
5,834	...	45,289	70	71
2,418	...	16,155	58	59
2,104	...	12,029	62	62
2,485	...	16,375	51	51
2,366	...	31,036	45	47
3,583	...	12,662	52	53
1,987	...	22,704	54	55
2,847	...	3,116	61	64
4,777	...	30,904	59	60
364	...	20,666	62	63
1,272	...	11,714	119	138
9,389	...	37,549	73	83
...	...	4,446	135	143
1,952	...	17,359	113	115
1,79,174	...	6,82,433	50	51

No. 31.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	310	15	325	358	23	381
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	17	...	17	3	...	3
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicts ...	64	6	70	79	1	80
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
3	Karnál ...	Convicts ...	209	9	218	216	8	224
		Under trial ...	16	...	16	9	1	10
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	3	...	3
4	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	179	16	195	222	7	229
		Under trial ..	24	...	24	15	1	16
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	3	...	3
5	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	201	14	215	157	6	163
		Under trial ...	17	8	25	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	2	...	2
6	Sirsa ...	Convicts ...	277	21	298	179	2	181
		Under trial ...	21	5	26	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners ...	9	..	9	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	870	17	887	578	12	590
		Under trial ...	39	9	48	21	1	22
		Civil prisoners ...	17	...	17	3	...	3
8	Rúpar ...	Convicts ...	2,368	...	2,368	2,066	...	2,066
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	Convicts ...	215	23	238	227	13	240
		Under trial ...	34	...	34	59	5	64
		Civil prisoners ...	23	...	23	2	...	2
10	Simla ...	Convicts ...	36	6	42	11	...	11
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	..	...	4	...	4
11	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	296	18	314	266	17	283
		Under trial ...	14	...	14	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicts ...	32	4	36	15	2	17
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	9	1	10
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	6	...	6

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880.

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
416	21	437	287	4	291	23	...	23	28	...	28	5	...	5
1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118	6	124	86	2	88	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	13	263	228	6	234	5	...	5	16	1	17	1	...	1
36	1	37	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237	11	248	229	4	233	8	...	8	8	...	8	3	...	3
25	...	25	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	8	184	60	3	63	2	...	2	8	...	8	...	...	...
18	3	21	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	1	242	120	1	121	3	...	3	5	...	5	2	...	2
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
666	15	681	519	10	525	14	...	14	49	...	49	5	...	5
33	...	33	22	2	24	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,322	...	2,322	5,702	...	5,702	190	...	190	215	...	215	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264	17	281	184	8	192	6	1	7	12	1	13	1	1	2
68	11	79	37	1	38	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	1	22	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
290	35	325	179	11	190	7	...	7	4	...	4	2	...	2
2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	3	40	34	5	39	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY DURING THE

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Convicts ...	28	...	28	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rúpar ...	Convicts ...	63	...	63	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
80	17	76	6	...	6	...	...	...	7·82	...	7·35	7·82	...	7·35
400	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	200	110	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	75	104	2	...	2	...	...	...	7·40	12·50	7·59	7·40	12·50	7·59
...	100	10	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
103	57	102	4	...	4	...	...	...	3·60	...	3·49	3·60	...	3·49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	50	30	1	...	1	...	...	...	5·10	...	4·91	5·10	...	4·91
21	100	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	50	67	2	...	2	...	...	...	2·79	...	2·76	2·79	...	2·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·25	...	0·23	0·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	83	173	2	...	2	...	...	...	6·48	...	8·31	8·48	...	8·31
105	200	109	5	...	5	...	...	...	4·76	...	4·55	4·76	...	4·55
33	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276	...	276	9	...	9	...	...	...	10·41	...	10·41	10·41	...	10·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	62	80	3	8	3	...	...	...	5·29	7·69	5·42	5·29	7·69	5·42
63	20	60	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·69	...	1·56	1·69	...	1·56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	65	67	3	...	2	...	...	...	1·50	...	1·40	1·50	...	1·40
100	...	100	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	250	229	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	90	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	50	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells. M.	F.	Total.	Average daily strength. M.	F.	Total.
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicts ...	137	21	158	104	9	113
		Under trial ...	24	...	24	3	1	4
		Civil prisoners ...	5	...	5	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	342	16	358	377	16	393
		Under trial ...	39	...	39	33	3	36
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
15	Gurdáspur ...	Convicts ...	229	14	243	219	15	234
		Under trial ...	27	7	34	25	2	27
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
16	Siálkot ...	Convicts ...	420	22	442	343	13	356
		Under trial ...	17	...	17	16	1	17
		Civil prisoners ...	11	...	11	7	...	7
17	Lahore Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,623	...	1,623	1,950	...	1,950
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail.	Convicts ...	...	332	332	...	210	210
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
19	Lahore District Jail.	Convicts ...	619	...	619	547	...	547
		Under trial ...	22	...	22	5	...	5
		Civil prisoners ...	16	...	16	7	...	7
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicts ...	356	9	365	362	8	370
		Under trial ...	50	6	56	24	1	25
		Civil prisoners ...	17	...	17	8	...	8
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	391	9	400	354	7	361
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	6	...	6
		Civil prisoners ...	9	...	9	4	1	5
22	Ráwalpindi ...	Convicts ...	708	60	768	638	13	651
		Under trial ...	8	...	8	21	1	22
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	5	...	5
23	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	281	16	297	269	7	276
		Under trial ...	28	4	32	26	1	27
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	4	...	4
24	Gujrát ...	Convicts ...	244	7	251	189	5	194
		Under trial ...	28	...	28	11	1	12
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
111	10	121	141	12	153	5	...	5	8	1	9	2	...	2
6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
499	16	515	266	5	271	7	...	7	19	...	19	2	...	2
20	5	25	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310	18	328	220	8	228	7	...	7	12	...	12	...	...	...
28	1	29	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
399	18	417	182	1	183	8	...	8	5	...	5	...	...	...
15	3	18	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,161	...	2,161	2,832	...	2,832	90	...	90	198	...	198	51	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	224	224	...	376	376	...	9	9	...	10	10	...	3	3
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
597	...	597	457	...	457	16	...	16	34	...	34	10	...	10
5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
416	10	426	317	7	324	17	...	17	5	...	5	...	...	...
25	1	26	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
380	9	389	492	9	501	11	...	11	41	...	41	7	...	7
5	...	5	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
787	16	803	1,644	41	1,685	54	2	56	261	2	263	110	1	111
14	...	14	58	1	59	2	...	2	5	...	5	2	...	2
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	8	322	306	9	315	9	...	9	21	...	21	3	...	3
54	1	55	9	3	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	4	233	207	1	208	6	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...
14	...	14	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

DURING THE

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Dharmsála ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	64	...	64	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Lahore Female Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	3	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Lahore District Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwaplindi ...	Convicts ...	66	...	66	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
136	133	135	5	...	4	...	...	...	7·69	11·11	7·96	7·69	11·11	7·96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	31	69	2	...	2	...	...	...	5·04	...	4·83	5·04	4·83	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	54	97	3	...	3	...	...	...	5·48	...	5·13	5·48	...	·513
48	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	3·70	4·00	...	3·70
100	...	100	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	8	51	2	...	2	...	...	...	1·46	...	1·40	1·46	...	1·40
13	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	...	145	5	...	5	...	...	...	10·15	...	10·15	10·15	...	10·15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	179	179	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4·76	4·76	...	4·76	4·76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	...	84	3	...	3	...	...	...	6·22	...	6·22	6·22	...	6·22
60	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·00	...	20·00	20·00	...	20·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	87	88	5	...	5	...	...	...	1·38	...	1·35	1·38	...	1·35
42	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	129	139	3	...	3	...	...	...	11·58	...	11·36	11·58	...	11·36
82	...	82	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
258	315	257	8	15	9	...	...	...	40·91	15·38	40·40	40·91	15·38	40·40
276	100	268	10	...	9	...	...	...	23·81	...	22·73	23·81	...	22·73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	129	114	3	...	3	...	...	...	7·80	...	7·60	7·80	...	7·60
35	300	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·85	...	3·70	3·85	...	3·70
50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	26	107	3	...	3	...	...	...	106	...	1·03	1·06	...	1·03
55	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

1	2		3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	235	6	241	317	6	323
		Under trial ...	34	3	37	15	...	15
		Civil prisoners ...	4	..	4	1	...	1
26	Mooltan ...	Convicts ...	656	41	697	661	22	683
		Under trial ..	27	...	27	2	1	3
		Civil prisoners ...	7	5	12	7	...	7
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ..	300	12	312	238	4	242
		Under trial ...	33	...	33	17	2	19
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	645	28	673	413	5	418
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	2	...	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	37	2	39	50	1	51
		Under trial ...	14	...	14	19	2	21
		Civil prisoners ...	15	5	20	1	...	1
30	Dera Ismail Khan	Convicts ...	454	31	485	500	26	526
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	47	3	50
		Civil prisoners ...	7	...	7	2	1	3
31	Dera Gházi Khan	Convicts ...	276	14	290	324	11	335
		Under trial ...	18	6	24	30	5	35
		Civil prisoners ...	18	...	18	2	...	2
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	73	12	85	89	9	98
		Under trial ...	30	...	30	70	3	73
		Civil prisoners ...	2	...	2	2	1	3
33	Pesháwar ...	Convicts ...	381	18	399	502	9	511
		Under trial ...	112	13	125	136	4	140
		Civil prisoners ...	22	7	29	3	1	4
34	Hazára ...	Convicts ...	11	4	15	31	2	33
		Under trial ...	15	...	15	22	1	23
		Civil prisoners ...	6	...	6	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicts ...	86	18	104	146	7	153
		Under trial ...	11	...	11	68	1	69
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total ...	Convicts ...	13,561	841	14,402	12,997	496	13,493
		Under trial ...	725	61	786	754	44	798
		Civil prisoners ...	257	17	274	88	6	94

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

5			6			7			8			9		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
352	6	358	73	4	77	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
25	2	27	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
735	26	761	290	23	313	13	1	14	16	1	17	...	..	...
...	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	...	7	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	5	300	54	3	57	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
43	2	45	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
595	30	625	154	31	185	5	..	5	7	...	7	...	...	...
16	...	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
65	1	66	93	1	94	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...
41	1	42	13	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
636	40	676	1,071	74	1,145	23	2	25	15	..	15	4	...	4
74	5	79	72	2	74	2	...	2	3	...	3	1	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	15	380	321	3	324	5	...	5	3	..	3	2	...	2
40	...	40	26	2	28	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
143	18	161	122	8	130	4	...	4	6	1	7	1	.	1
72	5	77	66	2	68	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
576	7	583	874	20	894	15	...	15	63	2	65	15	...	15
231	9	240	96	2	98	2	...	2	12	...	12	2	...	2
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
66	3	69	81	4	85	4	...	4	2	...	2	2	...	2
16	...	16	42	2	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
169	4	173	221	11	232	6	1	7	11	...	11	1	...	1
101	3	104	68	1	69	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,238	619	15,857	18,053	705	18,758	577	16	593	1,079	19	1,098	233	5	238
1,054	61	1,115	583	22	605	14	...	14	33	1	34	6	...	6
80	5	85	19	2	21	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 31.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality

during the

1	2		10			11		
Serial Number.	Jails.		Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	Convicts ...	13	1	14	1	...	1
		Under trial ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	Convicts ...	317	6	323	1	...	1
		Under trial ...	10	...	10	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

12														
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
23	67	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	0 63	...	0·62	0·63	...	0·62
20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	105	46	2	5	2	...	...	...	2·42	4·55	2·49	2·42	4·55	2·49
200	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	50·00	...	3·33	50·00	...	3·33
14	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	75	24	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·41	0·42	...	0·41
6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	620	44	1	...	1	...	...	...	1·69	...	1·67	1·69	...	1 67
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
186	100	184	10	...	10	...	...	...	4·00	...	3·92	4·00	...	3·92
68	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214	285	218	5	8	5	...	...	...	3	...	2.92	3·00	...	2·92
153	67	148	4	...	4	...	...	...	6·38	...	6·00	6·38	...	6·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	17	97	1·54	...	1·49	...	...	...	0·93	...	·90	0·93	...	0·90
87	40	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·67	...	5·71	6·67	...	5·71
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	89	133	4	...	4	...	...	...	6·74	11·11	7·14	6·74	11·11	7·14
94	67	93	3	...	3	...	...	...	1·43	...	1·37	1·43	...	·137
50	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
174	222	175	3	...	3	0·20	...	0·20	12·35	22·22	12·52	12·55	22·22	12·72
71	50	70	1	...	1	...	...	...	8·82	...	8·57	8.82	...	8·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
262	200	258	13	...	12	...	...	...	6·45	...	6·06	6·45	...	6·06
191	200	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·54	...	4·35	4·54	...	4·35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	157	152	4	14	5	...	...	...	7·53	...	7·19	7·53	...	7·19
100	100	100	4	...	4	...	...	...	4·41	...	4·35	4·41	...	4·35
200	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
139	142	139	4	3	4	0·01	...	0·01	8·29	3·83	8·13	8·30	3·83	8·14
77	50	76	2	...	2	...	...	...	4·38	2·27	4·26	4·38	2·27	4·26
22	33	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding

during the

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Dehli ...	1	...	12	1	13	1	14	1	...	1
2	Gurgaon ...	12	...	384	20	396	20	416	6	...	6
3	Karnál ...	3	...	332	26	335	26	361	9	1	10
4	Hissar ...	9	...	393	19	402	19	421	15	1	16
5	Rohtak ...	11	1	362	18	373	19	392	14	1	15
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	135	6	135	6	141	4	...	4
7	Umballa ...	12	...	660	19	672	19	691	21	1	22
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	67	1	640	61	707	62	769	59	5	64
10	Simla ...	...	...	13	1	13	1	14	1	...	1
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	84	4	84	4	88	2	...	2
12	Hoshiárpur ...	15	1	268	28	283	29	312	9	1	10
13	Dharmsála ...	1	...	104	7	105	7	112	3	1	4
14	Amritsar ...	25	3	1,059	52	1,084	55	1,139	33	3	36
15	Gurdáspur ...	24	...	624	49	648	49	697	25	2	27
16	Siálkot ...	20	...	630	30	650	30	680	16	1	17
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
18	Do. Female do. ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	1	1
19	Do. District do. ...	1	...	39	...	40	...	40	5	...	5
20	Gujránwála ...	23	2	753	34	776	36	812	24	1	25
21	Ferozepore ...	5	1	104	9	109	10	119	6	...	6
22	Ráwalpindi ...	14	...	158	8	172	8	180	21	1	22
23	Jhelum ...	25	2	511	14	536	16	552	26	1	27
24	Gujrát ...	17	...	385	16	402	16	418	11	1	12
25	Shahpur ...	22	1	405	17	427	18	445	15	...	15
26	Mooltan ...	2	2	28	22	30	24	54	2	1	3
27	Jhang ...	12	...	484	15	496	15	511	17	2	19
28	Montgomery ...	9	...	458	7	467	7	474	77		17
29	Muzaffargarh ...	30	2	476	32	506	34	540	19	2	21
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	23	...	566	23	589	23	612	47	3	50
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	54	10	705	55	759	65	824	30	5	35
32	Bannu ...	46	1	816	42	862	43	905	70	3	173
33	Peshávar ...	106	2	1,984	53	2,090	55	2,145	136	4	140
34	Hazára ...	12	3	426	26	438	29	467	22	1	23
35	Kohát ...	62	1	631	28	693	29	722	68	1	69
	Total ...	663	33	14,632	747	15,295	780	16,075	754	44	798

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

YEAR 1880.

7			8			9		10		11		12		
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1880.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
5	...	5	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227	10	237	150	10	160	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
166	16	182	151	10	161	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
106	6	112	276	13	289	16	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
128	9	137	193	6	199	37	3	...	...	...	...	15	1	16
63	3	66	64	2	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	8
394	13	407	255	6	261	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
458	41	499	199	16	215	10	1	...	...	1	...	39	4	43
2	1	3	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	3	72	14	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
141	13	154	125	12	137	1	1	1	...	...	...	15	3	18
43	1	44	49	5	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
654	34	688	367	17	384	37	1	...	...	...	...	26	3	29
248	18	266	291	22	313	93	7	...	...	1	...	15	2	17
352	17	369	284	10	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	17
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
36	...	36	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
313	13	326	421	20	441	30	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
80	10	90	24	...	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
58	1	59	79	4	83	1	...	...	...	5	...	29	3	32
332	14	346	173	2	175	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	30
219	12	231	167	4	171	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
231	12	243	181	6	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
11	11	22	12	12	24	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	6
245	8	253	224	3	227	3	1	...	...	...	...	24	3	27
168	5	173	262	2	264	31	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
226	14	240	226	12	238	36	8	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
375	11	386	186	8	194	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	4	29
445	47	492	277	16	293	1	...	...	...	2	...	34	2	36
583	28	611	168	9	177	...	...	...	...	1	...	110	6	116
1,254	46	1,300	725	5	730	2	...	1	...	12	...	96	4	100
316	19	335	83	6	89	1	...	...	...	1	...	37	4	41
457	21	478	183	8	191	2	...	...	...	3	...	48	...	48
8,405	458	8,863	5,834	251	6,085	312	25	2	...	33	1	709	45	754

No. 32 A.—Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners during the

1	2	3	4		5		6		
Serial Number.	Districts.	Names of Lock-ups.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	8	3	616	42	624	45	669
2	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla ...	Kasauli ...	...	...	81	8	81	8	89
4	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	6	1	292	19	298	20	318
5	Dharmsála ...	Kulu ...	3	1	47	3	50	4	54
6	Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	...	...	12	1	12	1	13
7	Lahore	Lahore ...	44	...	1,699	92	1,743	92	[illegible]
8		Kasur ...	7	1	686	28	693	29	722
9	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	14	...	486	17	500	17	517
10	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi ...	10	...	442	21	452	21	473
11		Attock ...	2	1	144	...	146	1	147
12		Murree ...	...	...	44	5	44	5	49
13	Jhelum ...	P. D. Khan ...	4	2	141	3	145	5	150
14	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	33	2	904	25	937	27	964
15	Dera Ghazi Khan	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Rájanpur ...	90	4	718	25	808	29	837
17	Bannu ...	Miánwali ...	5	1	147	12	152	13	165
18	Peshâwar ...	Mardán ...	30	2	938	32	968	34	1,002
	Total ...	...	256	19	7,379	333	7,633	351	8,004

UNDER TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880.

7			8			9			10	
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
14	...	14	270	20	290	323	24	347	24	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	44	6	50	28	...	28	5	1
6	...	6	123	8	131	147	10	157	23	2
1	...	1	30	4	34	8	...	8	12	...
1	...	1	3	...	3	9	1	10	...	...
64	...	64	461	24	485	1,037	49	1,086	193	17
20	...	20	210	17	227	455	10	465	...	...
12	...	12	132	7	139	295	6	301	56	1
8	...	8	143	5	148	141	4	145	150	12
3	...	3	38	1	39	104	...	104	...	...
1	...	1	21	2	23	23	3	26	...	...
4	...	4	20	...	20	73	2	75	45	3
31	1	32	264	12	276	571	13	584	62	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	1	80	281	12	293	66	2	68	420	14
1	...	1	30	5	35	94	5	99	26	3
37	2	39	668	20	668	117	10	127	143	4
284	4	288	2,738	143	2,881	3,491	139	3,630	1,168	69

No. 32 A.—Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners during the

1	2	3	11		12		13		
Serial Number.	Districts.	Names of Lock-ups.	Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
2	Umballa ...	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Simla ...	Kasauli ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
4	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
5	Dharmsála ...	Kulu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Gurdáspur ...	Dalhousie ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Lahore	Lahore ...	2	...	1	...	49	2	51
8		Kasur ...	...	...	...	...	28	2	30
9	Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	17	3	20
10	Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
11		Attock ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
12		Murree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Jhelum ...	P. D. Khan ...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5
14	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	...	...	1	..	39	1	40
15	Dera Ghazi Khan	D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Rájanpur ...	8	...	1	...	32	1	33
17	Bannu ...	Miánwali ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
18	Pesháwar ...	Mardán ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40
			12	...	3	...	241	10	251

UNDER TRIAL IN THE LOCK-UPS APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

14							15			
Cost.							Hospital.			
A.	B.	C	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guards and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	P.				
266	1,032	88	1,386	99	0	0	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	
68	...	30	98	49	0	0	...	...	...	...
103	720	11	834	139	0	0	...	...	...	...
45	420	23	488	480	0	0	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	13	13	0	0	...	...	...	...
2,170	1,413	394	3,977	62	2	3	152	2	1	1·56
670	660	69	1,399	69	15	2	30	...	...	...
390	1,101	318	1,809	151	0	0	...	...	...	...
258	577	201	1,036	129	8	0	...	...	...	...
118	577	99	794	263	10	8	...	...	...	...
23	577	27	627	627	0	0	...	...	...	...
299	540	409	1,248	312	0	0	...	...	...	...
871	940	184	1,995	62	5	6	18	...	1	3·12
...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...
2,134	1,476	1,120	4,730	59	2	0	252	5	1	1·25
90	757	12	859	859	0	0	...	...	...	...
1,471	1,548	150	3,169	81	4	1	509	11	...	...
8,989	12,338	3,135	24,462	84	15	0	963	18	3	1·04

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIP

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SUITS FOR MONEY.						
	On written obligation.						
CLASS OF COURT.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten obligation.	On account stated.	For money had and received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breach of contract not included in the foregoing.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	65	952	1,938	1,604	2	485	186
District Small Cause Courts ...	112	5,090	1,913	1,656	183	1,878	591
Honorary Courts ...	235	4,194	2,800	2,078	42	136	128
Munsiffs' Courts ...	2,738	61,441	27,394	27,140	878	3,546	532
Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars' Courts	577	6,711	4,758	4,488	78	506	294
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	1,047	10,879	4,674	5,716	266	683	309
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	424	929	264	760	9	34	73
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	8	11	4	11	...	...	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,806	90,207	43,745	43,453	1,458	7,269	2,329

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1880.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Rent suits not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.					
For rent other than of land.	For recovery of movable property or value thereof.	For damages.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 12 to 16, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
247	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
550	160	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	764	107	147	33	6	...	...	5
1,746	8,825	832	885	221	45	21	...	318
352	2,423	282	3,188	679	22	...	2	141
470	2,114	405	621	218	50	5	7	54
42	170	47	89	21	...	...	...	7
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,467	14,485	1,705	4,930	1,172	123	26		525

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Suits under the Punjab						
Class of Court.	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement.	Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Sec. 15.	Suits under Sec. 18 to set aside an award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	14	4	...	16	...	6	—
Munsiffs' Courts ...	49	27	3	182	...	...	17
Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars' Courts ...	182	119	58	367	6	...	—
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	216	227	39	224	41	4	1
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	43	29	7	20	6	4	—
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	505	406	107	809	53	14	18

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
TENANCY ACT.					OTHER SUITS.					
					Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property founded on					
Suits under Clause 1 of Sec. 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits under Clause 2 of Sec. 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.	Contract.	Inheritance.	Gift.	Right of pre-emption.	River action.	Other cause.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	5	1	18	99	299	1	38	...	141
3	...	58	40	43	891	1,042	34	371	14	2,090
22	14	121	102	107	1,025	1,374	19	557	15	1,011
18	33	75	201	51	1,850	1,864	101	1,085	34	1,444
2	1	13	55	1	316	209	27	228	9	181
...	...	...	...	...	12	5	1	8	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	48	272	399	220	4,187	4,793	183	2,287	72	5,781

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip[…] Districts of the Punja[…]

Class of Court.	Suits to recover possession of immovable property under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	Suits for a declaratory decree to establish or contest: Validity of adoption.	Validity of wills.	Validity of acts of Hindu widows.	Correctness of an entry in a record of right under Sec. 20 of Act XXXIII of 1871.	Other rights affecting immovable property not expressly provided for.	Other personal rights not expressly provided for.	Othe[…] Suits for or relating to partition.
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	90	31	...	...	...	...	18	...	7
Munsiffs' Courts ...	524	92	3	2	4	46	179	34	[illegible]
Tahsildars' and Naib Tahsildars' Courts.	361	40	3	1	4	80	167	72	[illegible]
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	453	114	50	15	25	235	381	100	[illegible]
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	66	27	21	5	6	53	96	35	30
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,495	304	77	23	39	414	842	248	[illegible]

[illegible]TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE [illegible] DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

46	47	48	49	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
[illegible]	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts and [illegible] accounts for rent.	Suits to set aside or rectify any instrument, contract, order, award or judgment.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of injunction.	Suits relating to the revenue.	*Suits relating to betrothals, marriage, divorce and dower.* Suits connected with betrothals.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits connected with dower.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Any suits not included in the foregoing columns.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,159
8	4	10	2	...	100	102	16	1	10	...	78	11,869
[illegible]	25	175	11	12	805	801	22	2	308	2	151	145,018
107	45	59	1	13	2,492	204	54	13	61	...	325	34,842
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	20	30	415	555	1,421	23	135	4	149	40,478
7	32	71	3	1	38	229	288	4	32	...	27	5,111
...	9	2	...	...	...	1	11	2	...	...	13	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37	56	3,850	1,892	1,812	47	636	6	743	25,092

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF SUITS DISPOSED OF

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED									
VALUE OF SUITS.	Honorary Courts.		Cantonment Small Cause Courts.		District Small Cause Courts.		Munsiffs' Courts.		Tahsil Courts.	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. 5	120	1,269	...	1,129	...	1,425	1,023	15,351	2,666	3,510
Ditto 20	220	4,403	...	2,271	...	4,747	1,804	51,312	3,756	9,517
Ditto 100	274	4,622	...	1,708	...	4,619	1,960	60,063	3,397	9,142
Ditto 500	105	766	...	405	...	1,308	458	12,895	562	[illegible]
Ditto 1,000	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed.	53	11	...	...	...	...	115	77	227	[illegible]
TOTAL ...	786	11,083	...	5,513	...	12,150	6,320	130,698	10,608	[illegible]

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.										
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.		Judicial Assistants' Courts.		Deputy Commissioners' Courts.		Chief Court.	Total.		Total Value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other	Land.	Other.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
904	2,248	56	91	1	1	...	4,860	25,024	16,158	94,226
1,912	8,421	138	451	1	3	...	7,891	81,196	104,454	979,087
3,200	12,168	316	984	3	3	...	9,050	93,549	435,083	4,094,116
1,440	6,023	416	859	5	9	...	3,195	23,992	588,919	4,352,083
191	841	82	593	2	7	...	289	1,453	209,429	999,069
67	245	45	336	4	14	...	116	595	208,235	1,101,048
3	5	2	34	...	1	...	5	40	35,920	240,021
...	...	3	18	1	6	...	4	24	76,165	631,423
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	415,025	340,000
629	1,871	177	508	3	35	2	1,204	2,602	...	...
8,645	[illegible]	1,236	3,876	21	79	2	26,615	228,477	2,089,388	12,795,072

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE
IN THE PUNJAB DURING

1	2	3	4	5
	NUMBER OF CASES ON THE FILE.			
CLASS OF COURTS.	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1880.	Re-admitted and received by transfer.	Total for disposal.
Small Cause Courts ...	530	18,092	355	18,977
Honorary Courts ...	686	11,640	441	12,767
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,520	144,890	5,223	158,633
Tahsildars' and Naib Tahsildars' Courts.	1,598	34,867	1,419	37,844
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	2,925	41,384	1,758	46,067
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	526	5,031	282	5,819
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	11	109	6	126
Chief Court ...	1	2	...	3
TOTAL ...	14,797	256,015	9,464	280,276

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1880.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISPOSED OF WITHOUT DECREE.				DECREE PASSED — *Without contest.*			
Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.	Compromised.	Decreed on Confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.
...	2,465	201	1,775	2,434	3,234	2,889	81
1	2,382	82	1,394	1,067	2,634	990	33
5	26,149	1,069	20,114	20,287	27,380	12,817	676
5	6,016	596	5,118	3,163	5,830	2,394	232
4	8,262	768	3,912	8,175	5,701	2,943	267
3	682	107	436	297	672	300	17
2	15	4	14	8	5	6	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	45,971	2,827	32,763	30,432	45,456	22,339	1,306

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Results of the
in the Punjab during

1	14	15	16
	Decree passed		
	With contest.		
Class of Courts.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.
Small Cause Courts ...	3,729	1,215	18,023
Honorary Courts ...	2,680	937	12,200
Munsiffs' Courts ...	30,642	10,666	149,805
Tahsildars' and Naib Tahsildars' Courts ...	8,997	3,865	36,216
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	11,327	5,817	42,176
Judicial Assistant Courts ...	1,815	1,020	5,349
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	31	21	106
Chief Court ...	1	...	2
Total ..	59,222	23,541	263,877

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23
					Average duration of suits.	
Number of cases referred to arbitration.	Pending.	Pending over two months.	Pending over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
206	954	24	22	140	15	14
214	567	45	2	44	30	20
1,661	8,828	269	11	1,868	25	17
770	1,668	166	31	753	28	18
800	3,891	533	147	2,239	36	24
174	470	84	69	684	50	36
2	20	4	2	14	82	30
...	1	...	...	...	235	9
3,827	19,399	1,125	284	5,742	30	19

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED					
							Heard *ex-parte*.			
							Confirmed.			
Class of Courts.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1880.	Re-admitted and received by transfer.	Total	Transferred to other districts.	Dismissed for default, or under Section 557 of Act X of 1877.	Under Section 551 of Act X of 1877.	In absence of Respondent.	Modified.	Reversed.
Assistant Commissioner's Courts	33	104	3	140	...	11	6	11	—	2
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	724	9,845	230	10,799	...	525	1,786	542	38	60
Deputy Commissioners' Courts...	129	2,046	29	2,204	...	94	624	74	8	12
Total ...	886	11,995	262	13,143	...	630	2,416	627	46	74
Commissioners' Courts ...	665	4,402	70	5,137	3	134	430	89	2	17
Chief Court { Regular ...	221	494	...	715	3	11	...	108	—	—
Chief Court { Special ...	470	1,692	...	2,162	10	23	...	892	—	—
Total .	1,356	6,588	70	8,014	16	168	430	1,089	2	17
Grand Total...	2,242	18,583	332	21,157	16	798	2,846	1,716	48	[illegible]

Appellate Courts of the Punjab during the year 1880.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
of										
Contested.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Pending at end of year.	Pending over two months.	Pending over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 561, Act X of 1877.	Objections allowed.
70	18	14	8	140	...	...	...	91	...	...
3,315	746	1,452	1,240	9,704	1,095	220	157	31	31	26
529	113	326	185	1,965	239	53	70	25	...	...
3,914	877	1,792	1,433	11,809	1,334	273	227	30	31	26
2,079	240	798	260	4,052	1,085	462	228	57	5	2
103	32	66	18	341	374	35	283	194	1	...
215	12	69	210	1,431	731	161	442	101	1	...
2,397	284	933	488	5,824	2,190	658	953	76	7	2
6,311	1,161	2,725	1,921	17,633	3,524	931	1,180	45	38	28

No. 37.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Applications to execute Decrees.				
Class of Courts.	Pending.	Filed in 1880.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Decrees completely executed.
Small Cause Courts ...	446	11,695	26	12,167	2,774
Honorary Courts ...	695	4,628	7	5,330	2,308
Munsiffs' Courts ...	13,099	87,583	173	100,855	30,371
Tahsildars' and Naib Tahsildars' Courts ...	2,061	18,205	90	20,356	8,158
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts	4,745	26,141	606	31,492	9,755
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	398	2,502	31	2,931	806
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	2	16	3	21	6
Total ...	21,446	150,770	936	173,152	54,242

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.				
						Movable Property		*Immovable Property.*		
Decrees partially executed.	Applications wholly infructuous.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Arrest of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Sections 305, or 326, of Act X of 1877.
4,565	3,350	750	11,439	728	1,720	4,562	344	...	...	43
1,369	1,176	21	4,874	546	138	3,491	870	368	162	13
28,338	30,991	178	69,878	10,977	5,711	65,445	15,428	5,792	2,378	293
4,809	5,583	71	18,621	1,735	859	10,705	2,154	945	177	22
7,789	9,534	259	27,341	4,151	2,190	14,931	3,859	3,426	1,314	111
730	680	31	2,307	624	153	1,299	316	200	49	4
4	9	1	20	1	1	5	2	1	1	...
47,604	51,323	1,311	154,480	18,672	10,772	100,438	22,973	10,732	4,081	486

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Dis

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations			
		Com			
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17a.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	80	877	1,370	36
Gurgaon ...	7	13	277	606	14
Karnál ...	6	26	487	522	18
Hissár ...	6	24	248	308	15
Rohtak ...	5	24	325	567	14
Sirsa ...	4	29	79	131	3
Umballa ...	10	43	715	1,307	19
Ludhiána ...	6	45	547	1,182	13
Simla ...	4	...	56	99	12
Jullundur ...	9	44	743	1,284	22
Hosiárpur ...	12	77	627	2,241	8
Kangra ...	16	24	230	545	39
Amritsar ...	5	58	1,047	2,087	40
Gurdáspur ...	8	32	305	1,183	14
Siálkot ...	7	52	478	2,073	15
Lahore ...	6	41	1,010	1,822	24
Gujránwála ...	6	31	404	628	12
Ferozepore ...	8	40	386	1,629	11
Ráwalpindi ...	9	59	961	858	15
Jhelum ...	5	66	419	557	2
Gujrát ...	4	92	351	935	...
Shahpur ...	4	24	271	510	13
Mooltan ...	7	16	622	970	24
Jhang ...	4	10	346	493	25
Montgomery ...	5	8	122	203	12
Muzaffargarh ...	4	13	288	407	7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	4	282	466	24
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	13	540	844	31
Bannu ...	5	8	368	537	24
Pesháwar ...	8	22	829	1,142	30
Hazára ...	4	4	111	137	2
Kohát ...	3	1	61	32	1
Total ...	202	1,023	14,412	27,674	559

TRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880-81.

AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14
pulsory.					Optional.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17 a).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 (d).	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, Section 18 c, and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs.	A.				
—	—	...	...		...	...	...	...
7	90	2,460	6,150	0	306	700	2	58
8	14	932	2,330	0	198	474	1	39
—	45	1,098	2,774	0	296	368	2	15
9	38	642	1,605	0	97	169	...	1
1	8	639	2,352	8	207	526	2	15
18	26	286	712	8	60	79	...	...
1	31	2,116	5,285	0	405	650	5	6
—	6	1,793	4,482	8	124	170	...	...
—	5	172	430	0	13	5	...	...
3	20	2,126	5,311	0	195	329	3	2
2	33	2,988	7,465	0	391	1,175	2	1
8	—	846	2,117	0	97	252	...	...
1	49	3,282	8,205	0	593	1,360	2	1
3	11	1,548	3,870	0	150	420	2	4
1	31	2,650	6,623	0	113	309	...	...
6	47	2,950	7,367	8	166	348	1	3
—	8	1,083	2,709	0	67	77	...	...
24	19	2,109	5,270	8	119	420	...	1
16	—	1,903	4,747	8	342	176	...	...
—	—	1,044	2,610	0	135	116	...	...
—	1	1,379	3,447	8	201	501	...	1
—	3	821	2,052	8	56	154	...	...
5	21	1,668	4,167	8	80	98	2	...
—	13	887	2,217	8	40	138	...	1
—	1	346	865	0	8	30	...	...
—	6	720	1,794	8	63	85	...	...
1	8	784	1,961	8	29	15	1	...
—	1	1,429	3,565	0	105	149	24	...
—	2	939	2,347	8	177	175	...	3
—	28	2,061	5,152	8	144	88	...	11
—	—	254	633	0	6	8	...	...
—	—	95	237	8	11	1	...	...
108	374	44,350	110,828	8	4,994	9,565	49	162

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18		
	Registrations affecting Immovable					
	Optional.					
Name of Office.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration	...	...	...	...		
Delhi ...	...	11	1,077	542	8	0
Gurgaon ...	...	...	712	356	0	0
Karnál ...	...	2	683	343	0	0
Hissár ...	...	1	268	134	0	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	750	375	8	0
Sirsa ...	...	...	139	69	8	0
Umballa ...	...	6	1,072	542	0	0
Ludhiána ...	...	...	294	148	0	0
Simla ...	...	...	18	9	0	0
Jullundur ...	...	1	530	267	0	0
Hoshiárpur ...	...	2	1,571	785	0	0
Kangra ...	...	...	349	174	8	0
Amritsar ...	...	...	1,956	978	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	...	1	577	290	8	0
Siálkot ...	...	...	422	211	0	0
Lahore ...	...	2	520	260	0	0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	144	72	0	0
Ferozepore ...	...	...	540	270	0	0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	518	259	0	0
Jhelum ...	...	...	251	130	0	0
Gujrát ...	...	...	703	351	8	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	210	106	0	0
Mooltan ...	...	2	182	95	0	0
Jhang ...	...	...	179	89	0	0
Montgomery ...	1	...	39	19	8	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	148	74	8	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	45	26	8	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	278	138	8	0
Bannu ...	...	...	355	177	8	0
Pesháwar ...	...	...	243	125	0	0
Hazára ...	...	...	14	7	0	0
Kohát ...	...	...	12	6	0	0
Total ...	1	28	14,799	7,433	0	0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880-81—*(continued)*.

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
PROPERTY, BOOK I	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.					Number of sealed Wills deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property. (Section 18 (*d*).)	Obligations for the payment of money. (Section 18 (*f*).)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f*).	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
Rs.					Rs. A. P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,88,822	186	494	277	957	957 0 0	1	35
4,44,495	64	518	137	719	719 8 0	...	4
5,90,423	139	296	50	485	485 0 0	...	...
2,88,379	67	158	106	331	332 0 0	...	3
3,35,904	22	398	121	541	541 8 0	...	3
1,37,933	17	118	97	232	232 0 0	...	...
10,38,166	127	508	284	919	917 8 0	...	23
7,64,775	8	133	163	304	304 0 0	...	12
8,23,469	2	35	57	94	94 0 0	...	...
9,43,901	38	119	196	353	353 0 0	1	15
10,73,697	97	163	244	504	504 0 0	...	8
3,90,893	11	28	131	170	172 0 0	...	3
14,91,941	117	173	283	573	573 0 0	1	29
5,88,285	42	121	87	250	251 8 0	...	7
10,48,884	57	39	144	340	240 0 0	...	4
15,50,241	68	265	203	536	536 0 0	1	23
3,98,790	16	42	103	161	161 0 0	1	5
9,31,110	39	412	247	698	698 0 0	...	15
14,16,436	29	104	185	318	318 0 0	...	5
3,86,981	6	78	341	425	425 0 0	...	5
4,57,925	4	264	101	369	369 0 0	...	...
3,74,101	21	9	182	212	213 8 0	...	2
12,57,435	60	178	203	441	441 0 0	1	7
3,45,169	8	34	122	164	164 0 0	...	2
1,74,798	4	67	108	179	179 0 0	...	5
3,65,085	23	184	1	208	208 0 0	...	...
3,13,626	9	29	179	217	217 8 6	...	4
7,21,437	43	50	132	225	225 0 0	...	6
3,82,701	4	53	51	108	108 0 0	...	3
11,58,515	12	133	238	383	382 8 0	...	9
95,135	...	9	19	28	35 0 0	...	2
40,530	...	3	7	10	6 0 0	...	2
2,23,19,982	1,340	5,215	4,799	11,354	11,362 8 0	6	241

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	27	28	29	30
Name of Office.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	2
Karnál ...	...	1	...	2
Hissar ...	...	...	...	3
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	3
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	...	1	1	37
Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	12
Simla ...	...	...	...	1
Jullundur ...	...	...	...	7
Hoshiárpur ...	1	3	...	7
Kángra ...	...	...	...	4
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	7
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	10
Lahore ...	...	...	...	6
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore ...	...	2	...	1
Ráwalpindi ...	...	1	...	8
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	2
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	4
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	4
Mooltan ...	...	3	...	2
Jhang ...	...	1	...	1
Montgomery ...	...	1	...	1
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	2	...	4
Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	3	2
Bannu ...	...	1	...	2
Peshávar ...	...	1	...	1
Hazára ...	...	1	...	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	1	18	4	134

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

31	32	33			34			35		
Number of Powers-of-Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 24, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...			...			19,002	9	9
63	233	7,789	8	0	3,712	0	0	4,212	0	9
11	85	3,421	8	0	1,460	8	0	2,611	10	11
16	44	3,572	0	0	1,389	0	0	2,250	2	10
9	104	2,083	0	0	886	14	0	2,064	2	3
4	93	3,281	8	0	1,295	0	0	2,166	13	9
8	64	1,014	0	0	501	0	0	1,132	10	6
29	222	6,836	8	0	2,709	8	0	3,894	3	0
5	409	4,982	8	0	1,618	3	9	2,806	0	9
25	19	533	0	0	221	0	0	810	9	0
4	239	5,991	0	0	2,037	8	0	3,949	4	11
6	245	8,790	8	0	2,946	0	0	5,597	11	8
4	61	2,475	8	0	853	8	0	2,585	9	3
27	315	9,872	0	0	3,731	8	0	4,745	0	7
9	90	4,440	0	0	1,463	0	0	2,614	4	11
5	94	7,090	0	0	1,931	8	0	3,048	9	9
57	209	8,255	8	0	2,767	8	0	4,376	13	8
1	64	2,962	0	0	866	8	0	2,072	5	0
10	260	6,298	8	0	2,351	0	0	3,011	0	9
35	209	5,344	8	0	1,886	4	0	3,952	13	6
3	92	3,185	0	0	1,098	0	0	1,872	9	9
1	61	4,168	0	0	1,386	0	0	2,495	15	2
6	119	2,380	0	0	992	8	0	1,627	7	8
23	102	4,731	8	0	1,780	0	0	2,680	8	6
3	47	2,478	8	0	782	9	0	1,656	9	1
4	32	1,083	8	0	364	0	0	1,267	6	9
3	4	2,077	0	0	669	0	0	1,825	4	10
12	40	2,221	8	0	766	10	0	1,914	11	9
21	41	3,952	8	0	1,167	12	0	2,547	15	5
3	47	2,645	0	0	813	0	0	2,027	9	3
4	53	5,696	0	0	2,065	0	0	3,803	12	5
...	4	683	0	0	166	0	0	851	15	7
4	...	257	8	0	79	8	0	647	13	0
415	3,701	1,30,592	0	0	46,757	4	9	1,02,124	4	8

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1880-81.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	1,67,837	23,415	2,71,968	2,25,069	70,314
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,083	3,491	11,405	10,289	4,607
	Balabgarh ...	III.	5,793	958	4,016	3,673	1,301
	Farídabad ...	III.	7,415	365	3,790	3,883	272
	Najafgarh ...	III.	4,012	2,474	2,793	3,488	1,779
Gurgaon.	Rewári ...	III.	24,088	30,618	32,962	34,331	29,249
	Farukhnagar ...	III.	9,252	2,788	8,028	7,556	3,260
	Palwal ...	III.	10,624	812	8,407	6,925	2,294
	Fírozpur ...	III.	8,201	1,657	6,497	5,975	2,179
	Sohna ...	III.	7,362	2,029	4,689	4,152	2,566
	Núh ...	III.	4,222	462	2,556	1,679	1,339
	Hodal ...	III.	6,443	1,077	3,142	1,861	3,258
Karnál.	Karnál ...	II.	23,984	6,140	18,912	22,861	2,192
	Pánipat ...	III.	24,483	8,651	21,370	24,256	5,765
	Kaithal ...	III.	15,809	3,396	13,663	13,146	3,913
	Pundri ...	III.	5,430	914	2,018	1,627	1,305
	Kunjpura ...	III.	5,048	1,463	1,720	1,614	1,573
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,101	2,423	10,663	9,364	3,722
	Hánsi ...	III.	12,643	2,119	8,373	6,228	4,264
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,759	42,656	34,641	27,427	49,870
	Fatehabad ...	III.	3,079	1,625	2,160	2,336	1,449
	Rattia ...	III.	3,122	168	737	611	294
	Tohána ...	III.	4,155	765	984	584	1,163

ROHTAK.	Rohtak	...	III.	15,025	1,706	7,337	8,094	941
	Beri	...	III.	9,202	8,558	9,102	9,025	8,635
	Jhajjar	...	III.	12,465	1,147	5,773	6,328	592
	Bahádurgarh	...	III.	7,127	2,570	3,747	3,675	2,642
	Kharkhaudá	...	III.	4,184	469	1,961	2,053	377
	Gohána	...	III.	7,302	749	4,542	4,078	1,213
SIRSA.	Sirsa	...	II.	12,156	20,100	12,489	21,714	10,875
	Fázilka	...	III.	6,856	18,320	16,972	13,806	21,486
	Ellenabad	...	III.	3,965	2,169	1,733	2,576	1,326
	Ránia	...	III.	4,619	853	1,217	1,341	729
	Rori	...	III.	3,069	400	448	527	321
UMBALLA.	Umballa	...	II.	25,217	8,875	22,531	19,928	11,478
	Jagádhri	...	III.	12,289	5,527	14,535	12,020	8,042
	Sádaura	...	III.	10,796	3,455	4,641	3,742	4,354
	Rúpar	...	III.	9,369	4,601	9,171	6,721	7,051
	Búriya	...	III.	7,394	2,040	3,178	3,303	1,915
	Thánesar	...	III.	6,008	1,189	4,134	4,083	1,240
	Shahabad	...	III.	10,218	2,076	4,442	4,192	2,326
	Kharar	...	III.	4,264	2,985	3,808	3,335	3,458
	Píhewa	...	III.	3,402	1,381	2,716	1,980	2,117
	Radaur	...	III.	4,083	1,190	1,985	1,696	1,479
	Ládwa	...	III.	4,061	3,451	4,229	3,644	4,036
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána	...	II.	44,223	45,093	57,353	54,497	47,949
	Jagraon	...	III.	16,687	7,162	10,171	9,367	7,966
	Raekot	...	III.	9,247	1,039	3,286	3,158	1,167
	Máchiwára	...	III.	5,970	1,378	3,336	3,864	850
	Khanna	...	III.	3,903	4,908	4,770	3,594	6,084
	Bhilolpur	...	III.	2,832	865	1,368	1,168	1,065
SIMLA	Simla	...	I.	17,440	16,203	1,59,806	1,75,317	691

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1880-81—*(Continued)*.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	II.	50,924	907	32,954	30,113	3,748
	Kartárpur ...	III.	11,053	1,361	5,424	4,553	2,233
	Aláwalpur ...	III.	4,836	547	1,376	1,319	604
	A'dampur ...	III.	4,153	272	1,380	1,172	480
	Banga ...	III.	4,817	1,645	3,232	2,262	2,615
	Nawashahr ...	III.	5,351	461	1,837	1,423	875
	Ráhon ...	III.	12,914	3,591	7,293	6,318	4,566
	Phillour ...	III.	6,251	2,807	4,922	4,335	3,394
	Núrmahal ...	III.	9,025	1,209	4,356	3,406	2,159
	Mahatpur ...	III.	6,851	971	1,542	1,362	1,115
	Nakodar ...	III.	9,780	3,538	4,182	4,672	3,048
Hoshiárpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	21,307	19,691	33,327	30,632	22,386
	Urmar Tánda ...	III.	13,970	259	3,866	4,020	105
	Mukerián-Tikkowál ...	III.	5,116	1,026	2,137	1,675	1,488
	Dasúya-Kaithan ...	III.	8,677	481	2,237	2,109	609
	Anandpur ...	III.	6,405	665	2,369	1,930	1,104
	Hariána ...	III	7,802	244	2,683	2, 65	362
	Una ...	III.	4,908	457	1,948	1,508	897
	Miáni ...	III.	7,942	66	1,281	1,367	—20*
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,874	465	1,603	1,955	113
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I.	3,841	2,515	3,623	4,372	1,766
	Núrpur ...	III.	5,749	66	5,148	3,576	1,638
	Jawálamukhi ...	III.	2,421	441	2,070	1,748	763
	Haripur ...	III.	2,173	1,589	1,665	1,357	1,897
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	3,431	741	1,492	1,338	895
	Kángra ...	III.	5,388	722	4,662	3,429	1,955

Amritsar.	Amritsar	...	I.	1,52,176	1,40,422	3,05,440	3,10,703	1,35,159
	Jandiála	...	III.	6,548	4,045	4,733	5,056	3,722
	Majítha	...	III.	6,090	238	1,195	1,157	276
	Rámdás	...	III.	4,506	272	1,248	1,361	159
	Taru Táran	...	III.	3,212	1,441	5,340	5,757	1,024
	Vairowál	...	III.	6,640	1,103	2,245	2,043	1,305
Gurdáspur.	Dalhousie	...	I.	2,000	993	7,047	7,962	78
	Gurdáspur	...	III.	4,288	201	3,807	3,516	492
	Batala	...	III.	24,708	5,629	18,955	15,337	9,247
	Dínanagar	...	III.	5,593	2,314	6,647	7,442	1,519
	Kalánaur	...	III.	4,960	603	2,551	2,557	597
	Pathánkot	...	III.	4,345	2,296	3,630	3,190	2,736
	Narot	...	III.	2,695	1,201	2,419	2,116	1,504
	Sujánpur	...	III.	6,035	1,147	3,323	3,783	685
	Naina Kot	...	III.	1,451	224	808	793	239
	Srígovindpur	...	III.	4,247	192	2,699	2,886	5
	Bahárampur	...	III.	2,683	410	1,476	1,877	9
	Dera Nának	...	III.	5,669	1,487	4,647	4,743	1,391
	Darman	...	III.	1,624	211	694	527	378
	Sukhuchuk	...	III.	3,367	1,058	1,674	1,492	1,240
	Fatahgarh	...	III.	4,195	926	1,838	1,795	969
	Shahpur	...	III.	1,258	1,324	1,107	2,025	406
Siálkot.	Siálkot	...	II.	33,705	2,951	31,112	24,230	9,833
	Jámki	...	III.	4,201	389	2,222	1,423	1,188
	Daska	...	III.	5,520	124	1,523	1,591	56
	Zafarwál	...	III.	4,985	179	2,692	2,748	123
	Sankhatra	...	III.	2,379	435	1,148	1,195	388
	Kila Sobha Singh	...	III.	5,153	469	2,251	2,148	572
	Pasrúr	...	III.	8,277	296	3,361	3,091	566
	Nárowál	...	III.	4,558	912	2,825	2,239	1,498
	Mitránwálí	...	III.	3,753	555	820	876	499

* Debit balance.

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the year 1880-81—*(continued)*.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lahore.	Lahore ...	I.	1,45,026	50,070	1,99,657	2,20,795	28,932
	Kasúr ...	III.	17,316	8,006	19,682	18,338	9,350
	Khem Karn ...	III.	5,529	263	2,973	2,928	308
	Chunián ...	III.	8,566	917	4,705	5,317	305
	Sharakpur ...	III.	4,596	724	2,758	3,056	426
	Patti ...	III.	6,393	474	2,545	2,809	210
	Khudián ...	III.	2,903	1,043	1,137	1,300	880
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II.	18,627	16,977	40,399	40,460	16,916
	Zíra ...	III.	3,471	267	2,178	2,054	391
	Muktsar ...	III.	2,983	2,052	1,482	1,449	2,092
	Dharmkot ...	III.	5,471	1,554	2,185	2,668	1,071
	Makhu ...	III.	1,715	2,639	1,360	467	3,523
Gujránwála.	Gujránwála ...	II.	22,182	10,290	30,152	27,063	13,379
	Wazírabad ...	III.	16,790	3,495	16,730	14,448	5,777
	Rámnagar ...	III.	6,831	2,305	4,726	5,014	2,017
	Akálgarh ...	III.	4,313	75	1,605	1,483	197
	Eminabad ...	III.	5,887	103	2,385	1,974	514
	Pindi Bhattián ...	III.	3,520	246	1,237	1,620	463
	Háfizabad ...	III.	2,454	128	820	657	291
	Jalálpur ...	III.	2,357	684	727	698	713
	Sodhra ...	III.	4,456	494	930	837	587
	Kila Sobha Singh ...	III.	2,811	946	1,655	1,009	1,592

Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi	...	II.	25,345	13,805	1,05,093	86,972	31,692
	Attock	...	III.	4,220	141	6,693	3,617	3,217
	Murree	...	I.	7,939	837	14,943	13,849	1,931
	Hazro	...	III.	6,551	10,969	17,345	14,486	15,828
	Pindigheb	...	III.	8,600	3,146	3,735	3 661	3,220
	Makhad	...	III.	4,195	2,646	3,190	2,552	3,284
Jhelum.	Jhelum	...	II.	19,980	30,100	50,522	35,970	44,652
	Pind Dádan Khan	...	III.	16,673	16,512	29,793	22,085	24,220
	Chakwál	...	III.	5,715	2,462	4,144	3,583	3,223
	Talagang	...	III.	5,886	1,527	2,873	3,231	1,169
Gujrát.	Gujrát	...	II.	18,489	2,856	13,063	10,785	5,134
	Jalálpur	...	III.	12,836	2,235	7,614	6,380	3,469
	Kunja	...	III.	5,796	257	1,505	1,140	623
	Dinga	...	III.	4,946	890	2,517	1,194	2,213
Shahpur.	Miáni	...	III.	6,857	670	9,096	4,607	5,159
	Sáhiwál	...	III.	8,900	6,906	8,139	7,354	7,691
	Khusháb	...	III.	8,509	17,168	8,643	9,114	16,697
	Bhera	...	III.	14,514	3,597	11,518	12,588	2,527
	Shahpur	...	III.	4,743	130	1,508	1,486	152
	Girat	...	III.	2,799	3,849	4,160	2,147	5,862
Mooltan.	Mooltan	...	I.	57,240	38,109	88,435	83,712	42,832
	Shujabad	...	III.	6,434	9,784	6,652	5,473	10,963
	Kahror	...	III.	5,282	469	3,328	3,247	550
	Talamba	...	III.	2,740	51	957	914	94
	Jalálpur	...	III.	3,867	6,449	3,255	3,692	6,012
	Dunyapur	...	III.	2,656	1,099	695	713	1,081
Jhang.	Jhang and Maghiána	...	II.	21,872	12,840	25,005	19,430	18,415
	Chiniot	...	III.	10,714	1,284	6,720	5,430	2,574
	Shorkot	...	III.	2,286	990	1,212	1,105	1,097
	Ahmadpur	...	III.	2,341	586	1,032	788	830

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

DISTRICT.	NAME OF MUNICIPAL TOWN.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1880-81.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II.	3,185	990	3,944	4,464	470
	Kamália ...	III.	7,593	1,538	5,412	4,342	2,608
	Pákpattan	III.	5,994	1,599	4,518	4,288	1,829
	Sayadwála ...	III.	3,396	1,167	1,269	1,596	840
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,430	84	2,690	2,648	126
MUZAFFARGARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	2,712	498	4,013	4,260	251
	Khangarh ...	III.	3,421	1,067	4,018	3,155	1,930
	Shahar Sultán ...	III.	2,131	899	1,514	1,910	503
	Jatoi ...	III.	2,036	543	1,642	1,366	819
	Alipur ...	III.	2,554	1,872	3,985	4,205	1,652
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,616	2,031	3,148	3,972	1,207
	Sitpur ...	III.	2,013	1,069	1,747	2,032	784
DERA ISMAIL KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	III.	19,954	12,129	38,729	40,343	10,515
	Kuláchi ...	III.	7,856	1,921	5,361	5,517	1,765
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,799	869	2,397	2,766	500
	Leiah ...	III.	5,689	4,852	5,828	5,184	5,496
	Karor ...	III.	2,766	1,134	2,209	2,196	1,147
	Pahárpur ...		3,114	1,296	1,827	1,646	1,477
DERA GHÁZI KHAN.	Dera Ghází Khan ...	II.	18,581	10,712	30,104	31,913	8,903
	Jámpur ...	III.	5,555	3,059	4,410	4,247	3,222
	Rájanpur ...	III.	3,634	282	3,471	2,957	796
	Mithánkot ...	III.	2,600	1,642	2,777	2,753	1,666
	Dajal Nowshera ...	III.	7,898	4,500	4,436	4,942	3,994

BANNU.	Edwardes-abad ...	II.	3,900	6,779	23,337	23,185	6,931
	Laki ...	III.	4,368	1,209	2,833	3,061	981
	Isa Khel ...	III.	6,608	245	3,707	3,824	128
	Kálabágh ...	III.	6,070	3,205	7,161	5,440	4,926
PESHÁWAR.	Peshâwar ...	II.	60,205	9,806	2,22,666	2,31,869	603
	Shankargarh ...	III.	1,232	476	2,320	1,640	1,156
HAZARA.	Haripur ...	III.	4,866	3,453	10,556	8,872	5,137
	Abbott-abad ...	III.	1,382	635	3,494	2,979	1,150
	Baffa ...	III.	5,275	1,147	3,312	1,729	2,730
	Nawashahar ...	III.	4,409	459	2,406	1,213	1,652
KOHAT.	Kohát ...	III.	13,339	18,093	34,777	27,780	25,090
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Under Class I. 8 Under Class II. 20 Under Class III. 167	20,95,401	9,92,088	26,67,797	25,41,379	10,55,506

No. 40.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1881.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detailed of Force at end of the year.							Average annual Pay and Allowance of each.					Total cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp-followers and Non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting Man.	Camp-followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.							
																Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Artillery ...	987	176	...	26	26	20	130	987	5	24	12	11	104	860	272	5,690	740	170	104	97	3,51,122
Cavalry ...	2,942	399	9	77	86	130	256	2,869	6	...	51	78	317	2,423	399	8,376	1,062	468	347	93	21,39,777
Infantry ...	1,0137	1,511	6	260	266	212	868	10,272	12	...	109	199	984	8,980	1,419	7,920	863	169	99	78	29,44,135
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,122
Total ...	14,068	2,086	15	363	378	399	1,254	14,130	23	24	174	288	1,405	12,263	2,090	21,995	3,264	807	550	266	54,85,158

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending 31st March 1881.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of Men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average No. of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	3	1	17	124	...	...	135	50	187	35	12	258	10
Cavalry ...	6	6	23	35	208	5	56	111	73	188	61	12	96	21
Infantry ...	12	6	28	61	413	20	80	75	67	155	60	4	131	63

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.		Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains. Jowár (great millet).	Bájra (spiked millet).	Kangni (Italian millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (barley).	China (Panicum miliaceum).
Delhi	...	14,898	1,34,993	52,099	88,359	258	11,811	82,154	[illegible]
Gurgaon	...	112	72,842	1,07,586	2,77,307	677	1,870	1,34,967	[illegible]
Karnál	...	1,14,978	1,12,089	1,80,680	60,419	409	10,621	44,486	[illegible]
Hissar	...	5,433	34,876	1,91,571	6,09,649	...	83	98,779	...
Rohtak	...	6,945	57,498	2,69,412	1,83,985	297	788	46,661	...
Sirsa	...	1,106	21,187	68,939	4,16,581	9	243	1,50,076	71
Umballa	...	88,598	3,54,045	98,443	7,341	1,013	1,31,065	59,793	[illegible]
Ludhiána	...	11,962	2,03,158	93,563	15,651	170	2,60,242	1,48,561	[illegible]
Simla	...	1,893	4,375	...	...	135	1,202	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jullundur	...	7,470	3,00,230	99,942	144	529	1,02,862	17,866	[illegible]
Hoshiárpur	...	32,772	3,31,756	38,922	14,189	942	1,00,517	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kángra	...	1,64,447	1,43,171	412	119	3,552	1,56,899	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amritsar	...	24,747	2,97,032	52,501	163	5,454	51,499	41,578	[illegible]
Gurdáspur	...	80,373	2,85,734	27,690	4,641	4,330	29,893	90,165	[illegible]
Siálkot	...	64,262	3,28,284	42,502	4,590	5,103	66,554	1,16,112	[illegible]
Lahore	...	19,725	3,81,815	68,102	563	4,720	46,261	45,506	[illegible]
Gujránwála	...	13,625	2,30,361	47,129	4,672	1,688	19,124	1,09,819	[illegible]
Ferozepore	...	2,052	3,02,667	2,79,275	85,339	259	59,932	[illegible]	112
Ráwalpindi	...	734	2,77,373	30,241	1,75,076	490	39,654	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhelum	...	2,205	3,95,990	48,595	1,63,055	25	3,597	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gujrát	..	7,493	3,28,489	62,352	1,37,284	905	16,789	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shahpur	...	1,220	1,77,279	22,233	54,213	43	3,075	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mooltan	...	15,447	2,10,728	52,281	12,760	573	371	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhang	...	141	1,75,687	39,463	1,847	144	2,264	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	...	19,947	2,01,299	21,211	306	8,200	2,723	[illegible]	[illegible]
Muzaffargarh	...	38,175	1,83,562	15,798	17,860	200	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,673	2,83,433	18,360	1,10,825	...	542	28,358	[illegible]
Dera Gházi Khan	...	22,939	1,80,781	1,44,746	43,575	1,061	53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bannu	...	1,160	1,95,819	5,384	82,062	...	26,793	43,192	...
Pesháwar	...	21,075	1,16,787	50,215	...	310	1,02,909	[illegible]	312
Hazára	...	12,434	95,324	1,092	18,894	5,174	1,96,298	68,511	[illegible]
Kohát	...	6,377	99,561	3,539	57,628	3,132	24,897	[illegible]	...
Grand Total	...	8,06,418	65,09,225	22,34,278	26,49,097	49,802	14,80,460	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Crop	...	...	65,09,225	27	...	578	1,976	19,09,550	[illegible]
Autumn Crop	...	8,06,418	...	22,34,251	26,49,097	49,224	14,78,484	...	[illegible]

(Actual or Approximate) during 1880-81.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (Cicer arietinum).	Moth (Phaseolus aconitifolius).	Mattar (Peas).	Mash (Phaseolus radiatus).	Mung (Phaseolus mungo).	Masur (Ervum lens).	Arhar (Cojanus flavus).	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
50,191	8,372	1,607	4,009	4,425	542	13,654	...	6,694	...
91,187	97,238	46	4,127	12,068	106	295	...	1,040	...
66,703	6,086	41	6,346	4,526	2,531	...	...	1,406	...
76,583	106,017	...	4,377	26,770	...	...	...	1,873	60
149,341	34,157	200	9,399	12,820	200	...	...	536	...
70,839	125,574	285	299	1,659	527	...	...	312	...
107,723	18,424	1,456	16,859	1,528	23,110	...	3,680	6,750	...
409,646	115,225	...	18,114	16,870	52,828	...	3	3,982	...
9	...	5	105	...	15	¼	226	10	⅝
48,621	73,363	35	17,633	262	6,932	11	454	1,738	1
31,961	29,262	153	17,628	1,776	14,204	115	159	4,451	56
4,133	540	748	24,715	200	2,607	1,031	1,431	1,074	1,621
100,061	19,924	...	6,837	1,339	2,290	...	560	1,966	...
19,490	29,604	7,025	23,847	2,635	26,838	...	83	9,599	1,170
10,407	8,340	270	8,474	2,581	33,408	...	392	4,827	310
102,419	30,016	11	13,194	6,354	10,917	...	702	4,613	...
17,864	43,310	481	969	26,586	169	...	78	3,530	...
224,328	89,420	...	11,328	8,920	11,988	4,312	82	2,676	...
9,319	3,624	15	3,028	7,686	2,532	...	13	1,230	...
15,284	37,142	378	551	10,618	2,102	...	42	784	...
8,744	24,179	395	3,756	321	10,480	...	265	3,096	...
7,030	8,141	31	310	3,670	984	...	2,201	1,064	...
9,173	946	22,820	2,057	454	2,024	50	24	1,426	...
13,717	440	7,737	7,282	2,213	2,389	...	14	1,001	...
21,844	1,513	12,488	2,109	1,278	3,642	294	46	1,280	...
11,305	5,033	26,345	752	136	5,831	...	93	694	...
10,276	3,734	15,989	766	4,578	3,937	...	10	675	...
2,100	85	11,522	325	98	3,985	199	481	434	...
47,628	5,265	1,207	10,506	1,892	1,201	25	6	348	51
...	23,141	105	478	5,144	1,741	261	38	4,365	...
81	13,669	1,003	9,492	269	4,524	...	67	78	817
1,555	779	...	129	13,325	...	...	...	2,730	...
17,39,478	1,000,380	112,396	2,30,491	183,058	234,574	20,247¼	11,150	81,282	4,086⅝
17,39,478	234	112,385	...	...	234,574	4,973	11,150	78,413	112
...	1,000,146	11	2,30,491	183,058	...	15,274¼	...	2,869	3,974⅝

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices—(*concluded*).				Oil-seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarson (mustard).	Til (Sesamum orientale).	Táramira (Sinapis eruca).
Delhi ...	863	...	5,145	857	2	3,783	526	3,904
Gurgaon ...	342	1	551	694	10	3,102	1,221	2,930
Karnál ...	29	...	880	312	8	2,969	2,202	193
Hissar ...	1,114	...	997	529	...	6,084	6,978	4
Rohtak ...	24	...	72	102	...	5,755	1,926	55
Sirsa ...	26	...	36	72	...	15,571	10,010	3,326
Umballa ...	162	...	584	174	3,509	14,564	1,001	3,427
Ludhiána ...	...	...	20	10,190	119	52,084	390	3
Simla ...	4	25	2	...	...	¼	½	...
Jullundur ...	7	...	1,413	207	72	2,274	896	1,304
Hoshiárpur ...	39	...	141	83	1,607	11,402	3,945	2,883
Kángra ...	152	76	267	40	5,665	3,596	9,775	23
Amritsar ...	37	...	891	...	798	4,553	2,304	1,340
Gurdáspur ...	304	...	1,671	3,148	5,522	6,417	16,004	1,178
Siálkot ...	45	...	855	63	3,942	4,190	5,483	1,099
Lahore ...	174	...	1,910	162	15	8,129	2,592	3,940
Gujránwála ...	61	...	103	...	314	13,183	2,073	1,809
Ferozepore ...	227	...	1,024	1,238	...	36,850	5,594	4,077
Rávalpindi ...	25	...	121	14	31	24,787	2,671	38,244
Jhelum ...	9	...	267	1,562	264	11,880	502	47,373
Gujrát ...	226	...	311	530	1,139	9,805	7,274	17,389
Shahpur ...	4	...	32	19	38	12,253	1,755	4,082
Mooltan ...	171	...	70	36	...	8,899	9,468	5,383
Jhang ...	3	...	1	...	...	318	3,061	259
Montgomery ...	217	...	185	225	...	21,619	3,532	21
Muzaffargarh ...	14	...	124	2,018	1	14,016	6,281	4,221
Dera Ismail Khan...	13	...	41	4	2	21,619	7,462	4,642
Dera Gházi Khan...	149	...	87	30	...	19,013	584	9,244
Bannu ...	3	...	36	300	22	209	1,626	4,159
Peshávar ...	18	...	87	...	...	15,004	3,137	35
Hazára ...	...	...	26	...	...	13,482	956	1,012
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	92	3,381	619
Grand Total ...	4,462	102	17,950	22,659	22,980	368,093¼	1,34,350¼	173,973
Spring Crop ...	4,244	1	131	21,205	22,970	360,166	2	173,789
Autumn Crop ...	38	101	17,819	1,404	10	7,927¼	1,34,348¼	184

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

Fibres.		Dyes.						
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kasamba (safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Crops not otherwise specified.	Total.
22,901	461	279	269	3,211	...	21,199	2,643	5,42,275
68,791	1,069	313	453	4,375	...	448	27,183	9,13,312
17,842	825	90	791	4,067	...	14,704	...	6,62,822
16,919	275	1,103	1,059	4,786	...	167	31,364	12,28,048
42,249	878	170	1,378	2,387	...	11,841	34,640	8,74,316
389	10	7	...	737	...	27	...	8,96,918
65,650	1,830	12,012	944	5,543	...	37,097	216	10,78,916
29,741	8,287	1	1,272	23,210	...	25,629	50,072	15,66,031
½	...	...	...	6	85	...	1,515	12,994
19,494	3,224	140	39	4,861	...	39,760	72,128	8,24,245
20,622	6,732	9,559	333	2,421	...	35,637	9,983	7,60,601
4,930	5,872	559	...	4,104	9,895	12,039	6,300	6,37,585
16,347	1,407	17	...	14,369	...	33,085	515	6,89,642
12,500	8,411	682	...	12,931	...	46,895	5,222	7,71,926
36,143	2,372	56	...	8,093	...	42,856	18,770	8,26,682
34,724	725	...	...	4,675	...	2,201	53,668	8,50,540
28,504	117	3	...	35,777	...	20,773	370	6,25,501
11,073	3,783	...	...	4,785	...	2,074	6,486	13,16,187
25,793	1,292	221	...	2,539	...	564	195	7,25,719
10,210	590	144	...	1,840	...	265	...	7,97,856
16,237	412	2,383	70	16,128	...	6,349	...	7,41,905
20,662	210	...	...	1,201	...	1,158	673	3,38,221
33,816	5	8	37,529	679	...	4,601	39,672	4,74,625
28,488	...	1	11	18,510	...	223	10,265	3,27,445
23,472	57	...	3	2,248	...	175	1,264	3,71,749
28,686	1	56	16,814	3,272	...	5,808	3,861	4,04,092
9,909	2	...	...	1,939	...	242	2,173	5,31,824
99,545	...	75	11,655	1,393	...	83	2,650	5,62,942
5,128	1	...	...	2,252	...	3,000	5,032	4,44,258
14,089	110	...	...	9,194	...	17,106	172	4,90,465
7,972	...	...	...	1,202	136	490	2,927	4,57,210
13,174	...	...	...	701	...	20	...	2,51,527
786,030¼	48,958	27,879	72,618	203,436	10,816	3,86,516	3,89,659	21,998,379
196	53	27,873	...	138,793	9,980	21,199	2,23,987	11,622,036
785,834¼	48,905	6	72,618	64,643	836	3,65,317	1,65,672	10,376,343

No. 43.—STATEMENT OF

DISTRICTS.		Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.
Delhi	...	165,627	969	425	3,025
Gurgaon	...	157,740	729	1,536	7,351
Karnál	...	193,653	2,775	993	15,801
Hissár	...	94,500	853	715	5,439
Rohtak	...	88,723	1,336	919	8,556
Sirsa	...	78,794	813	401	2,587
Umballa	...	340,270	8,600	3,035	11,767
Ludhiána	...	270,238	1,157	648	7,430
Simla	...	9,145	116	112	120
Jullundur	...	446,682	3,617	1,063	8,501
Hoshiárpur	...	334,099	4,336	3,534	6,256
Kángra	...	311,868	1,741	2,343	857
Amritsar	...	174,056	1,443	1,475	6,086
Gurdáspur	...	174,651	2,530	1,370	5,408
Siálkot	...	385,985	4,676	1,137	3,999
Lahore	...	173,409	1,732	1,591	13,128
Gujránwála	...	122,689	657	757	4,600
Ferozepore	...	294,254	2,469	2,246	9,076
Ráwalpindi	...	220,902	4,288	604	16,056
Jhelum	...	229,653	5,763	711	22,815
Gujrát	...	192,270	3,941	991	8,806
Shahpur	...	231,936	920	1,009	9,071
Mooltan	...	168,809	1,151	521	10,350
Jhang	...	124,250	1,752	236	3,297
Montgomery	...	260,636	472	866	6,951
Muzaffargarh	...	137,304	3,073	1,130	4,169
Dera Ismail Khan	...	182,257	3,228	496	11,146
Dera Ghází Khan	...	81,901	2,913	450	4,722
Bannu	...	127,609	2,620	481	18,478
Peshάwar	...	178,611	3,363	1,274	7,548
Hazára	...	77,364	1,183	528	3,716
Kohát	...	91,532	1,022	176	3,464
TOTAL	...	6,121,417	76,238	33,773	251,068

NOTE.—This table was prepared for the Report for 1878-79.

STOCK IN THE PUNJAB.

Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
36,000	4,500	295	4,946	26,424	39
36,486	4,974	464	4,477	84,833	11
61,862	7,457	702	6,114	33,558	39
80,302	4,107	6,690	1,637	32,832	6
38,599	5,962	1,774	8,584	34,487	...
81,528	...	8,180	1,149	24,427	24
131,492	8,896	112	10,205	90,816	62
67,505	221	1,811	11,956	65,214	62
1,610	361	...	...	3,049	...
44,987	86	563	16,421	87,074	185
108,953	100	530	2,555	112,835	71
143,840	...	95	17	82,950	27
47,214	50	311	1,875	56,129	163
73,495	3,975	77	4,475	57,722	59
34,661	108	93	1,326	94,746	35
80,500	...	712	4,922	67,874	80
41,562	60	2,681	652	69,563	87
79,101	57	3,741	10,014	75,141	201
144,985	109	23,854	105	55,653	82
275,845	...	9,399	2	41,731	52
77,084	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
166,249	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
326,130	...	23,854	105	55,653	82
221,560	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
469,766	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
95,871	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
485,308	...	10,738	18	58,940	223
91,015	...	6,930	21	12,125	70
71,744	...	7,341	5	39,936	69
65,268	66	2,913	189	43,483	101
99,915	...	208	6	29,519	5
83,576	...	2,164	10	21,166	24
3,864,013	41,161	125,584	92,855	1,803,278	2,518

It is revised quinquennially.

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Districts.	Rent per acre for					
	Rice.		Indigo.		Cotton.	
	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	10 0 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	4 0 0
Gurgaon ...	8 0 0	1 9 6	5 7 0	2 0 0	9 2 0	1 8 0
Karnál ...	4 15 0	2 14 0	8 10 0	5 7 0	7 0 0	5 1 0
Hissár ...	8 12 0	0 8 0	2 0 0	0 8 0	4 12 10	0 4 0
Rohtak ...	6 8 0	1 8 0	5 8 0	2 4 0	4 12 0	0 13 0
Sirsa ...	14 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	6 8 0	4 0 0
Umballa ...	5 15 0	3 1 0	4 4 0	2 1 0	7 10 0	4 8 0
Ludhiána ...	11 0 0	7 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	...	...	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur ...	12 12 0	2 8 0	16 10 0	1 8 0	18 0 0	4 0 0
Hoshiárpur ...	22 0 0	0 15 9	30 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	2 0 0
Kángra ...	12 4 0	...	...	...	...	1 15 3
Amritsar ...	11 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	6 0 0	4 0 0
Siálkot ...	29 1 4	1 4 0	...	...	20 0 0	2 0 0
Lahore ...	10 0 3	4 5 9	...	...	6 2 6	2 7 4
Gujránwála ...	5 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	5 0 9	3 0 0
Ferozepore ...	2 13 4	1 5 4	3 0 7	1 12 0	3 3 0	1 14 8
Ráwalpindi ...	25 0 0	5 12 0	...	...	6 0 0	0 3 0
Jhelum ...	20 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	8 0 0
Gujrát ...	4 13 4	1 3 8	5 9 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	0 8 0
Shahpur ...	13 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	5 0 0
Mooltan ...	30 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	6 0 0	37 0 0	14 0 0
Jhang ...	11 12 0	7 8 0	17 8 0	9 12 0	18 5 4	12 7 0
Montgomery ...	14 5 8	9 3 2	20 0 0	6 0 0	8 12 6	5 12 8
Muzaffargarh ...	11 10 8	7 11 1	11 6 0	8 10 11	9 0 11	6 6 1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	3 9 0	2 5 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	10 4 3	5 2 1	4 10 0	3 1 8	4 13 3	2 14 4
Bannu ...	12 10 0	6 5 0	...	...	7 0 0	3 8 0
Peshãwar ...	25 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	2 8 0
Hazára ...	16 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	3 0 0
Kohát ...	25 2 0	14 5 0	...	...	25 4 0	4 1 0
Grand Average ...	12 12 4	4 9 6	9 1 0	6	10 4 9	3 13 7

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880-81.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.		Opium.		Tobacco.	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	12 0 0	5 0 0
15 0 0	1 8 0	...	...	9 0 0	0 12 0
11 5 0	8 5 0	...	...	11 5 0	8 0 0
8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
12 0 0	1 12 0	...	...	6 8 0	1 0 0
35 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	28 0 0	0 10 0
14 8 0	7 13 0	13 8 0	7 13 0	11 5 0	6 1 0
15 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
...	...	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
68 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	7 1 0	25 0 0	5 0 0
50 0 0	2 10 8	32 0 0	5 0 0	64 0 0	4 0 0
16 9 6	11 0 6	48 0 0	...	...	5 7 3
9 0 0	4 0 0	18 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0
12 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	6 0 0
30 4 10	1 13 0	...	...	22 8 0	6 0 0
19 10 0	10 2 0	10 0 0	4 12 4	10 12 0	3 12 5
13 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0
37 5 4	23 10 0	3 6 8	1 15 4	2 6 8	1 4 8
23 5 0	11 10 6	80 0 0	4 0 0	40 0 0	2 0 0
30 0 0	15 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
6 10 0	1 2 8	5 0 0	1 4 0	5 2 8	0 15 1
52 0 0	20 0 0	51 0 0	25 0 0	31 0 0	13 0 0
...	...	...	...	27 0 0	11 0 0
44 10 8	30 12 4	38 14 5	25 15 2	16 8 0	11 5 4
23 7 2	15 8 0	15 7 0	8 3 3	13 10 0	10 1 0
34 4 0	19 15 0	13 7 0	10 0 0	23 13 4	13 12 10
15 6 0	10 3 0	12 0 0	9 0 0	11 0 0	6 14 0
15 0 0	12 0 0	23 10 6	15 12 5	11 3 0	7 7 4
26 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	25 0 0	12 8 0
80 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0
30 0 6	10 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
50 0 0	31 4 0	...	...	...	...
27 1 3	10 13 1	24 7 6	9 4 6	17 12 7	6 4 11

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per acre for					
	Wheat.				Inferior	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.	
	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	7 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Gurgaon ...	9 2 0	2 6 0	4 12 0	1 8 0	8 0 0	2 0 0
Karnál ...	5 10 8	2 5 4	4 8 0	3 2 8	2 13 0	2 1 4
Hissár ...	6 0 9	1 0 0	2 8 0	0 5 4	3 14 0	0 9 7
Rohtak ...	6 12 0	1 6 9	2 0 0	1 0 0	7 2 0	1 4 6
Sirsa ...	10 4 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	0 10 0
Umballa ...	9 13 0	5 14 0	4 9 0	2 9 0	6 1 0	2 14 0
Ludhiána ...	12 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Jullundur ...	14 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	1 8 0	20 0 0	0 4 0
Hoshiárpur ...	44 0 0	2 8 0	39 0 0	0 12 0	33 8 0	1 12 0
Kángra ...	8 0 0	...	8 0 0	4 13 0	3 5 4	...
Amritsar ...	9 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0
Gurdáspur ...	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Siálkot ...	26 10 8	3 12 0	12 8 0	1 14 0	26 0 0	1 0 2
Lahore ...	5 11 1	2 12 6	4 5 8	2 6 6	2 11 6	1 1 2
Gujránwála ...	5 0 0	8 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Ferozepore ...	3 5 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	1 5 6	2 9 6	1 6 9
Ráwalpindi ...	32 0 0	2 0 0	24 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	12 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
Gujrát ...	4 15 8	1 2 4	5 10 8	0 12 0	3 10 4	0 11 0
Shahpur ...	15 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0
Mooltan ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	7 0 0	3 0 0
Jhang ...	13 10 4	9 13 4	10 13 2	6 10 4	8 10 0	4 0 0
Montgomery ...	11 4 11	6 10 0	5 12 4	4 12 0	6 0 0	4 5 0
Muzaffargarh ...	9 11 11	6 15 9	8 10 0	5 1 4	6 0 0	4 2 0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	8 6 0	5 5 0	6 0 0	3 13 0	4 4 0	2 12 0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	12 10 4	5 1 0	6 12 0	2 0 4	5 11 5	3 7 0
Bannu ...	13 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	3 6 0	10 0 0	6 10 0
Peshâwar ...	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	11 0 0	1 8 0
Hazára ...	12 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	1 0 0	4 8 0	1 8 0
Kohát ...	25 14 0	9 10 0	12 6 0	6 14 0	15 10 0	4 8 0
Grand Average ...	12 2 8	4 9 0	7 13 11	2 9 3	8 6 11	2 6 3

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880-81—*(continued)*.

LAND SUITED FOR					
GRAINS.		OIL SEEDS.			
Unirrigated.		*Irrigated.*		*Unirrigated.*	
Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.	Maximum rent.	Minimum rent.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
4 12 0	1 3 0	9 2 0	2 0 0	5 2 0	0 8 0
2 1 4	1 10 0	3 2 8	2 5 4	2 2 8	1 9 4
0 13 0	0 0 2	4 6 0	0 9 7	1 0 0	0 2 9
3 0 0	0 12 3	5 2 6	1 5 9	2 8 9	0 8 3
0 12 0	0 2 0	3 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 2 0
3 15 0	2 0 0	5 7 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 3 0
7 0 9	4 0 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
1 2 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 6	0 12 0
6 0 0	1 4 0	9 0 0	2 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0
43 8 0	0 15 9	28 0 0	1 14 0	22 0 0	1 14 0
2 10 2	1 4 8	5 7 0	4 7 0	2 15 6	2 3 6
3 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
2 8 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
15 5 0	0 13 6	21 12 6	3 0 0	10 14 3	1 1 6
2 8 0	1 4 0	5 1 1	2 6 8	5 1 4	2 9 6
1 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2 0 6	1 1 0	2 9 4	1 8 8	2 6 0	1 2 3
9 0 0	0 3 0	...	...	4 0 0	0 8 0
4 0 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0
3 1 4	0 6 0	4 0 0	1 2 4	3 12 0	0 9 0
6 0 0	2 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
...	...	11 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
6 13 4	4 0 0	12 0 0	5 12 6	7 12 0	4 2 0
4 12 9	3 12 0	7 0 0	5 1 0	3 4 8	2 8 8
6 3 0	4 1 9	3 14 0	2 10 10	5 3 0	3 11 6
3 6 0	2 3 0	5 5 0	3 12 0	5 4 0	3 13 0
5 2 1	1 4 6	5 3 5	3 2 0	5 0 5	1 4 1
6 12 0	3 6 0	5 8 0	2 12 0	5 0 0	2 12 0
10 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	4 0 0
2 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 8	0 8 0
4 9 0	1 11 0	6 2 0	...	2 0 15	0 6 0
5 11 4	1 9 7	7 7 2	2 14 5	4 15 1	1 12 4

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per acre for land suited for Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum rent.	Irrigated. Minimum rent.	Unirrigated. Maximum rent.	Unirrigated. Minimum rent.	Average: Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined sugar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Delhi ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1,010	120	247	...
Gurgaon ...	9 2 0	1 4 0	5 2 0	0 8 0	320	60	164	...
Karnál ...	2 13 4	1 14 8	2 0 0	1 6 8	725	172	105	850
Hissár ...	3 0 0	0 9 7	0 13 0	0 2 9	595	...	54	...
Rohtak ...	7 0 0	1 8 3	3 8 0	0 10 3	640	190	300	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	1,082	...	123	834
Umballa ...	6 0 0	3 0 0	2 13 0	1 11 0	400	16	218	184
Ludhiána ...	8 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	1,040	57	283	840
Simla ...	1 8 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	478	...	35	...
Jullundur ...	18 0 0	2 8 0	10 0 0	1 4 0	591	61	526	1,338
Hoshiárpur ...	16 0 0	2 0 0	28 10 0	2 0 0	776	40	240	234
Kángra ...	...	1 14 6	3 13 3	2 8 7	800	...	26	166
Amritsar ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	960	...	64	...
Gurdáspur ...	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	560	...	*40	205
Siálkot ...	14 0 0	2 8 0	8 0 0	1 3 6	870	...	70	696
Lahore ...	7 4 4	3 4 0	6 0 6	2 14 3	1,039	...	287	...
Gujránwála ...	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	541	...	116	955
Ferozepore ...	2 9 4	1 2 4	2 6 0	1 2 3	765	...	233	292
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	5 0 0	0 12 0	565	...	82	...
Jhelum ...	8 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	600	...	45	...
Gujrát ...	3 10 4	0 13 0	2 4 0	0 9 4	590	234	120	549
Shahpur ...	7 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	522	...	68	...
Mooltan ...	9 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	920	24	396	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	259	42	292	270
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	1,159	20	273	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	613	36	120	1,466
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1 4 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	450	...	106	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	465	25	71	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	280	...	46	...
Pesháwar ...	12 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	960	...	120	800
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	150	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	1,507	...	121	...
Grand Average ...	6 9 2	2 4 5	4 12 7	1 6 11	727	78	160	60

* Cleaned.

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

PRODUCE OF LAND PER ACRE IN LBS.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bájra.	Jawár.	Vegetables.	Tea.
...	813	880	413	187	200	700	1,200	200	240	...	...
...	617	608	750	160	400	...	...	280	248	2,730	...
...	587	581	439	209	136	273	450	103	289	...	...
...	623	355	333	219	70	...	...	...	...	1,074	...
...	635	560	470	270	900	355	400	288	460	...	...
...	1,142	318	128	92	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	610	706	424	265	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
506	986	1,270	875	533	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	25	250	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,025	...
481	1,384	1,258	802	544	393	...	...	...	320	2,400	...
10	1,800	695	258	196	359	805	751	...	...	...	...
12	350	560	320	284	304	40	380	...	...	900	168
14	880	738	480	320	380	530	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,105	425	437	310	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	470	587	496	355	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	528	653	393	356	205	572	567	328	448	...	...
9	629	683	315	280	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	739	817	719	495	254	...	...	...	...	1,594	...
6	539	340	378	126	103	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	425	270	288	288	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	573	606	590	570	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	946	683	394	220	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	646	623	534	346	490	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	484	745	408	285	...	458	540	...	383	...	...
11	1,082	1,093	583	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	853	748	467	293	...	640	640	720	...	...	...
†	1,084	679	378	419	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	573	700	627	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	655	465	540	170	...	269	...	92	...	...	...
4	640	1,040	720	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	800	800	450	240	...	...	1,200	...	...	5,500	...
...	...	810	770	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	751	675	483	328	279	466	681	287	341	2,175	168

† None extracted.

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Prices															
	1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	
	Wheat, 1st *sort.*								*Flour Ata,* 1st *sort.*							
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	15	12	15	0	20	4	17	12	13	0	13	0	16	12	15	4
Gurgaon ...	15	14	15	4	19	8	18	0	13	0	13	12	16	8	16	8
Karnál ...	16	3	15	0	18	0	17	8	14	0	14	0	15	0	14	12
Hissár ...	14	0	14	0	16	0	15	0	11	0	12	8	12	0	12	0
Rohtak ...	15	0	14	8	17	9	18	0	13	0	13	0	14	8	15	8
Sirsa ...	13	12	14	0	16	0	15	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	12	0
Umballa ...	16	8	14	6	18	4	17	0	13	8	12	13	16	0	15	0
Ludhiána ...	17	8	14	0	18	8	17	0	14	0	12	8	15	8	14	8
Simla ...	10	0	10	8	13	8	10	6	9	8	10	0	8	12	9	0
Jullundur ...	16	0	13	0	19	0	16	8	13	0	11	0	16	0	13	8
Hoshiárpur ...	15	8	14	0	19	0	17	8	13	8	11	8	17	0	15	8
Kangra ...	10	8	11	0	17	0	17	0	9	8	10	8	16	0	16	0
Amritsar ...	15	8	13	4	18	0	16	8	13	8	12	4	17	4	15	4
Gurdáspur ...	14	0	11	8	21	0	17	0	13	0	10	8	17	0	14	0
Siálkot ...	15	4	12	8	14	8	15	0	14	0	11	8	13	8	13	8
Lahore ...	15	0	12	12	16	8	15	0	13	0	11	8	14	0	12	0
Gujránwála ...	15	8	12	12	15	0	15	0	13	0	11	4	12	4	12	0
Ferozepore ...	15	8	13	8	17	0	16	0	12	8	11	0	15	0	13	0
Ráwalpindi ...	9	6	8	2	11	0	11	8	9	0	7	4	10	0	10	0
Jhelum ...	13	0	11	12	15	0	15	0	11	0	9	8	12	0	11	12
Gujrát ...	15	4	12	12	13	8	16	0	14	4	11	8	13	0	13	0
Shahpur ...	13	0	9	12	12	4	12	4	11	0	8	12	11	0	11	0
Mooltan ...	12	0	12	4	13	12	12	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	10	8
Jhang ...	13	4	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	4	10	0	11	0	11	4
Montgomery ...	14	0	13	0	14	8	13	12	12	0	11	0	12	8	12	0
Muzaffargarh ...	13	0	13	8	14	0	12	4	12	0	12	0	13	0	11	0
Dera Ismail Khan	13	7	10	0	10	0	10	5	11	14	9	4	8	12	9	1
Dera Gházi Khan	13	12	12	13	13	12	11	9	12	8	11	4	11	4	10	0
Bannu ...	12	13	9	8	10	0	10	12	11	14	8	12	8	12	10	0
Peshávar ...	8	15	5	12	7	7	7	5	7	13	5	8	5	14	7	0
Hazára ...	8	0	6	8	9	0	11	0	7	8	6	0	8	4	10	0
Kohát ...	8	9	7	0	7	0	8	9	8	2	6	6	6	6	7	13
General Average ...	13	9	12	0	15	2	14	4	11	12	10	11	12	13	12	5

Agricultural Produce in the several Districts of the Punjab 1879-80 and 1880-81.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
Current.															
1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	
Barley (Jaú).								*Gram, 1st sort.*							
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
20	8	23	0	29	8	22	0	16	0	17	8	23	0	21	0
19	0	22	0	27	8	24	8	15	8	16	0	23	4	21	8
22	12	23	4	28	0	29	0	17	8	19	0	21	8	22	0
21	0	15	0	29	0	26	0	20	0	21	0	18	0	25	0
20	0	23	0	28	8	22	0	17	0	18	8	25	0	23	0
27	12	31	0	37	8	31	0	25	12	24	12	29	8	25	8
22	0	21	8	27	0	26	0	18	0	19	0	23	0	21	4
21	0	25	0	31	8	27	0	18	8	19	0	23	0	24	0
13	0	13	8	14	4	15	0	13	8	14	0	13	8	15	8
19	0	16	0	27	0	24	0	17	0	18	0	20	0	21	4
20	0	16	0	28	0	24	0	17	0	19	0	21	0	22	0
15	0	14	0	24	0	22	0	10	8	13	8	16	0	16	0
19	0	20	0	28	0	24	0	17	0	17	12	21	8	19	12
16	0	14	0	28	0	22	0	15	8	16	0	20	0	17	0
18	8	15	0	22	0	24	0	15	0	15	8	18	0	18	0
18	0	17	0	17	0	22	0	16	8	16	8	20	0	19	0
20	4	17	0	24	0	23	8	14	8	16	12	17	12	16	12
22	0	22	0	29	0	26	0	19	8	19	8	23	0	21	0
9	12	10	0	15	0	14	8	8	8	9	14	11	12	11	12
15	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	15	0	16	8	16	8
19	0	13	0	20	0	26	0	12	12	14	12	17	8	17	8
18	8	13	0	17	8	17	8	12	0	11	8	14	12	15	8
17	0	17	0	18	8	17	12	15	0	14	8	16	8	16	8
20	0	17	0	16	8	19	0	15	8	14	8	15	8	17	0
18	0	18	0	19	0	18	0	16	8	16	0	17	0	17	0
19	0	19	0	21	8	20	0	13	8	13	8	14	8	14	0
17	8	13	7	13	2	15	10	11	14	10	0	10	0	14	1
16	4	15	0	16	4	16	14	13	7	11	9	12	13	13	14
15	12	10	0	15	0	18	12	11	4	9	6	10	12	13	12
13	0	6	13	10	6	9	7	6	8	6	10	7	7	7	5
11	0	7	8	14	0	16	0	8	4	7	0	8	12	8	4
10	3	7	10	10	8	11	7	6	11	6	11	7	10	9	14
14	13	16	5	22	2	21	1	14	9	15	0	17	7	17	9

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
																Prices	
		1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
Districts.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	
		Indian-corn (Makai).								*Jawár (Sorghum Vulgare).*							
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Delhi	...	20	0	23	0	26	8	23	8	19	0	23	0	30	4	23	8
Gurgaon	...	16	0	24	8	26	0	20	0	17	0	24	0	27	0	23	0
Karnál	...	14	0	23	0	26	0	27	0	16	8	23	0	28	8	27	8
Hissár	...	...		...		8	0	8	0	18	0	26	0	24	0	25	0
Rohtak	...	...		...		...		...		17	0	24	8	27	0	24	8
Sirsa	...	...		...		...		13	0	21	0	28	0	35	0	28	0
Umballa	...	18	0	23	0	30	0	23	0	16	0	23	0	28	0	25	0
Ludhiána	...	18	0	20	0	30	0	27	0	18	0	19	0	31	0	27	0
Simla	...	15	0	15	0	17	0	16	0	22	0	14	0	14	0	18	0
Jullundur	...	16	0	20	0	18	0	25	0	15	0	18	0	28	0	22	0
Hoshiárpur	...	16	0	19	0	22	0	24	0	16	0	20	0	23	0	22	0
Kangra	...	12	0	17	0	20	0	19	8	...		...		...		...	
Amritsar	...	15	0	19	0	26	0	22	0	15	0	21	0	26	0	22	0
Gurdáspur	...	12	0	18	0	20	0	21	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	21	0
Siálkot	...	13	0	17	0	20	0	19	0	12	0	17	0	21	0	20	0
Lahore	...	17	0	18	8	25	0	22	0	15	0	18	8	24	0	22	0
Gujránwála	...	13	0	16	0	22	0	19	0	13	0	16	0	22	0	19	0
Ferozepore	...	...		20	0	...		24	0	17	0	22	0	...		23	0
Rawalpindi	...	9	12	11	8	14	0	14	8	10	0	14	0	16	0	16	0
Jhelum	...	14	0	14	8	19	0	18	0	13	0	14	8	19	0	19	0
Gujrát	...	12	0	16	0	19	0	20	0	13	0	16	0	19	0	20	0
Shahpur	...	12	0	11	8	15	0	15	0	9	8	12	8	15	0	16	0
Mooltan	...	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	12	0	17	0	18	0	19	0
Jhang	...	12	0	13	0	13	0	20	0	12	0	13	0	12	0	16	0
Montgomery	...	...		...		20	0	17	0	...		17	0	15	0	18	0
Muzaffargarh	...	...		...		...		...		11	0	9	0	15	0	18	0
Dera Ismail Khan		...		...		...		16	4	15	0	13	12	13	12	18	12
Dera Gházi Khan		...		...		...		...		10	0	15	0	11	14	16	9
Bannu	...	15	0	14	6	14	6	19	6	15	0	15	0	12	8	20	0
Peshávar	...	9	12	8	8	9	1	11	6	7	13	11	12	8	7	9	6
Hazára	...	8	0	13	0	14	8	15	0	...		...		...		...	
Kohát	...	11	8	8	4	8	14	12	12	...		...		...		...	
General Average		13	11	16	12	19	3	18	15	14	9	18	0	20	1	20	10

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1879-80 AND 1880-81—*(continued)*.

CURRENT.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	
Bájra (Panicum Spicatum).								*Rice*, 1st *sort.*							
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
16	0	21	0	26	8	20	0	4	8	5	0	6	0	5	4
17	0	21	0	27	8	21	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0
17	0	19	0	24	0	21	0	8	0	11	0	12	0	12	0
19	0	25	0	24	0	20	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	10	0
18	0	20	8	25	0	20	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	8
22	4	23	4	26	0	20	8	6	0	8	0	8	0	6	0
14	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	7	8	7	0	7	0	7	0
17	0	17	0	27	0	24	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
30	0	13	0	13	0	18	0	4	8	6	0	7	0	8	8
15	0	17	0	18	0	18	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
16	0	18	0	20	0	18	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	6	0
...		...		...		...		9	8	11	8	12	0	14	0
16	0	16	0	20	0	18	0	9	8	10	0	10	0	12	8
12	0	14	0	12	0	13	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
12	0	16	0	16	0	17	8	6	0	9	0	6	0	6	0
15	0	16	0	19	0	16	0	9	8	9	0	6	0	6	0
12	0	14	0	20	0	14	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	6	0
16	8	19	0	...		20	0	5	8	6	0	6	0	6	0
10	8	11	4	13	0	13	0	4	8	4	8	4	8	5	4
15	0	14	0	16	0	16	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
12	0	15	4	17	0	18	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
12	4	11	8	14	12	14	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	5	0
12	0	16	0	16	0	14	8	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0
18	0	14	0	13	0	16	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0
...		...		15	0	...		5	8	7	0	5	8	5	0
10	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	4	0	5	0	4	8	5	0
15	0	12	8	13	2	15	0	5	10	4	11	4	6	4	10
10	0	14	6	12	8	12	13	5	0	6	14	6	4	6	4
12	8	10	0	7	8	15	0	3	12	3	7	3	7	3	7
7	13	6	13	8	7	8	7	3	14	3	14	5	8	6	3
...		...		11	8	14	0	7	0	6	0	4	0	4	0
11	8	8	4	8	9	12	2	3	13	3	2	3	3	3	13
15	0	15	13	17	5	16	13	5	14	6	1	6	5	6	7

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

DURING THE YEARS

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
															Prices	
	1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	
	Urd Dal (Phaseolus Radiatus).								*Potatoes.*							
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Delhi ...	10	0	16	8	16	0	16	0	10	0	10	0	13	4	27	0
Gurgaon ...	9	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	10	0	16	0	20	0
Karnál ...	10	0	15	0	17	0	19	8	13	0	13	0	14	0	16	0
Hissár ...	11	0	10	0	10	8	14	0	...		12	0	...		12	0
Rohtak ...	11	0	12	0	15	8	17	0	16	0	16	0	12	0	14	0
Sirsa ...	9	8	10	8	12	0	16	0	5	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Umballa ...	11	4	11	0	16	8	19	0	16	0	12	0	14	0	16	0
Ludhiána ...	9	0	14	0	15	0	16	0	8	0	10	0	10	0	14	0
Simla ...	9	0	11	0	9	8	10	8	12	0	16	0	16	0	16	0
Jullundur ...	10	5	13	0	15	0	17	0	10	0	12	0	10	0	12	0
Hoshiárpur ...	12	0	14	0	13	0	16	0	12	0	13	0	12	0	12	0
Kangra ...	10	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	10	0	20	0	11	0	24	0
Amritsar ...	11	0	14	8	15	0	18	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	14	0
Gurdáspur ...	11	0	16	0	18	0	18	8	8	0	10	0	8	0	12	0
Siálkot ...	9	0	13	0	14	0	15	0	20	0	20	0	16	0	16	0
Lahore ...	8	0	12	0	14	0	15	8	10	0	7	0	9	0	16	0
Gujránwála ...	9	0	11	0	12	0	15	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	8	0
Ferozepore ...	8	8	13	0	14	0	17	0	...		8	0	8	0	10	0
Ráwalpindi ...	6	8	8	4	9	8	11	8	8	0	10	0	7	0	23	0
Jhelum ...	9	0	11	8	13	0	15	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0
Gujrát ...	10	0	13	8	15	0	14	8	10	0	9	0	8	0	16	0
Shahpur ...	8	8	10	0	12	0	12	0	...		...		...		8	0
Mooltan ...	8	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	8	0	9	0	8	0	10	0
Jhang ...	7	4	11	0	11	8	12	8	8	0	8	0	5	0	8	0
Montgomery ...	7	0	10	0	14	0	13	0	8	0	10	0	8	12	12	0
Muzaffargarh ...	6	8	9	0	10	0	10	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
Dera Ismail Khan	5	10	8	12	9	1	13	12	5	0	4	6	2	8	6	4
Dera Ghází Khan	7	3	8	12	10	0	10	10	...		6	4	7	8	8	12
Bannu ...	4	11	6	4	6	4	7	8	8	0	8	0	9	0	8	0
Peshàwar ...	5	14	6	3	8	4	10	1	3	14	5	3	3	9	11	11
Hazára ...	5	0	5	0	11	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	16	0
Kohát ...	4	7	5	2	6	0	10	3	10	0	5	0	6	6	10	4
General Average	8	14	11	7	12	10	14	3	9	14	10	6	9	12	13	4

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB 1879-80 AND 1880-81—*(continued)*.

10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
CURRENT.															
1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.				1880-81.			
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	
Cotton (Cleaned).								*Sugar, 1st sort.*							
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
2	8	2	12	2	14	2	12	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
2	8	2	8	2	12	3	0	3	0	2	8	2	10	2	12
2	14	3	0	3	0	2	12	2	12	3	8	2	4	2	8
2	12	3	0	2	8	2	8	...		...		...		...	
3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8	2	4	2	8	2	8
3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	8
2	12	3	0	2	12	2	12	2	8	2	4	2	4	2	4
3	0	3	8	2	12	3	0	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	6
2	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	8	2	4	2	0	2	4
2	12	2	12	2	6	2	4	2	8	2	0	2	4	2	0
2	8	2	12	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	4
2	10	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	4
2	4	2	11	2	8	2	8	2	6	2	8	2	6	2	8
3	0	3	0	2	4	2	8	2	8	2	0	2	4	2	4
2	12	...		2	8	2	0	2	10	2	4	2	6	2	0
3	4	2	12	2	4	2	4	1	14	2	8	2	4	2	4
3	0	3	0	2	12	2	8	2	12	2	4	2	8	2	8
2	12	2	14	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4	2	4
2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	4	1	14	1	14	1	14
2	12	2	6	2	2	2	0	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4
3	0	3	0	2	4	2	8	2	12	2	6	2	6	2	4
2	8	3	0	2	12	2	4	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0
2	9	2	9	2	6	2	6	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4
2	8	2	8	2	8	2	3	2	8	2	4	2	4	2	4
3	0	2	12	2	8	2	3	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	4
3	0	2	12	2	8	2	8	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	6
2	8	2	8	2	0	2	0	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	3
2	13	2	8	2	5	2	3	2	0	1	14	1	14	2	0
2	13	2	8	1	14	1	11	1	14	1	14	1	12	1	14
2	9	1	15	1	12	1	12	2	0	1	13	1	15	2	2
...		...		2	0	2	0	2	0	1	12	2	0	2	2
2	0	2	8	2	0	2	8	2	6	1	12	1	11	1	14
2	11	2	12	2	7	2	6	2	6	2	3	2	3	2	4

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the years 1879-80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Prices
	1879-80.		1880-81.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
Districts.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.	Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.
	Ghi (Cow's).				*Firewood, 1st sort.*			
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Delhi ...	1 2	1 5	1 6½	1 8	2 0 0	1 20 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
Gurgaon ...	1 3	1 9	1 12	1 14	3 20 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Karnál ...	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Hissár ...	1 3	1 12	1 11	1 13	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Rohtak ...	1 8	1 8	1 9	1 3	2 20 0	2 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Sirsa ...	1 3	1 9	1 12	1 12	3 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Umballa ...	1 3	1 9	1 7	1 9	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
Ludhiána ...	1 5	1 8	1 6	1 8	2 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Simla ...	1 8	1 3	1 7	1 7	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Jullundur ...	1 4	1 5	1 4	1 6	2 20 0	2 10 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Hoshiárpur ...	1 6	1 8	1 7	1 8	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Kangra ...	1 7	1 8	1 4	1 5	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Amritsar ...	1 3	1 5	1 3½	1 4½	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Gurdáspur ...	1 7	1 6	1 4	1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Siálkot ...	1 6	1 7	1 4	1 7	3 30 0	2 30 0	3 0 0	2 30 0
Lahore ...	1 3	1 0	1 4	1 4	2 20 0	1 20 0	1 30 0	2 0 0
Gujránwála ...	1 6	1 6	1 3	1 6	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 15 0	2 15 0
Ferozepore ...	1 3	1 5	1 6	1 6	2 0 0	1 30 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Ráwalpindi ...	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 5	2 0 0	0 24 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Jhelum ...	1 4	1 6	1 3	1 6	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
Gujrát ..	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	3 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Shahpur ...	1 8	1 6	1 3	1 4	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Mooltan ...	1 6	1 6	1 9	1 6	1 30 0	1 30 0	1 30 0	2 10 0
Jhang ...	1 8	1 7	1 4½	1 7	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 20 0	4 20 0
Montgomery ...	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Muzaffargarh ...	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Dera Ismail Khan	1 6	1 4	1 2	1 4	2 26 4	2 20 0	2 7 8	2 32 8
Dera Gházi Khan	1 5	1 4	1 4	1 4	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Bannu ...	1 3	1 3	... 15½	1 1½	2 0 0	1 20 0	1 20 0	1 20 0
Peshávar ...	1 2	1 5	... 15	1 5	2 11 0	1 12 0	1 18 8	1 25 0
Hazára ...	1 6	1 4	1 4	1 8	4 20 0	4 0 0	2 20 0	3 0 0
Kohát ...	1 2	1 2	... 14	1 2	1 36 8	1 11 0	1 23 12	1 23 12
General Average ...	1 2	1 5	1 5	1 6	3 1 3	2 31 8	2 29 5	2 32 0

Agricultural Produce in the several districts of the Punjab and 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

CURRENT.

10		11		12		13		14			15			16			17		
1879-80.				1880-81.				1879-80.						1880-81.					
Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1879.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1880.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st June 1880.			Number of sers per rupee on 1st January 1881.		
Tobacco.								*Salt (Lahori).*											
S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
2	4	2	8	2	8	2	8	0	8	8	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	8	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	7	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	9	8	0	9	12	0	10	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0		...			...			...			...	
7	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	8	0	8	0	0	8	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	9	0
6	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	0	10	12	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	11	0
13	0	15	0	14	0	14	8	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	11	8	0	12	0
5	0	5	0	4	8	4	8	0	7	0	0	7	4	0	6	8	0	7	4
12	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	0	11	4	0	11	8
12	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	0	11	0	0	9	8	0	11	4	0	11	4
6	0	6	0	6	3	6	0	0	8	1	0	8	0	0	8	4	0	9	0
8	0	5	11	5	12	8	12	0	12	1	0	10	10	0	12	5	0	12	6
10	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	0	10	4	0	10	0	0	10	8	0	10	8
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	12	0	12	0	0	12	0
8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	11	8	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	0
6	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
6	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	10	8	0	11	0	0	11	8
6	0	6	0	6	0	5	0	0	10	12	0	11	0	0	10	12	0	11	0
12	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	13	0	0	12	8	0	12	8	0	13	0
5	0	3	8	3	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	11	0	0	12	8
6	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
3	8	3	8	3	8	4	0	0	12	8	0	11	0	0	12	4	0	12	0
5	0	4	0	3	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	11	12	0	12	8	0	12	0
8	0	8	0	6	8	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0
5	0	4	8	4	8	5	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	11	8	0	11	8
7	8	7	8	5	10	5	5	0	10	0	0	11	14	0	11	14	0	12	8
3	12	3	2	3	12	2	8	0	8	12	0	10	0	0	11	4	0	11	4
8	12	7	8	6	4	5	0	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4	0	6	4
6	8	5	14	3	14	3	14	0	5	3	0	3	9	0	3	14	0	5	3
10	0	6	8	6	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	8
3	13	3	2	1	14	2	8	2	0	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	1	11	0
4	1	6	6	6	2	6	2	0	11	14	0	11	0	0	12	8	0	11	12

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Unskilled. Rs.	A.	P.	Carts per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Camels per day. Rs.	A.	P.	Donkeys per score per day Rs.	A.	P.	Boats per day. Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	14	C	0	5	0	3	8	0	0	5	0
Hissar ...	Highest...	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	...		
Rohtak ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0			
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	6	0				...		
Sirsa ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	7	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Umballa ...	Highest...	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	3	12	0	0	5	4
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0	...			...			...			...		
Ludhiána ...	Highest ..	0	5	10	0	2	10	0	14	0	0	7	4	3	4	8	1	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	8	0	2	8	...			...			...			...		
Simla ...	Highest...	0	14	0	0	5	0	...			...			2	8	0			
	Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	...			...						...		
Jullundur ...	Highest...	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0
	Lowest ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	0									
Hoshiárpur ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	13	0
Kángra ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	7	8	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	3	6												
Amritsar ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0			
Gurdáspur ...	Highest ..	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	4	0	2	0	0
Siálkot ...	Highest ...	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	11	3
Lahore ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	14	3	0	6	0	3	7	0			
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	...											

Gujránwála ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
Ferozepore ...	Highest...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	4	8	0	0	13	6
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	10	6
Ráwalpindi ...	Highest...	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	7	8	0	4	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	1	0
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0				1	0	0
Gujrát ...	Highest...	0	7	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0						
Shahpur ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	...		
	Lowest ...	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Mooltan ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
Montgomery ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	10	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	Highest...	0	9	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	2	3	0	2	4	0
	Lowest ...	0	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0										4	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
	Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Bannu ...	Highest...	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
Peshawár ...	Highest...	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	3	14	0	1	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Hazára ...	Highest...	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	None for hire.		
	Lowest ...	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0			
Kohat ...	Highest...	1	4	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	6	0	0
	Lowest ...	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
Grand Average ...	Highest...	0	8	6	0	3	6	1	5	0	0	7	10	0	13	4	*		
	Lowest ...	0	5	3	0	2	3	0	12	8	0	5	9	0	3	0			

*Average for boat hire is not given as some of the District Officers have not furnished the rates for their districts.

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial statements and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasúmpur and Arangpur ...	Chalk ...
	Pálam and 23 other villages ...	Kankar ...
	Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...
	Banskauli and eight others ...	Stone ...
	Arangpur ...	Crystal ...
Gurgáon ...	Páli, Bawanagujar, Majra and Manati	Slate ...
	Basai Meo ...	Do. ...
	Mahoulí ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Baranwa and six other villages ...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 30 other villages ...	Kankar for road-making ...
	Mirzapur and 130 villages ...	Saltpetre ...
Rohtak ...	Labadpur and Silanah ...	Khari salt ... Crude saltpetre ...
	Singpura ...	Kankar of a soft description ...
	In almost every village of the district ...	Kankar of a hard blue description
	Mindra, Shadipur and Bariawas ...	Stone ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpur and eight other villages	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Garhshankar and Una ...	Limestone ...
Kangra ...	Bír Banghal ...	Iron ...
	Dawee and six other villages ...	Slate ...
	Gomah, in the Mandi State ...	Do. ...
Lahore ...	Niaz Beg and nine other villages ...	Kankar ...
Ráwalpindí ...	Fatahjang and Jaba ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukra, Guarah and Jatana ...	Salt ...
	Pind, Dhundole and Kundul ...	Coal ...
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Wárcha ...	Salt ...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
2	...	The mine at Kasúmpur belongs to zamindars, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 300. The mine at Arangpur has not been worked for the last five years, and there has been no income.
24	933,000	The annual income is about Rs. 8,000; the kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
2	1,000	There is an annual income of Rs. 250 from these mines.
9	4,948	There is an annual income of Rs. 1,264 from these mines.
1	...	Not worked for the last five years.
9	55,000	
5	2,000	
4	150	
...	...	
7	334,861	
31	248,410	
348 pans	38,412	
1,315 beds	125,000	Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,055 effected. It is used for preserving skins; exported to Farrackabad and Calcutta after being refined.
313 pans	31,300	
2	600,000	Produces very good lime when calcined.
...	700,000	Chiefly used for metalling roads, but if properly calcined, makes good cement.
3	Not stated	Sales to the amount of Rs. 150 effected.
...	...	
...	1,421,000	
5	1,670	
8	90	
27	No. 228,322	
2	122,006	
10	Not stated.	
{2 wells and 7 borings	5,000 gallons.	
5	3,241,508	The mines at Khewra and Sardi are the only ones worked.
4	...	These pits are not worked.
...	...	
1	120,133	Yields a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,20,701 annually.
...	...	
...	...	

No. 47.—Statement on Mines and Quarries

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Bannu ...	Abdula Khel, Parganna Lak ...	Flint ...
	Pahar Khel ...	Stone ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Pottery clay ...
	Pezu, Kalabagh, and other places...	Limestone ...
	Throughout the district ..	Stone for masonry work ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Sajji ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Gold ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Petroleum ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Red earth ...
	Ditto ditto ...	White clay ...
	Kotka and Isa Khel ...	Yellow clay ...
	Kalabagh ...	Red salt ...
	Mari, Mianwali ...	Crystal ...
	Isa Khel and Mianwali ...	Saltpetre ...
	Kalabagh and Kolki ...	Alum ...
	Ditto ditto ...	Clay lac for making alum ...
Pesháwar ...	Kabul river, Daúdazi ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Kabul river, near Nowshera ...	Ditto ...
Hazára ...	Daur Harru and Siran streams, and Bandi Dadan ...	Limestone ...
	Banda Phugwari, Chachian, Jub Srikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Bakot Mulia ...	Iron ore and coal ...
	Sarban hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát ...	Khotak ...	Salt ...

Note.—This is one of the quinquennial

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—(*concluded*).

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
5	Not stated.	
3	2,098	
48	40,800	
10	3,600	
Numerous	80,000	
7	1,930	Value Rs. 4,750.
5	None.	
2	...	
2	...	
3	75	
1	1	
6	14,700	
1	1	
2	1,000	
2	3,000	
14	12,000	
From sand in certain places.	The income from this land is about Rs. 1,000 per annum.	
Ditto	...	
...	Not worked during the year.	
...	Ditto.	
2	Ditto.	
4	Ditto.	
5	416,616	

statements, and was last revised in 1878-79.

No. 48.—Manufactories in the Punjab during the year 1880-81.

Description.	Class of Manufacture.								
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories	41	8	2	14	15	83	52	22	21
Number of private looms or small works...	2,553	178,265	6,252	2,901	336	36,691	27,675	1,572	9,815
Number of workmen in large works — Males ...	460	325	108	258	1,097	1,623	1,281	120	6,500
Number of workmen in large works — Females...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	4,077	3,04,923	36,130	7,367	2,064	60,757	49,287	4,141	21,018
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	2	...	1	...	1	3	5	...	12
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	2,200	30,200	150	175	38,321	2,700	3,58,010	2,700	1,000
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs. ...	13,68,091	3,23,17,644	12,24,691	4,24,306	1,86,532	85,20,189	73,40,482	16,48,277	70,44,763

No. 48.—Manufactories in the Punjab during the year 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

Description.	Class of Manufacture.								Total.
	Dyeing and Manufactures of Dyes.	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, Silver and Jewelry.	Other Manufactures.	
Number of mills and large manufactories	25	11	21	46	60	6	20	38	485
Number of private looms or small works	12,872	60,038	31,070	21,255	4,775	381	17,204	26,532	440,187
Number of workmen in large works. — Males ...	110	125	77	153	350	157	200	979	13,923
Number of workmen in large works. — Females ...	...	...	...	4	250	...	...	...	349
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...	24,415	105,168	54,617	33,578	9,766	1,631	30,239	72,192	881,470
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11	37
Value of block in large works—Rs. ...	2,000	11,000	1,200	74,511	10,000	1,700	550	9,62,603	14,99,020
Estimated annual outturn of all works in Rs.	40,39,474	1,30,03,500	31,26,069	83,82,612	11,04,642	2,03,760	2,74,86,425	75,33,869	12,49,55,466

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the Foreign Trade of the Punjab for the year 1880-81.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
North Frontier.	Kashmir	Logs No. 53,914 894,562	70,22,429	326,156	38,37,341	No. 53,914 1,220,718	1,08,59,770
	Ladákh	5,773	1,33,675	3,670	3,11,773	9,443	4,45,448
	Chinese Tibet	5,967	2,01,507	668	13,311	6,635	2,14,818
	Bajaur	Logs No. 9,200 87,638	4,27,233	81,330	5,77,379	No. 9,200 168,968	10,04,612
West Frontier.	Kabul	242,214	25,18,381	256,448	86,30,517	498,662	1,11,48,898
	Tírah	42,504	62,943	11,440	61,070	53,944	1,24,013
	Sewestán	65,954	2,32,058	39,160	5,91,101	105,114	8,23,159
	Total ...	Logs No. 63,114 1,344,612	1,05,98,226	718,872	1,40,22,492	No. 63,114 2,063,484	2,46,20,718

No. 50.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS) DURING THE YEAR 1880-81.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
IMPERIAL.			
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	22,116	1,019	23,135
Ditto ditto Native Troops...	52,540	37,628	90,168
2. Ordnance Works ...	278	858	1,136
3. Commissariat Buildings ...	1,285	7,432	8,717
4. Staff and Miscellaneous ...	146	388	534
6. Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military communication.	39,056	53,021	92,077
7. General Cantonment works ...	1,241	22,416	23,657
8. Fortifications ...	23,250	15,473	38,723
TOTAL ...	1,39,912	1,38,235	2,78,147
10. Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment)	7,990	2,907	10,897
OTHER SERVICES.			
Civil Buildings.			
3. Salt Buildings ...	152	1,909	2,061
6. Post Offices ...	22,168	10,098	32,266
7. Telegraph Buildings ...	40,740	4,389	45,129
8. Viceregal Buildings ...	94,632	17,445	1,12,077
Secretariat Buildings of the Government of India	51,465	15,087	66,552
TOTAL ...	2,09,157	48,928	2,58,085
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.			
Minor Departments.			
13. Monuments and Antiquities ...	111	...	111
TOTAL ...	111	...	111
TOTAL OTHER SERVICES ...	2,09,268	48,928	2,58,196
TOTAL IMPERIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	3,57,170	1,90,070	5,47,240

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works, Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the year 1880-81—*(continued)*.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Provincial.			
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration	65,659 *176	63,456 ...	1,29,115 *176
13. Minor Departments ...	666	5,233	5,899
14. Law and Justice ...	49,228	7,832	57,060
15. Ecclesiastical	3,793 *563	9,659 ...	13,452 *563
16. Jails ...	97,735	47,663	1,45,398
17. Police	53,346 *39	55,598 *2,265	1,08,944 *2,304
18. Educational	3,809 *15,478	13,012 *81	16,821 *15,559
19. Medical ...	584	6,600	7,184
20. Miscellaneous ...	1,756	12,266	14,022
Total	2,76,576 *16,256	2,21,319 *2,346	4,97,895 *18,602
Communications.			
1. Metalled and Bridged Roads	29,625 *4,000	5,56,951 *2,107	5,86,576 *6,107
2. Raised and Bridged and Unmettled Roads ...	34,595	89,757	1,24,352
3. Districts Roads not raised	... *2,887	413 ...	413 *2,887
5. Boat-bridges and Ferries ...	76,712	1,89,117	2,65,829
6. Accommodation for travellers (including encamping grounds).	5,834 ...	23,807 *492	29,641 *492
River Improvement ...	2,344	2,530	4,874
Total	1,49,110 *6,887	8,62,575 *2,599	10,11,685 *9,486

Note.—The figures marked thus * denote

No. 50.—STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON PUBLIC WORKS, PUNJAB (EXCLUSIVE OF CANALS AND RAILWAYS) DURING THE YEAR 1880-81—*(concluded).*

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	TOTAL.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Town Buildings, &c. ...	...	1,044	1,044
3. Paving and Streets (Station Roads) ...	2,173	38,137	40,310
5. Water Supply	1,041 *5,49,396	3 ...	1,044 *5,49,396
6. Sewage, including drainage	2,008 *1,596	273 ...	2,281 *1,596
TOTAL	5,222 *5,50,992	39,457 ...	44,679 *5,50,992
TOTAL PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	4,30,908 *5,74,135	11,23,351 *4,945	15,54,259 *5,79,080
GRAND TOTAL IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	7,88,078 *5,74,135	13,13,421 *4,945	21,01,499 *5,79,080
Establishment Imperial (including Barrack Department) ...		1,45,638	...
Ditto Provincial		4,41,181 ...	5,86,819 *26,626
Tools and Plant, Imperial ...		7,040	...
Ditto Provincial		30,294 ...	37,334 *992
Profit and Loss, Provincial ...		...	464
Deduct—			
Net decrease in balances of suspense accounts chargeable to Budget Grant ...			−72,817
Ditto ditto Provincial ...			−*1,41,569
TOTAL ...			26,53,299
Less—			
Credits to expenditure in England ...			..
Net outlay in India			26,53,299 *4,65,129
TOTAL ..			31,18,428
Total Expenditure.			
From Imperial Funds ...			6,99,918
From Provincial Funds (including General Local) ...			19,53,381
From Local Loans, *viz.*—			
Lahore Municipal Works ...			2,43,438
Simla Water-works ...			1,92,007
From Contributions ..			29,684
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...			31,18,428

* expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 51.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE WORKING FROM 1ST APRIL

NAME OF RAILWAYS.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total mileage open.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Intermediate Class.	Total.
Punjab and Delhi ...	554	554	21,794½	71,208	4,098,204	9,982½	4,201,189
Sind ...	109½	109½	2,674	12,724	195,746	664½	211,808½
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	575	75	1	...	34	...	35
TOTAL ...	1,243	1,243	24,469½	83,932	4,293,984	10,647	4,413,033½
Indus Valley and Open Section Kandahar (State) Railways ...	630·433	653,198	4,602	26,405	...	1,459,801	1,490,808
Punjab Northern (State) Railway ...	129·25	285·75	5,846	26,166	...	20,25,939	2,057,851

(A)—This is the expenditure on the Indus Valley (State) Railway. On the open section Railway, an outlay of Rs. 1,10,70,508

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR
1880 TO 31ST MARCH 1881.

	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	40,08,791	57,77,100	97,85,891	52,56,225	45,29,666	505	12,943	11,05,85,552 (bracketed for this and the following row)
	2,87,434	17,72,155	20,59,589	11,00,240	9,59,349	137	1,864	
	160	2,56,797	2,56,957	5,20,212	2,63,255	141	443	48,98,453
	42,95,385	78,06,052	1,21,02,437	68,76,677	52,25,760	683	15,250	11,54,84,005
	19,20,439	50,23,640	69,44,079	50,05,367	19,38,712	280	5,356	(A) 6,38,60,018
	9,84,300	28,05,700	37,90,000	30,58,000	7,32,000	284	1,078	Approximate 5,74,89,987

of the Kandahar Railway, which is being worked as a portion of the Indus Valley (State)
was incurred up to end of March 1881.

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON

	IN		
	Ordinary Revenue and Capital. (Irrigation and Navigation.)		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jamna Canal ...	16,321	1,21,209	1,37,530
Bári Doáb Canal ...	13,534	1,53,335	1,66,869
Sirhind Canal ...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal ...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals.	...	11,562	11,562
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	644	53,638	54,282
Indus Inundation Canals ...	5,047	95,000	1,00,047
Shahpur Canals ...	...	6,914	6,914
Mádhopur Workshops ...	...	...	...
Muzuffargarh Canals and Embankments	1,836	320	2,156
Establishment ...	...	...	6,55,677
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	11,104
Profit and Loss ...	...	...	...
Refund of Revenue ...	...	...	4,500
Suspense Balances ...	...	...	1,237
Total ...	...	...	11,51,878
Deduct receipts on Capital Account ...	...	...	14,664
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	67
Net expenditure of the year ...	...	...	11,37,147

(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 8,59,173 debited to Native

Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the year 1880-81.

PERIAL.

Productive Public Works (Capital).			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,13,674	...	4,13,674	4,29,995	1,21,209	5,51,204
1,11,073	...	1,11,073	1,24,607	1,53,335	2,77,942
17,23,013	...	17,23,013	17,23,013	...	17,23,013
1,80,584	...	1,80,584	1,80,584	...	1,80,584
...	...	...	...	11,562	11,562
...	...	...	644	53,638	54,282
...	...	...	5,047	95,000	1,00,047
...	...	...	...	6,914	6,914
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,836	320	2,156
...	...	4,67,560	...	...	11,23,237
...	...	1,06,640	...	...	1,17,744
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,500
...	...	−2,67,022	...	...	−2,65,785
...	...	27,35,522	...	...	38,87,400
...	...	10,357	...	...	25,021
...	...	...	...	...	67
...	...	(a) 27,25,165	...	...	38,62,312

States as their share of contribution for the Sirhind Canal.

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1879-80. Imperial.	1879-80. Provincial	1879-80. Local.	1879-80. Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	2,04,46,410	18,557	...	2,04,64,967
II. Tributes ...	2,80,465	...	...	2,80,465
III. Forests ..	6,49819	...	...	6,49,819
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	...	10,02,638	...	10,02,635
V. Assessed Taxes ...	2,51,873	2,89,999	...	5,41,872
VI. Provincial Rates ..	4,80,073	16,514	19,79,247	24,75,834
IX. Opium ...	2,151	...	...	2,151
X. Stamps ...	...	29,96,143	...	29,96,143
XI. Registration ...	...	2,30,883	...	2,30,883
XIII. Post Office ...	...	26,258	...	26,258
XV. Minor Departments ..	...	43,084	...	43,084
XVI. Law and Justice ...	...	7,61,602	...	7,61,602
XVII. Police ...	...	1,56,907	...	1,56,907
XIX. Education ...	...	88,075	...	88,075
XX. Medical ...	...	16,294	...	16,294
XXI. Stationery & Printing ...	...	1,11,476	...	1,11,476
XXII. Interest ...	59,222	29,342	...	88,564
XXIII. Superannuation ...	36,031	...	...	36,031
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	18,956	99,294	79,319	1,97,569
XXVI. Irrigation and Navigation ...	3,36,063	13,077	...	3,49,140
XXVII. Other Public Works ...	...	5,74,856	...	5,74,856
XXX. Gain by Exchange ...	12,662	...	...	12,662
Total Revenue ...	2,25,73,725	64,74,999	20,58,566	3,11,07,290
Allotments ...	...	65,78,071	...	65,78,071
Contributions ...	3,00,000	2,87,019	...	5,87,019
Debt and Remittance Accounts ...	21,67,58,692	...	...	21,67,58,692
Total Receipts ...	23,96,32,417	1,33,40,089	20,58,566	25,50,31,072
Opening Balance ...	...	...	...	1,06,35,322
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	26,56,66,394

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1879-80 AND 1880-81.

1880-81.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,08,84,512	16,925	...	2,09,01,437	+4,36,470
2,78,977	...	...	2,78,977	—1,488
6,71,679	...	...	6,71,679	+21,860
...	11,07,212	...	11,07,212	+1,04,574
1,98,387	2,90,000	...	4,88,387	—53,485
4,72,531	22,821	20,54,310	25,49,662	+73,828
2,37,536	...	...	2,37,536	+2,35,385
...	32,65,261	...	32,65,261	+2,69,118
...	2,36,409	...	2,36,409	+5,526
...	35,984	...	35,984	+9,726
...	53,733	...	53,733	+10,649
...	8,23,033	...	8,23,033	+61,431
...	1,47,824	...	1,47,824	—9,083
...	86,022	...	86,022	—2,053
...	16,793	...	16,793	+499
142	1,08,818	...	1,08,960	—2,516
1,26,233	27,730	...	1,53,963	+65,399
34,067	...	...	34,067	—1,964
21,273	1,13,146	77,643	2,12,062	+14,493
2,34,344	13,081	...	2,47,425	—1,01,715
...	6,22,475	...	6,22,475	+47,619
5,885	...	...	5,885	—6,777
2,31,65,566	69,87,267	21,31,953	3,22,84,786	+11,77,496
...	65,37,524	...	65,37,524	...
3,00,000	2,92,313	...	5,92,313	...
21,35,47,280	...	...	21,35,47,280	...
23,70,12,846	1,38,17,104	21,31,953	25,29,61,903	...
...	...	...	1,13,70,978	...
...	...	...	26,43,32,881	...

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Expenditure.	1879-80.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c. ...	18,453	...	...	18,453
3. Refunds and Drawbacks...	66,598	1,28,309	778	1,95,685
4. Land Revenue ...	8,02,370	16,02,519	63,120	24,68,009
5. Forests ...	4,80,219	...	...	4,80,210
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs	...	58,843	...	58,843
7. Assessed Taxes ...	...	6,795	...	6,795
8. Provincial Rates ...	...	34,816	1,05,992	1,40,808
11. Opium ...	...	...	...	...
12. Stamps ...	...	1,20,176	...	1,20,176
13. Registration ...	...	1,26,931	...	1,26,931
15. Post Office ...	...	82,829	47,779	1,30,608
17. Administration ...	1,64,603	10,64,999	90	12,29,692
18. Minor Departments ...	7,941	67,539	50,362	1,25,842
19. Law and Justice ...	...	32,48,203	...	32,48,203
20. Police ...	1,12,392	26,47,848	...	27,60,240
21. Marine ...	970	...	...	970
22. Education ...	...	6,28,922	4,23,297	10,52,219
23. Ecclesiastical ...	2,01,172	2,828	...	2,04,000
24. Medical ...	2,31,165	2,50,311	1,99,306	6,80,782
25. Stationery and Printing ...	36,701	3,59,551	1,067	3,97,319
26. Political Agencies ...	4,98,284	...	...	4,98,284
27. Allowances and Assignments,	7,22,332	...	...	7,22,332
28. Civil Furlough and Allowances ...	...	...	...	...
29. Superannuation ...	1,42,051	4,26,512	...	5,68,563
30. Miscellaneous ...	1,04,682	96,018	36,940	2,37,640
32. Railways ...	...	30,174	...	30,174
33. Irrigation and Navigation	...	11,876	...	11,876
34. Public Works, Ordinary...	...	19,83,920	6,40,193	26,24,112
Provincial and Local Surplus	2,62,794	...	...	2,62,794
37. Loss by Exchange ...	1,485	...	...	1,485
Total ...	38,54,203	1,29,79,919	15,68,924	1,84,03,046
Allotments & Contributions	65,78,071	3,00,000	2,87,019	71,65,090
Debt and Remittance Accounts ...	22,87,27,280	...	...	22,87,27,280
Total ...	23,91,59,554	1,32,79,919	18,55,943	28,42,95,416
Closing Balances ...	...	...	...	1,13,70,978
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	26,56,66,394
Provincial and Local Surplus	...	60,170	2,02,623	...

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1879-80 AND 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

1879-80.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,547	27	...	1,574	—16,879
48,918	1,05,953	2,534	1,57,405	—38,280
6,71,938	15,80,634	61,152	23,13,724	—1,54,285
4,93,167	...	...	4,93,167	+12,957
...	56,228	...	56,228	—2,615
...	2,075	...	2,075	—4,720
...	42,418	1,27,031	1,69,449	+28,641
1,583	...	...	1,583	+1,583
...	1,14,155	...	1,14,155	—6,021
...	1,31,203	...	1,31,203	+4,272
...	1,32,513	4,148	1,36,661	+6,053
1,64,570	10,33,375	1,116	11,99,061	—30,631
55,014	58,040	59,518	1,72,572	+46,730
...	31,73,775	...	31,73,775	—74,425
1,21,090	27,07,787	...	28,28,877	+68,637
548	...	...	548	—422
...	6,18,822	4,27,659	10,46,481	—5,738
1,96,241	2,826	...	1,99,067	—4,933
2,37,585	2,71,206	1,89,217	6,98,008	+17,226
22,127	3,87,760	1,554	4,11,441	+14,122
6,86,680	...	...	6,86,688	+1,88,404
7,00,753	...	...	7,00,753	—21,579
476	...	...	476	+476
1,75,906	4,41,075	...	6,16,981	+48,418
63,978	99,829	47,126	2,10,933	—26,707
...	16,440	...	16,440	—13,734
...	11,404	...	11,404	—472
...	19,89,238	6,56,592	26,45,830	+21,717
...	...	...	...	—2,62,794
936	...	...	936	—549
36,43,065	1,29,76,783	15,77,647	1,81,97,495	—2,05,551
65,37,524	3,00,000	2,92,313	71,29,837	...
22,83,87,306	...	...	22,83,87,306	...
23,85,67,895	1,32,76,783	18,69,960	25,37,14,638	...
...	...	...	1,06,18,243	...
...	...	...	26,43,32,881	...
...	5,40,321	2,61,993	...	...

No. 54.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	Outlay on Construction to end of 1879-80.		
	On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	31,19,463	38,81,862	70,01,325
Bárí Doáb Canal ...	1,14,08,919	35,52,859	1,49,61,778
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals...	1,10,224	...	1,10,224
Indus Inundation Canals ...	5,75,014	1,16,903	6,91,917
Shahpur and Sáhiwál Canals ...	40,460	...	40,460
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,68,594	...	5,68,594
Sirhind Canal ...	...	2,04,57,158	2,04,57,158*
Swát River Canal ...	...	11,30,744	11,30,744
Special Survey Deraját Canals ...	3,07,544	...	3,07,544
Ditto Lower Bári Doáb Canal ...	4,40,886	...	4,40,886
Abdul Rahmán Khán's Canal ...	35,095	...	35,095
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,28,315	...	5,28,315
Muzaffargarh Canals ...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,71,34,514	2,91,39,526	4,62,74,040

* Includes Rs. 76,94,127 on

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1880-81.

Income realized during 1880-81.			Deduct charges against Income for 1880-81.			
Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total charges.	Net surplus or deficit.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
9,10,128	9,07,615	18,17,743	4,08,254	1,40,376	5,48,630	+12,69,113
8,50,781	7,04,000	15,54,781	4,22,718	5,13,401	9,36,119	+6,18,662
3,80,362	5,64,707	9,45,069	4,86,727	4,960	4,91,687	+4,53,382
62,650	1,57,953	2,20,603	1,65,032	25,875	1,90,907	+29,696
7,597	...	7,597	6,847	1,821	8,668	+1,071
23,176	93,862	1,17,038	90,426	25,587	1,16,013	1,025
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23,774	23,774	−23,774
92,175	...	92,175	1,35,220	...	1,35,220	−43,045
23,26,869	24,28,137	47,55,006	17,15,224	7,35,794	24,51,018	23,03,988

account of Native States.

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths

during the

Names of Districts.	Names of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1875-76.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	62,040	53,952	115,992
	Do. Suburbs ...	24,531	20,030	44,561
	Sonepat ...	7,040	6,597	13,687
Gurgaon ...	Farakhnagar ...	5,309	5,285	10,594
	Riwári ...	12,687	12,503	25,190
	Firozpur ...	5,497	5,033	10,530
	Palwal ...	6,892	6,661	13,553
Karnál ...	Karnál ...	12,695	11,320	24,015
	Kaithal ...	8,048	7,751	15,799
	Pánipat ...	12,469	12,031	24,500
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	7,521	6,641	14,162
	Hánsi ...	6,359	5,851	12,210
	Bhiwáni ...	17,563	15,657	33,220
Rohtak ...	Rohtak ...	7,694	7,300	14,994
	Jhajjar ...	6,152	6,304	12,456
Sirsa ...	Sirsa ...	7,211	5,596	12,807
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	14,483	11,775	26,258
	Jagádhri ...	6,817	5,705	12,522
	Shahabad ...	6,344	5,316	11,660
	Sadhaura ...	5,811	5,356	11,167
	Rúpar ...	5,883	4,378	10,261
Ludhiána ...	Ludhiána ...	22,322	18,063	40,385
	Jagraon ...	8,500	7,821	16,321
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	19,226	15,996	35,222
	Do. Suburbs ...	8,233	7,469	15,702
	Kartárpur ...	5,883	5,170	11,053
	Rahon ...	6,846	6,068	12,914
Hoshiárpur ...	Hoshiárpur ...	7,055	6,083	13,138
	Do. Suburbs ...	4,452	3,726	8,178
	Urmar Tanda ...	7,447	6,524	13,971
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	78,033	58,133	136,166
Gurdáspur ...	Batála ...	14,108	12,821	26,929
Siálkot ...	Siálkot ...	17,853	15,136	32,989
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	51,258	40,777	92,035
	Do. Suburbs ...	23,621	12,785	36,406
	Kasúr ...	8,650	8,143	16,793
Gujránwála ...	Gujránwála ...	11,141	9,221	20,362
	Wazirabad ...	8,764	6,582	15,346
Ferozepore ...	Ferozepore ...	8,705	6,463	15,168
Rawalpindi ...	Rawalpindi ...	12,787	8,015	20,802
Jhelum ...	Pind Dadan Khan ...	8,215	7,182	15,397
Gujrát ...	Gujrát ...	9,246	8,155	17,401
	Jalálpur ...	7,581	6,433	14,014
Shahpur ...	Bhera ...	7,601	7,109	14,710
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	15,694	13,754	29,448
	Do. Suburbs ...	12,036	9,394	21,430
Jhang ...	Maghiána ...	7,719	5,899	13,618
	Jhang ...	4,634	3,975	8,609
	Chiniot ...	6,259	5,740	11,999
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,705	9,249	19,954
Dera Gházi Khan ...	Dera Gházi Khan ...	10,858	8,275	19,133
Peshávar ...	Pesháwar ...	32,553	25,877	58,430
Kohát ...	Kohát ...	6,013	5,030	11,043

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1880.

Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,358	2,048	4,406	20	18	38	2,450	2,321	4,771	39	43	41	...	3
865	818	1,683	19	18	38	632	525	1,157	26	26	26	12	...
181	190	371	13	14	27	169	133	302	24	20	22	5	...
112	120	232	10	11	22	204	167	371	38	31	35	...	13
436	365	801	17	14	32	371	301	672	29	24	27	5	...
116	128	244	11	12	23	181	141	322	33	28	30	...	7
230	222	452	17	16	33	227	193	420	33	29	31	2	...
312	242	554	13	10	23	608	475	1,083	48	42	45	...	22
130	119	249	8	7	16	182	165	347	23	21	22	...	6
411	421	832	17	17	34	403	345	748	32	29	30	4	...
176	134	310	12	9	22	218	144	362	29	23	25	...	3
193	176	369	16	14	30	160	141	301	25	24	25	5	...
661	636	1,297	20	19	39	380	373	753	22	24	23	16	...
184	166	350	12	11	23	160	144	304	21	20	20	3	...
190	155	345	15	12	28	144	107	251	23	17	20	8	...
168	155	323	13	12	25	127	86	213	18	15	17	8	...
528	455	983	20	17	37	496	370	866	34	31	33	4	...
209	134	343	17	11	27	196	150	346	29	26	28	...	1
164	131	295	14	11	25	148	130	278	23	24	24	1	...
152	120	272	14	11	24	121	129	250	21	24	22	2	...
129	123	252	12	12	24	153	119	272	26	27	26	...	2
897	832	1,729	22	21	43	748	707	1,455	33	39	36	7	...
422	405	827	26	25	51	284	259	543	33	33	33	18	...
618	638	1,256	17	18	36	544	431	975	28	27	28	8	...
236	220	456	15	14	29	183	166	349	22	22	22	7	...
141	111	252	13	10	23	138	96	234	23	18	21	2	...
189	174	363	15	13	28	247	251	498	36	41	38	...	10
257	252	509	19	19	39	217	208	425	31	34	32	7	...
170	144	314	21	18	38	125	116	241	28	31	29	9	...
196	152	348	14	11	25	224	200	424	30	31	30	...	5
3,004	2,884	5,888	22	21	43	2,774	2,486	5,260	35	43	39	4	...
414	381	795	15	14	29	192	164	356	14	13	13	16	...
556	454	1,010	17	14	31	451	351	802	25	23	24	7	...
1,679	1,434	3,113	18	15	34	1,425	1,290	2,724	28	32	29	5	...
351	264	615	10	7	17	894	324	1,218	38	25	33	...	16
348	260	608	21	15	36	219	187	406	25	23	24	...	12
456	401	857	22	20	42	336	314	650	30	34	32	10	...
234	208	442	15	13	29	225	180	405	26	27	26	3	...
407	316	723	27	21	48	431	308	739	49	48	49	...	1
354	309	663	17	15	32	830	442	1,272	65	55	61	...	29
289	260	549	19	17	36	249	206	446	29	29	29	7	...
425	378	803	24	22	46	192	159	351	21	19	20	26	...
272	206	478	19	15	34	239	182	421	31	28	30	4	...
399	374	773	27	25	52	247	272	519	32	38	35	17	...
808	717	1,525	27	24	52	516	477	993	33	35	34	18	...
523	496	1,019	24	23	47	421	332	753	35	35	35	12	...
279	238	517	20	17	38	129	152	281	17	26	21	17	...
163	142	305	19	16	35	96	85	181	21	21	21	14	...
190	217	407	16	18	34	143	157	299	23	27	25	9	...
316	241	557	16	12	28	288	282	570	27	30	28	...	...
384	298	682	20	15	36	294	242	536	27	29	28	8	...
879	752	1,631	15	13	38	1,467	1,157	2,624	45	45	45	...	17
131	105	236	12	9	21	248	120	368	41	24	33	...	12

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Serial Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1868 (under registration).			Cholera.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	2	...	2
2	Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	1	1	2
3	Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	1	2	3
6	Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	2	...	2
7	Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	4	2	6
8	Ludhiána ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	3	...	3
9	Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	1	...	1
10	Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	782,020	...	...	...
11	Hoshiárpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	1	...	1
12	Kángra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	1	1	2
13	Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	830,750	1	2	3
14	Gurdáspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	2	4	6
15	Siálkot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	1	...	1
16	Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	9	5	14
17	Gujránwála ...	305,296	244,280	550,576	1	...	1
18	Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	2	...	2
19	Ráwalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	30	1	31
20	Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	4	3	7
21	Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	7	...	7
22	Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	1	...	1
23	Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
24	Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
25	Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	...	...	...
26	Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	1	...	1
27	Dera Ismail Khan	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
28	Dera Gházi Khan	171,273	138,705	309,978	...	...	...
29	Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	1	2	3
30	Peshávar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	119	48	167
31	Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	4	1	5
32	Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,12	201	73	274

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel-complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	...	1	8,557	7,020	15,577	532	311	843
12	3	15	7,785	5,651	13,436	417	323	740
273	186	459	9,512	7,505	17,017	512	311	823
15	10	25	3,970	3,112	7,082	191	121	312
4	5	9	6,769	4,819	11,588	215	121	336
15	9	24	1,680	1,394	3,074	106	52	158
260	188	448	12,333	9,736	22,069	1,134	655	1,789
17	27	44	5,584	4,805	10,389	353	216	569
...	...	...	176	138	314	83	69	152
109	100	209	8,039	6,798	14,837	236	149	385
168	200	368	9,570	8,546	18,116	892	702	1,594
17	13	30	8,089	7,348	15,437	1,639	1,353	2,992
17	33	50	7,911	6,710	14,621	573	281	854
51	43	94	9,546	8,351	17,897	712	476	1,188
8	13	21	8,332	7,028	15,360	547	280	827
105	66	171	8,500	7,081	15,581	532	220	752
39	25	64	5,706	5,012	10,718	312	164	476
48	46	94	4,683	3,531	8,214	186	96	282
51	50	101	10,089	8,227	18,316	755	352	1,107
80	88	168	5,133	4,412	9,545	593	359	952
14	7	21	6,195	5,586	11,781	395	257	652
413	386	799	2,663	2,436	5,099	366	269	635
102	101	203	4,519	3,511	8,030	235	152	387
60	44	104	2,046	1,543	3,589	125	66	191
90	95	185	2,716	2,145	4,861	95	45	140
427	428	855	3,468	2,753	6,221	56	30	86
1,114	960	2,074	3,563	2,908	6,471	115	109	224
146	108	254	2,435	1,726	4,161	71	43	114
802	757	1,559	2,652	2,109	4,761	215	159	374
248	198	446	3,697	2,955	6,652	317	129	446
4	...	4	2,812	2,347	5,159	118	78	196
113	133	246	1,027	727	1,754	132	28	160
4,823	4,322	9,145	1,79,757	1,47,970	3,27,727	12,760	7,976	20,736

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Serial Number.	Districts.	Inju					
		Suicide.			Wounding.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	7	5	12	5	2	7
2	Gurgaon ...	19	45	64	12	3	15
3	Karnál ...	3	5	8	6	3	9
4	Hissár ...	3	...	3	3	1	4
5	Rohtak ...	3	7	10	7	1	8
6	Sirsa ...	1	2	3	...	1	1
7	Umballa ...	5	3	8	6	2	8
8	Ludhiána ...	3	4	7	5	2	7
9	Simla ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	4	2	6	5	2	7
11	Hoshiárpur ..	7	10	17	4	2	6
12	Kángra ...	14	17	31	2	1	3
13	Amritsar ...	13	14	27	7	6	13
14	Gurdáspur ...	3	2	5	6	2	8
15	Siálkot ...	2	5	7	2	3	5
16	Lahore ...	8	5	13	9	5	14
17	Gujránwála ...	9	2	11	3	2	5
18	Ferozepore ...	5	4	9	...	6	6
19	Ráwalpindi ..	...	2	2	23	15	38
20	Jhelum ...	1	2	3	8	5	13
21	Gujrát ...	5	6	11	9	1	10
22	Shahpur ...	1	1	2	5	7	12
23	Mooltan ...	4	1	5	2	4	6
24	Jhang ...	1	...	1	4	5	9
25	Montgomery ...	...	2	2	1	...	1
26	Muzaffargarh ...	3	1	4	...	1	1
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	4	3	7	7	1	8
28	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	2	2	3	6	9
29	Bannu ...	2	1	3	6	2	8
30	Peshâwar ...	...	...	...	33	4	37
31	Hazára ...	1	1	2	19	3	22
32	Kohát ...	...	...	...	45	1	46
	Total ...	132	154	286	247	99	346

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

RIES.								
Accident.			*Snake-bites or killed by wild beasts.*			ALL OTHER CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
71	94	165	19	17	36	2,251	1,654	3,905
96	123	219	6	20	26	1,127	727	1,854
77	56	133	21	7	28	2,767	1,974	4,741
36	37	73	21	9	30	1,334	992	2,326
57	67	124	23	5	28	1,488	999	2,487
28	19	47	9	1	10	756	537	1,293
111	60	171	18	19	37	3,348	2,539	5,887
79	38	117	17	5	22	2,265	1,980	4,245
7	6	13	...	1	1	185	130	315
74	42	116	9	8	17	2,255	1,923	4,178
150	77	227	19	13	32	3,432	2,715	6,147
146	84	230	44	31	75	3,608	2,864	6,472
93	77	170	23	4	27	4,303	3,846	8,149
110	62	172	32	20	52	3,209	2,542	5,751
89	58	147	21	6	27	3,499	2,691	6,190
132	51	183	88	16	104	3,962	3,240	7,202
61	49	110	75	26	101	1,844	1,525	3,369
59	26	85	25	11	36	1,968	1,682	3,650
133	62	195	34	15	49	1,598	1,102	2,700
116	49	165	30	15	45	1,772	1,394	3,166
63	31	94	23	8	31	3,469	2,599	6,068
49	38	87	37	20	57	2,599	2,154	4,753
85	53	138	24	8	32	1,558	1,333	2,891
47	34	81	33	10	43	1,428	1,060	2,488
64	17	81	36	13	49	1,003	918	1,921
55	35	90	31	7	38	636	583	1,219
64	24	88	29	11	40	857	629	1,486
37	7	44	17	4	21	565	452	1,017
22	13	35	10	7	17	708	391	1,099
53	25	78	5	2	7	802	617	1,419
58	26	84	12	3	15	305	238	543
12	9	21	7	2	9	225	136	361
2,334	1,449	3,783	798	344	1,142	61,126	48,166	109,292

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Serial Number.	Districts.	Total deaths from all causes.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhí ...	11,445	9,103	20,548
2	Gurgaon ...	9,475	6,896	16,371
3	Karnál ...	13,172	10,047	23,219
4	Hissár ...	5,574	4,283	9,857
5	Rohtak ...	8,567	6,026	14,593
6	Sirsá ...	2,597	2,015	4,612
7	Umballa ...	17,219	13,204	30,423
8	Ludhiána ...	8,326	7,077	15,403
9	Simla ...	453	344	797
10	Jullundur ...	10,731	9,024	19,755
11	Hoshiárpur ...	14,243	12,265	26,508
12	Kángra ...	13,560	11,712	25,272
13	Amritsar ...	12,941	10,973	23,914
14	Gurdáspur ...	13,671	11,502	25,173
15	Sialkot ...	12,501	10,084	22,585
16	Lahore ...	13,345	10,689	24,034
17	Gujránwála ...	8,050	6,805	14,855
18	Ferozepore ...	6,976	5,402	12,378
19	Ráwalpindi ...	12,713	9,826	22,539
20	Jhelum ...	7,737	6,327	14,064
21	Gujrát ...	10,180	8,495	18,675
22	Shahpur ...	6,134	5,311	11,445
23	Mooltan ...	6,529	5,163	11,692
24	Jhang ...	3,744	2,762	6,506
25	Montgomery ...	4,005	3,235	7,240
26	Muzaffargarh ...	4,677	3,838	8,515
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	5,753	4,645	10,398
28	Dera Gházi Khan ...	3,274	2,348	5,622
29	Bannu ...	4,418	3,441	7,859
30	Pesháwar ...	5,274	3,978	9,252
31	Hazára ...	3,333	2,697	6,030
32	Kohát ...	1,561	1,036	2,597
	Total ...	2,62,178	2,10,553	4,72,731

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
					From all Causes.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·03	...	25·58	1·38	0·36	35	32	34
0·002	0·02	19·28	1·06	0·46	25	21	23
0·001	0·75	27·85	1·35	0·29	40	36	38
0·004	0·05	14·61	0·64	0·23	21	20	20
0·005	0·02	21·58	0·62	0·32	29	25	27
0·01	0·11	14·58	0·75	0·29	22	21	22
0·005	0·44	21·87	1·77	0·22	31	29	30
0·005	0·07	17·81	0·97	0·26	26	27	26
0·03	...	9·35	4·52	0·45	20	30	24
...	0·27	18·95	0·49	0·19	25	25	25
0·001	0·39	19·29	1·70	0·30	28	28	28
0·002	0·04	20·75	4·02	0·45	34	33	34
0·003	0·06	17·56	1·02	0·28	28	30	29
0·006	0·10	19·75	1·31	0·26	27	28	28
0·001	0·02	15·44	0·83	0·19	23	22	23
0·02	0·22	20·09	0·97	0·40	31	31	31
0·001	0·12	19·47	0·86	0·41	26	28	27
0·003	0·18	15·40	0·53	0.25	24	22	23
0·04	0·14	26 18	1·58	0·40	34	30	32
0·01	0·33	19·05	1·90	0·45	29	27	28
0.01	0·03	19·11	1·06	0·24	31	30	30
0·002	2·17	13·83	1·72	0·43	31	31	31
...	0·44	17·46	0·84	0·39	26	25	25
...	0·30	10·31	0·55	0·38	19	18	19
...	0·51	13·52	0·39	0·37	20	20	20
0·003	2 89	21·05	0·29	0·45	29	29	29
...	5·25	16·39	0·57	0·36	27	25	26
...	0·82	13·42	0·37	0·24	19	17	18
0·01	5·42	16·56	1·30	0·47	29	26	27
0·33	0·89	13·29	0·89	0·24	20	17	18
0·01	0·01	14·05	0·53	0·33	17	15	16
...	1·69	12.06	1·10	0·52	20	16	
0·01	0·52	18·74	1·18	0·32	27	26	27

No. 57.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND

DISTRICTS.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	IN In hand on 1st January 1880.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	9	620	3	7
Gurgaon ...	6	...		
Karnál ...	6	1,496	8	7
Hissar ...	4	838	0	5
Rohtak ...	4	111	1	9
Sirsa ...	2	598	4	3
Umballa ...	5	3,157	9	10
Ludhiána ...	3	430	11	11
Simla ...	2	1,605	12	3
Jullundur ...	7	3,979	1	10
Hoshiárpur ...	6	1,358	6	9
Kángra ...	6	3,086	14	3
Amritsar ...	8	689	15	5
Gurdáspur ...	13	716	13	7
Siálkot ...	11	3,577	6	6
Lahore ...	4	1,098	11	1
Gujránwála ...	6	855	3	8
Ferozepore ...	1	24	2	7
Ráwalpindi ...	9	2,048	10	4
Jhelum ...	4	985	12	3
Gujrát ...	12	28	13	7
Shahpur ...	11	384	10	11
Mooltan ...	5	504	9	9
Jhang ...	6	5,540	1	6
Montgomery ...	5	81	11	0
Muzaffargarh ...	5	1,833	0	11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	1,488	0	8
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4	697	6	1
Bannu ...	5	1,515	6	4
Peshámar ...	4	1,953	13	5
Hazára ...	2	...		
Kohát ...	3	162	5	5
TOTAL ...	184	41,514	6	5

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880.

COME.

Received during the year.									
From Government.			From Local or other Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money deposited.			Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...			12,255	1	11	849	5	7	13,724	11	1
1,420	1	7	6,874	4	2	...			8,294	5	9
...			7,324	0	10	136	15	3	8,957	8	8
2,040	0	0	5,038	5	11	164	8	0	8,080	14	4
...			6,712	14	7	163	4	0	6,987	4	4
1,956	14	1	2,705	0	10	152	4	0	5,412	7	2
376	7	3	14,274	11	9	906	12	0	18,715	8	10
106	8	1	7,720	12	6	636	0	0	8,894	0	6
636	7	6	616	0	0	2,893	4	4	5,751	8	1
3,344	0	0	10,789	4	7	1,802	10	7	19,915	1	0
2,309	5	5	7,974	12	2	125	12	0	11,768	4	4
179	6	4	6,357	5	6	624	1	0	10,247	11	1
643	11	8	16,183	10	11	350	8	0	17,867	14	0
8,940	0	3	11,696	2	7	715	13	6	22,113	13	11
397	5	2	9,299	15	0	247	8	0	13,522	2	8
17,181	1	5	8,264	3	6	2,425	12	10	28,969	12	10
...			6,548	12	0	...			7,403	15	10
...			3,419	12	8	102	10	8	3,546	9	11
598	13	0	19,605	10	3	988	6	0	23,241	7	7
2,531	9	0	7,390	0	4	259	4	0	11,166	9	7
561	8	0	6,907	14	7	...			7,498	4	2
1,035	14	3	10,016	8	5	119	0	0	11,556	1	7
1,366	10	5	7,768	7	9	495	7	0	10,135	2	11
3,130	0	0	7,846	9	4	290	7	6	16,807	2	4
200	0	0	4,418	1	1	1,105	9	1	5,805	5	2
1,517	2	3	4,269	12	1	30	2	3	7,650	1	6
7,349	2	9	6,881	1	0	1,245	3	0	16,963	7	5
5,768	0	0	5,629	15	1	247	0	6	12,342	5	8
1,641	0	6	7,737	0	11	134	9	9	11,028	1	6
3,969	2	0	8,270	7	5	171	13	3	14,365	4	1
2,567	5	8	3,036	0	2	498	9	3	6,101	15	1
5,192	9	7	560	0	0	124	0	0	6,138	15	0
76,960	2	2	2,44,392	12	0	18,106	9	4	3,80,973	13	11

No. 57.—Statement shewing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Ex — *Expended* — On Establishment. Rs.	As.	P.	On Medicines, Diet and Contingencies. Rs.	As.	P.	On Buildings. Rs.	As.	P.
Delhi ...	6,681	6	4	6,905	5	4	98	0	0
Gurgaon ..	4,829	14	11	3,400	7	5	63	15	5
Karnál ...	4,300	6	0	2,575	12	1	604	11	3
Hissár ...	5,203	9	6	1,900	14	6	160	0	0
Rohtak ...	2,831	11	2	2,905	0	11	1,234	2	9
Sirsa ...	2,868	0	0	1,048	2	0	800	0	0
Umballa ...	7,117	5	5	5,753	12	1	1,915	3	6
Ludhiána ...	4,387	10	3	3,386	8	7	435	1	0
Simla ...	1,847	5	6	1,893	9	9	665	12	0
Jullundur ...	6,183	0	0	5,739	1	6	1,003	10	9
Hoshiárpur ...	5,181	5	5	3,070	11	2	2,327	5	11
Kángra ...	4,222	7	4	2,634	15	0	164	10	0
Amritsar ...	9,441	9	11	6,543	7	4	866	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	12,194	1	10	7,136	3	8	1,718	8	11
Siálkot ...	6,518	15	4	3,459	5	0	295	10	0
Lahore ...	8,848	4	4	15,288	5	8	715	12	11
Gujránwála ..	3,770	6	5	2,192	14	2	1,056	7	0
Ferozepore ..	2,094	10	6	1,164	3	0	131	1	6
Ráwalpindi ...	9,735	5	10	10,284	14	8	961	4	2
Jhelum ...	6,326	8	4	3,355	2	8	370	11	2
Gujrát ...	4,558	6	8	2,567	4	8	322	13	3
Shahpur ...	6,553	1	11	4,064	10	1	301	7	6
Mooltan ..	5,929	12	0	3,625	8	6	...		
Jhang ...	6,324	0	1	3,003	11	6	280	7	4
Montgomery ...	3,725	5	4	1,986	14	1	93	1	9
Muzaffargarh ...	4,016	10	11	2,054	7	11	1,161	7	2
Dera Ismail Khan ...	10,874	12	6	3,976	0	2	286	6	4
Dera Gházi Khan ...	7,664	5	8	3,740	9	3	368	11	0
Bannu ...	6,516	12	5	2,911	4	7	...		
Peshâwar ...	6,398	1	0	5,438	14	6	451	2	4
Hazára ...	3,466	12	10	1,393	9	9	482	1	8
Kohát ...	3,481	5	2	2,559	13	0	74	10	0
Total ...	1,84,093	6	10	1,27,961	8	6	19,410	4	7

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(continued)*.

PENDITURE.

during the year.											
Invested from surplus income.			Total.			Cash Balance on 31st December 1880.			Invested Capital on 31st December 1880.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...			13,684	11	8	39	15	5	12,000	0	0
...			8,294	5	9	...			...		
500	0	0	7,980	13	4	976	11	4	1,528	2	0
...			7,264	8	0	816	6	4	2,500	0	0
...			6,970	14	10	16	5	6	1,500	0	0
...			4,716	2	0	696	5	2	...		
1,548	15	10	16,335	4	10	2,380	4	0	10,196	15	10
...			8,209	3	10	684	12	8	495	7	0
...			4,406	11	3	1,344	12	10	4,000	0	0
2,400	0	0	15,325	12	3	4,589	4	9	11,200	0	0
...			10,579	6	6	1,188	13	10	...		
...			7,022	0	4	3,225	10	9	2,550	0	0
...			16,851	1	3	1,016	12	9	17,904	2	7
...			21,048	14	5	1,064	15	6	2,058	8	7
...			10,273	14	4	3,248	4	4	2,000	0	0
...			24,852	6	11	4,117	5	11	11,009	12	9
...			7,019	11	7	384	4	3	3,000	0	0
...			3,389	15	0	156	10	11	1,500	0	0
...			20,981	8	8	2,259	14	11	1,793	8	3
...			10,052	6	2	1,114	3	5	5,000	7	0
...			7,448	8	7	49	11	7	...		
...			10,919	3	6	636	14	1	2,500	0	0
...			9,555	4	6	579	14	5	2,100	0	0
...			9,608	2	11	7,178	15	5	500	0	0
...			5,805	5	2	...			500	0	0
...			7,232	10	0	417	7	6	2,200	0	0
...			15,137	3	0	1,826	4	5	...		
...			11,773	9	11	568	11	9	...		
...			9,428	1	0	1,600	0	6	...		
...			12,288	1	10	2,077	2	3	800	0	0
...			5,342	8	3	759	6	10	502	13	2
...			6,115	12	2	23	2	10	2,633	0	9
4,448	15	10	3,35,914	3	9	45,059	10	2	1,01,972	13	11

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the year.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Delhi ...	993	44,191	45,184
Gurgaon ...	1,425	27,804	29,229
Karnál ...	1,744	33,316	35,060
Hissár ...	819	19,611	20,430
Rohtak ...	783	18,110	18,893
Sirsa ...	308	7,427	7,735
Umballa ...	1,770	78,178	79,948
Ludhiána ...	769	44,019	44,788
Simla ...	333	9,481	9,814
Jullandur ...	924	75,158	76,082
Hoshiárpur ...	1,123	45,577	46,700
Kangra ...	406	24,575	24,981
Amritsar ...	1,588	69,559	71,147
Gurdáspur ...	977	101,688	102,665
Siálkot ...	899	67,707	68,606
Lahore ...	2,043	51,723	53,766
Gujránwála ...	367	28,935	29,302
Ferozepore ...	451	10,089	10,540
Ráwalpindi ...	2,918	72,026	74,944
Jhelum ...	1,079	33,444	34,523
Gujrát ...	283	53,029	53,312
Shahpur ...	733	68,061	68,794
Mooltan ...	1,215	26,273	27,488
Jhang ...	988	62,287	63,275
Montgomery ...	936	18,095	19,031
Muzaffargarh ...	583	29,957	30,540
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,226	41,716	42,942
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,254	43,319	44,573
Bannu ...	1,642	34,807	36,449
Pesháwar ...	2,954	52,102	55,056
Hazára ...	355	13,672	14,027
Kohát ...	841	27,764	28,605
Total ...	34,729	1,333,700	1,368,429

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1880—*(concluded)*.

SEXES OF THE IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
29,320	8,838	7,026	45.184
18,895	5,469	4,865	29.229
22,715	7,680	4,665	35,060
13,893	3,125	3,412	20,430
13,824	3,130	1,939	18,893
4,688	1,799	1,248	7,735
56,211	13,437	10,300	79,948
25,469	12,387	6,932	44,788
7,441	1,474	899	9.814
48,231	17,328	10,523	76,082
32,729	9,405	4,566	46.700
18,642	4,030	2,309	24,981
39,124	17,414	14,609	71,147
64,291	21,518	16,856	102.665
42,659	14,861	11,086	68.606
32,108	11,401	10,257	53,766
16,853	7,445	5,204	29,302
8,157	1,341	1,042	10,540
46,934	15,264	12,746	74,944
21,166	5,608	7,749	34,523
32,312	13,261	7,739	53,312
40,422	14.583	13,789	68,794
16,248	6,492	4,748	27,488
37,957	13,622	11,696	63,275
12,851	3,247	2,933	19,031
20,115	5,324	5,101	30,540
24,086	9,501	9,355	42,942
22,918	11,286	10,369	44,573
24,049	5.923	6,477	36,449
43,966	7,056	4,034	55,056
8,886	1,899	3,242	14,027
20,433	4,021	4,151	28,605
867,593	279,169	221,667	1,368,429

No. 58.—Statement showing the Total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the year 1880-81.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators including Native Superintendents.	Total Number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the Total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator (including Native Superintendents).	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.		A. P.	
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	17,611,498	107,010	171	380,146	14,230	98·69	55·50	2,306·29	2 4·33	9,145
Dispensary Establishment ...			33	36,195	736	92·92	61·37	1,119·12	1 8·94	
* Municipal and other Vaccinators ...			83	50,539	1,917	93·18	82·10	632	1 9·39	
Total ...			287	466,880	16,883	97·65	58·80	1,685·58	2 3·07	

* Includes 4 vaccinators employed by Bhawalpur State.

No. 59.—Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars for the official year 1880-81.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11a	11b	11c	11d	11e	12	13	14	15	16	17
Area and Population of the Province.						University Education.	Secondary Education.		Primary Education.	Special or Technical Education.					Average number of Square Miles of cultivated area to each School.			Percentage of Schools and Scholars to population.		
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total Area.	Cultivated Area.	Total Population.	Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training College.	School of Art.	Medical School.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.
32	10	107,010 square miles.	36,656 square miles.	18,794,260	Institutions — For Males ...	1	22	203	1,524	1	1	1	4	2	1,211	180	24	·0001	·0011	·0081
					Institutions — For Females ...	...	...	1	322	...	...	...	5	1	...	36,656	113	...	...	·0017
					Total ...	1	22	204	1,846	1	1	1	9	3	1,211	179	19	·0001	,0011	·0098
					Scholars — Males ...	94	411	5,790	88,195	49	50	115	203	85	...	...	...	·0022	·0308	·4692
					Scholars — Females ...	...	...	9	9,686	...	...	...	208	28	...	...	...	...	...	·0510
					Total ...	94	411	5,799	97,881	49	50	115	411	113	...	...	...	·0022	·0308	·5208

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and

1	2	3	4	5
	Government Insti-			
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
University Education.				
Arts Colleges—				
English ...	1	94	86	75
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—				
Teachers ...	1	49	41	33
Secondary Education.				
High and Middle Schools—				
For Boys ... High Schools, English ...	10	253	343	302
For Boys ... High Schools, Vernacular ...	1	16	14	12
For Boys ... Middle Schools, English ...	55	2,086	,857	1,591
For Boys ... Middle Schools, Vernacular ...	122	2,886	2,649	2,181
For Girls ... Middle School—English ...	...	...	...	...
Primary Education.				
For Boys ... English ...	120	14,306	13,819	11,357
For Boys ... Vernacular ...	1,284	64,564	62,385	50,221
For Girls ... English ...	1	14	14	12
For Girls ... Vernacular ...	150	3,930	4,001	3,145

SCHOLARS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning		
English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.					English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
94	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	35	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	253	132	11	142	176	139	142	142	112
...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,072	2,086	2,086	26	818	824	670	818	818	818
...	2,886	2,886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	9	9	8	9	...	...
3,832	6,025	14,306	89	8,535	8,200	6,722	4,542	3,920	7,999
...	22,524	64,380	31	790	780	542	...	32	790
14	...	12	9	530	525	442	499	18	82
...	683	3,852	162	5,212	5,135	3,798	...	347	5,212

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Class of Institutions. (1)			Grand Total of Institutions. (16)	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March. (17)	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning — English. (18)	A Classical language. (19)	A Vernacular language. (20)
University Education.							
Arts Colleges—							
English ...			1	94	94	88	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—							
Teachers ...			1	49	14	35	35
Secondary Education.							
High and Middle Schools—							
For Boys ...	High Schools	English ...	21	395	362	395	244
		Vernacular ...	1	16	...	16	16
	Middle Schools	English ...	81	2,904	2,890	2,904	2,904
		Vernacular ...	122	2,886	...	2,886	2,866
For Girls ...	Middle Schools—English ...		1	9	9	...	...
Primary Education.							
For Boys ...	English ...		209	22,841	8,374	9,945	22,305
	Vernacular ...		1,315	65,354	...	22,556	65,170
For Girls ...	English ...		10	544	513	18	94
	Vernacular ...		312	9,142	...	1,030	9,064

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81—*(continued)*.

21*a*	22*b*	23*c*	24*d*	25*e*	26*f*
Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
...	4	72	13	5	...
...	...	32	15	2	...
22	10	245	76	42	...
...	...	5	6	5	...
44	24	1,869	755	209	3
...	...	1,563	965	357	1
9	...	...	...	...	...
283	143	14,066	6,947	1,377	25
...	104	32,847	26,025	5,782	596
478	66	...	...	...	...
...	123	2,880	4,239	1,722	178

No. 60.—Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

1	2	3	4	5
	Government Insti			
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.
Schools for Special or Technical training—				
School of Art ...	1	*50	46	43
Medical School ...	1	115	136	127
Normal Schools for Masters ...	3	168	191	176
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	2	85	84	76
Total ...	1,752	88,616	85,066	69,351

* Out of these 50 learn Drawing; 50 Geometry; 4 Moulding;

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81—*(continued)*.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TUTIONS.			AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Number of Scholars on 31st March learning			Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on 31st March learning*		
English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.					English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	168	168	1	35	31	28	17	35	35
...	...	...	5	208	186	155	5	44	208
...	10	36	1	28	27	21	...	9	...
6,299	34,774	87,996	336	16,307	15,893	12,525	6,032	5,365	15,256

4 Wood-engraving; 3 Lithography; 6 Gesso-work; 6 Decoration.

No. 60.—RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS

1	16	17	18	19	20
			Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning		
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.
Schools for Special or Technical training—					
School of Art ...	1	*50	...	20	25
Medical School ...	1	115	53	...	62
Normal Schools for Masters ...	4	203	17	203	203
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	5	208	5	44	208
Industrial Schools ...	3	† 13	...	19	36
TOTAL ...	2,088	1,04,923	12,331	40,159	1,03,252

* Out of these 50 learn Drawing; 50 Geometry; 4 Moulding;
† Out of these 47 learn Carpet-making; 2 Carpentry; 18

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

21*a*	22*b*	23*c*	24*d*	25*e*	26*f*
Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					
Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.
2	1	8	25	14	...
...	6	67	27	15	...
...	7	88	94	14	...
5	10	87	74	32	...
...	2	1	107	...	3
843	500	53,830	39,368	9,576	806

4 Wood-engraving; 3 Lithography; 6 Gesso-work; 6 Decoration.
Needle-work; 26 other work.

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational

1	2a	2b	2c
	Expendi		
	Government		
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
University Education.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—			
English ...	53,041	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—			
Teachers ...	4,042	...	...
Secondary Education.			
High and Middle Schools—			
For Boys — English ...	1,24,345	5,787	2,801
For Boys — Vernacular ...	2,464	33,261	...
For Girls— English ...	...	...	...
Primary Education.			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys — English ...	33,411	6,342	2,344
For Boys — Vernacular ...	991	2,25,716	...
For Girls — English ...	440	...	...
For Girls — Vernacular ...	2,164	8,646	...
Schools for Special or Technical training—			
School of Art ...	12,591	...	...
Medical School ...	52,339	...	...

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81.

2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
TURE.							
Institutions.				*Aided Institutions.*			
Fees.	Muncipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,142	...	...	54,183	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,042	...	...	...	...
16,669	11,128	1,421	1,62,161	36,408	...	2,525	13,169
3,559	13,290	6	52,580	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	375	...	...	627
29,771	34,570	2,609	1,09,047	37,556	...	2,736	17,523
14,334	22,335	2,340	2,65,716	780	...	270	...
...	220	220	880	21,873	...	...	12,238
2	6,590	340	17,742	15,206	1,254	500	25
...	...	...	12,591	...	...	...	...
...	1,437	34	53,810	...	...	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational Estab

1	3e	3f	3
	Expendi		
	Aided Institutions.		
Class of Institutions.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University Education.			
Arts Colleges—			
English ...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional training—			
Teachers ...	...	...	...
Secondary Education.			
High and Middle Schools—			
For Boys — English ...	2,983	30,265	85,350
For Boys — Vernacular ...	...	...	...
For Girls— English ...	...	...	1,002
Primary Education.			
Primary Schools—			
For Boys — English ...	2,681	23,179	83,675
For Boys — Vernacular ...	600	3,052	4,702
For Girls — English ...	...	12,918	47,029
For Girls — Vernacular ...	3,845	32,412	53,242
Schools for Special or Technical training—			
School of Art ...	...	...	...
Medical School ...	...	...	...

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81—*(continued)*.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
				Government Institutions.		*Aided Institutions.*	
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
53,041	1,142	54,183	3·90	63 0	616 12	...	...
4,042	...	4,042	·29	98 9	98 9	...	...
1,60,753	86,758	2,47,511	17·78	73 11	56 9	85 6	36 7
2,464	50,116	52,580	3·78	19 8	0 14	...	...
375	627	1,002	·07	...	...	111 5	41 11
70,967	1,21,755	1,92,722	13·83	7 14	2 6	10 3	4 8
1,771	2,68,647	2,70,418	19·42	4 4	0 ¼	6 0	1 0
22,313	25,596	47,909	3·44	62 14	31 7	89 9	41 10
17,370	53,614	70,984	5·10	4 6	0 11	10 6	2 15
12,591	...	12,591	·90	273 11	273 11	...	...
52,339	1,471	53,810	3·86	395 10	384 13	...	...

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational Estab

1	2a	2b	2c
	Expendi		
	Government		
Class of Institutions.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special or Technical training— (contd).			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	2,972	12,295	...
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools ...	...	384	...
University ...	...	...	...
Direction ...	41,973	...	...
Inspection ...	76,371	55,648	...
Scholarships { Colleges ...	5,190	104	562
Scholarships { Schools ...	16,976	35,299	1,557
Miscellaneous ...	1,736	...	...
Total ...	4,31,046	3,83,482	7,264

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81—*(continued)*.

2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d
TURE.							
Institutions.				*Aided Institutions.*			
Fees.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	15,267	2,575	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	12,986	...	...	420
...	660	1,700	2,744	140	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,000	...	...	...
...	...	...	41,973	...	...	...	...
...	192	218	1,32,429	...	...	...	...
...	90	5,949	11,895	...	...	...	...
...	3,618	188	57,638	3,424	1,291	..	539
...	...	60,187	61,923	1,048	...	...	...
65,477	94,140	75,212	10,56,621	1,53,371	2,545	6,031	44,607

No. 61.—Return of Expenditure on Educational Estab

1	3e	3f	3
			Expendi
	Aided Institutions.		
Class of Institutions.	Municipal grants.	Other sources.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Special or Technical training— (contd).			
Normal Schools for Masters ...	...	7,099	9,740
Normal Schools for Mistresses ...	...	3,618	17,024
Industrial Schools ...	...	642	782
University ...	...	...	21,000
Direction ...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...
Scholarships — Colleges ...	...	...	...
Scholarships — Schools ...	2,630	3,435	11,319
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1,048
Total ...	12,739	1,16,620	3,35,913

LISHMENTS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1880-81—*(concluded)*.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.			
				Government Institutions.		*Aided Institutions.*	
Total Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure from other sources.	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage on Total Expenditure.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
5,547	19,460	25,007	1·80	79 15	15 9	314 3	83 1
12,986	4,038	17,024	1·22	...	...	91 8	69 13
140	3,386	3,526	·25	32 11	...	28 15	5 3
21,000	...	21,000	1·51	...	...	...	...
41,973	...	41,973	3·02	...	...	...	...
76,371	56,058	1,32,429	9·51	...	...	...	...
5,190	6,705	11,895	·85	...	...	...	...
20,400	48,557	68,957	4 95	...	...	...	...
2,784	60,187	62,971	4·52	...	...	...	...
5,84,417	8,08,117	13,92,534	...	...	...	...	...

No. 62.—Return showing the result of prescribed Examinations during the official year 1880-81.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.			Number of Examinees.				Number Passed.				Percentage of Passed Scholars on Total Number on Rolls at beginning of the year.	
	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.
Arts Colleges—													
Master of Arts and Honors in Arts ...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	...	...
Bachelor of Arts and High Proficiency in Arts ...	1	1	2	19	5	...	24	9	2	...	11	33·3	(b)
First Arts and Proficiency in Arts ...	1	2	3	20	13	3	36	13	4	1	18	27·7	(b)
Schools—													
Matriculation ...	9	11	20	119	63	(c)85	267	79	35	(c)25	139	32·8	21·2
Middle School Examination ... Boys ...	51	19	70	338	152	(c)103	593	110	35	(c)20	165	(d)	(d)
Upper Primary School Examination ... Boys ...	1,271	34	1,305	5,635	462	...	6,097	3,401	284	...	3,085	17·6	18·2
Upper Primary School Examination ... Girls ...	3	4	6	9	37	...	46	4	30	...	34	(e)	(e)
Lower Primary School Examination ... Boys ...	1,361	43	1,404	9,575	773	...	10,348	6,608	502	...	7,110	11·6	7·2
Lower Primary School Examination ... Girls ..	23	8	31	58	90	...	148	50	60	...	110	(e)	(e)

(a) None returned.
(b) Not given, as statistics of Oriental College and School have not been included.
(c) Including students from Government Institutions, such as Normal Schools, that do not specially prepare candidates for these examinations, and Schools not under regular inspection and situated mostly in Native States.
(d) Owing to a change of system, the bulk of students underwent no Examination, and the percentage therefore cannot be given.
(e) Most of the pupils underwent no examination, the percentage therefore cannot be given.

No. 63.—Statement of Printing Presses in the Punjab for the year 1880-81.

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khán ...	1	...
	Akmal-ul-Matábia ...	Hakím Raza Khán ..	1	...
	Chashmai Faiz ...	Mahánaraín ...	1	...
	Muir Press ...	Boláki Dás ...	2	...
	Raziwi Press ...	Mír Hassan ...	1	...
	Morári Lál Press ...	Wazír Ali ...	2	...
	Nsarat-ul-Matába ...	Nasrat Ali ...	3	...
	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Abdul Ghaffúr ...	1	...
	United Service Press ...	Bishambar Nath ...	1	...
Ludhiána	Mission Press ...	Ludhiána Mission ...	1	...
	Gul Muhammadi ...	Jan Muhammad ...	...	2
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Messrs. Cotton and Morris...	1	...
	Station Press ...	Messrs. Craddock, McEwan & Co ...	1	...
	Benmore Advertiser Press	Her Felix Von Goldstein ...	1	...
	Simla Advertiser Press ...	Mrs. Hearn ...	1	...
Amritsar	Safir-i-Hind ...	Revd. Rajab Ali ...	1	4
	Vakíl-i-Hind ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	...	13
	Chashma-i-Núr ...	Rullá Ram ...	...	22
	Riaz-i-Hind ...	Núr Ahmad ...	...	9
	Akál Jantre ...	Jhanda Singh ...	...	3
Siálkot ...	Rafa-i-Ám ...	Díwán Chand ...	1	...
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette Press.	Messrs. W H. Rattigan, J. Walker, D. P. Masson and Colonel A. Cory ...	1	1
	Punjab Printing Company	Mr. W. Ball ...	1	1
	Egerton Press ...	Narain Das ...	...	1
	Albert Press ...	Pohlo Mal ...	1	...
	Tribune Press ...	Sardar Dyal Singh ...	1	...
	Punjabi Press ...	Muhammed Azím ...	1	...
	Saifi Press ...	Nadir Ali ...	1	2
	Kiblat-ul-Matábia ...	Futteh Din ...	1	...
	Vidiya Prakash ...	Hira Nand ...	...	1
	Kádari Kasúr ...	Anjuman-i-Kasur ...	...	1
	Mustafvi Press ...	Amír-ud-din ...	...	1
	Sholátúr Press ...	Imam Baksh ...	...	1
	Kádiri Lahore ...	Kadir Baksh ...	...	3
	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Diwan Buta Singh ...	1	1
	Mitrá Bilás ...	Pandit Mokand Ram ...	1	1
	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	3	...
	Victoria Press ...	Chiragh Din ...	...	2
	Delhi Punch ...	Hussein Ali ...	1	1
	Kanún-i-Hind ...	Budha Mal ...	...	3
	Koh-i-Núr Press ...	Harsukh Rai ...	1	1
	Mufid-i-Am Press ...	Golab Singh ...	...	1
Gujránwála	Gyán Press ...	Brij Lál ...	1	1
Peshawar ...	Sheriff ...	Miro Lal Shah ...	1	...